

UTTAR PRADESH DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



FATEHPUR

सत्यमेव जयते

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DISTRICT FATEHPUR

PREFACE

The present Gazetteer of the district is forty second in the series of revised District Gazetteers of the State of Uttar Pradesh which are being published under the scheme jointly sponsored and financed by the Union and State Governments.

The earliest accounts of the Fatehpur district were C. W. Kinloch's, *Statistical Account of the Futtehpur District*, (Agra, 1852) and the Settlement reports of 1861 and 1878. A more exhaustive description of the district was provided by J. P. Hewett in the *Gazetteer, N. W. P., Vol. VIII, Part III—Fatehpur*, (Allahabad, 1884). A supplement to this volume was published in 1887 by F. S. Growse, a small work dealing for the most part with the archaeological remains found in the district. Later came H. R. Nevill's, *Fatehpur, A Gazetteer*, (Allahabad, 1906) and its supplements brought out in 1917, 1925 and 1935 respectively. A bibliography of the published works used in the preparation of the present Gazetteer, appears at its end. The census data of 1961 and 1971 in general have been made the basis for the statistics used in this Gazetteer.

I deem it an honour to place on record my thanks to the Chairman and members of the State Advisory Board, to Dr P. N. Chopra, Editor, Gazetteers, Central Gazetteers Unit, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi, and to all those officials and non-officials who have helped in one way or another in bringing out this Gazetteer.

LUCKNOW:

September 28, 1979

DR PARMANAND MISHRA

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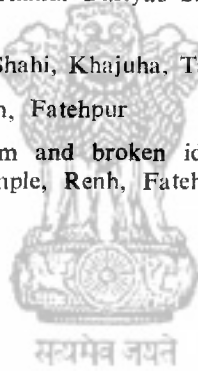
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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Origin of Name of District

The district is named after the headquarters town of Fatehpur. The name, according to local tradition, is derived from a battle won by Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur over Raja Sita Nand of Athgarhia. The belief is based solely on tradition and the name of the conqueror is sometimes given as Jalal-uddin, the ruler of Bengal. Another derivation of the name is traced to Fatehmand Khan who is supposed to have founded the town. It is based on a fragmentary inscription found at Denda Sai, in tahsil Khaga, to the effect that Fatehmand Khan, an officer of Sultan Ala-ud-din, obtained a *farman* from him in 1519 A.D. A difficulty, however, arises from the fact that in 1519 A.D. there was no king of the name, Ala-ud-din, and the title of the Sultan must be wrong if the date is correct. Again, Denda Sai is no less than about 48 km. from Fatehpur; and it is seemingly stretching a point too far to connect an inscription found there with the name of the founder of the town of Fatehpur.

Location, Boundaries, Area and Population

Location and Boundaries—The district, included in the Allahabad Division, is situated in the eastern or lower portion of the Ganga-Yamuna doab and lies between Lat. 25°26' N. and Lat. 26°16' N. and Long. 80°14' E. and Long. 81°20' E. It is bounded on the north-west by the district of Kanpur and on the south-east by district Allahabad. To the north beyond the Ganga lie the districts of Unnao, Rae Bareilly and, for a short length, Pratapgarh, while on the south the Yamuna separates it from districts Banda and Hamirpur. In shape it is roughly rectangular.

Area—According to the central statistical organisation, the district had in 1971 an area of 4,168 sq. km. and stood 44th in the State in size. During the same year, the total area of the district, on the basis of the census of 1971, came to 4275.6 sq. km.

Population—According to the census of 1971, the district has a population of 12,78,254 (females 6,05,763), the rural population being 12,06,346 (females 5,77,10) and the urban 71,908 (females 33,453). The district ranked 41st in the State in respect of population.

History of District as Administrative Unit

According to tradition a large part of the district was held by the rajas of Aargal, and formed part of the Kannauj kingdom. During the early Muslim period it was included in the province of Kora and in the 15th century formed part of the short-lived kingdom of Jaunpur. Under Akbar, the western half of the district was part of the sirkar of Kora, while the eastern half was included in Kara. During the slow decline of the Delhi dynasty, Fatehpur was entrusted to the governor of Avadh; but in 1736 it was overrun by the Marathas, who retained possession of the district till 1750 when it was wrested from them by the Pathans of Fatehpur. Three years later the tract was reconquered by Safdar Jang, and in 1801 it was ceded to the British.

In 1901 the middle doab was ceded by the nawab wazir of Avadh to the East India Company, and the parganas included, since Akbar's reign, in the sirkar of Kora, forming tahsil Khajjuha, were at first made a portion of district Kanpur while the remainder constituted part of district Allahabad. This arrangement gave rise to great difficulties, owing to the excessive distance of many localities from the district headquarters, and the outlying parganas of Kanpur and Allahabad were consequently placed, under an order, dated the 8th of August, 1814, in the charge of a joint magistrate, stationed at Bhitaura. In 1826, this subdivision was converted into a separate district of Fatehpur. It then included the parganas of Aya Sah, Bindki, Dhata, Ekdala, Fatehpur, Ghazipur, Haswa, Khaga, Khakreru, Kora, Kutia, Gunir, Kutila, Muttaur, Tappa Jar and Kalyanpur. In 1840, the parganas of Kutia and Gunir were amalgamated in order to eliminate the inconvenience caused by their straggling and interlaced borders. Khaga and Khakreru were united into a single pargana of Hathgaon in 1894. The pargana of Kalyanpur was united with Kora in 1895. In the beginning of the present century the district was divided into four tahsils, Fatehpur, Khajjuha, Ghazipur and Khaga. Tahsil Fatehpur consisted of the parganas of Haswa and Fatehpur, tahsil Khajjuha comprised parganas Bindki, Kutia-Gunir, Kora and Tappa Jar; tahsil Ghazipur contained the parganas of Ghazipur, Aya Sah and Muttaur and tahsil Khaga those of Hathgaon, Kutila, Ekdala and Dhata. In 1925 tahsil Ghazipur was amalgamated with tahsil Fatehpur while the headquarters of tahsil Khajjuha were transferred to Bindki, which gave its name to the tahsil.

Subdivisions, Tahsils and Thanas

As at present constituted, the district has been divided into three subdivisions, Bindki, Fatehpur and Khaga, each comprising a tahsil of the same name.

Bindki is the western subdivision or tahsil of the district, extending from tahsil Fatehpur on the east to the Kanpur border on the west and north-west. Along the north-east flows the river Ganga which separates it from districts Unnao and Rae Bareilly and on the south it is bounded by the Yamuna which separates it from the districts of Hamirpur and Banda. It has an area of 1360.3 sq. km. and a population of 3,97,182 (males 1,86,300) and contains 393 inhabited and 32 uninhabited villages and the town of Bindki.

To the east of Bindki lies tahsil Fatehpur. It occupies the north-central portion of the district extending from the Ganga on the north to the Yamuna on the south. On the east lies tahsil Khaga. It has an area of 1,662.0 sq. km. and a population of 5,05,078 (males 2,37,880) and contains 474 inhabited and 64 uninhabited villages and the town of Fatehpur.

Khaga, the eastern subdivision or tahsil of the district, comprises a compact stretch of country extending from the Ganga on the north to the Yamuna on the south between tahsil Fatehpur on the west and district Allahabad on the east. The tahsil has an area of 1,253.3 sq. km. and a population of 3,75,994 (males 1,81,583) and contains 485 inhabited and 84 uninhabited villages.

Thanas—For police administration, there are three police circles, the Kotwali, Khaga and Bindki, in the district. There are 5 *thanas* (police-stations) in the Kotwali police circle, 6 *thanas* in the Khaga police circle, and 3 in the Bindki police circle, the details about thanas being given in Chapter XII (Law and Order and Justice).

TOPOGRAPHY

The rivers, Ganga and Yamuna, bordering the district respectively on the north and south, along with their tributaries play an important role in fashioning the topography of the district. The land in the neighbourhood of the rivers stands high and thence falls slightly towards the centre. Along the Ganga and Yamuna are narrow alluvial strips of varying widths, the distance between the rivers and the high banks in some cases being as much as 8 km. Above the high bank lies the level plain, intersected by sluggish rivers and streams, in the immediate neighbourhood of which the ground is usually undulating and well-drained though in some cases ravines also occur. This upland slopes gently from north-west to south-east but the average fall is exceedingly slight, not amounting to more than 1 m. in 10,000 m. The highest point is at the trigonometrical survey station at Kora on the Kanpur border, 132.59 m. above sea level. The height falls to 128.93 m. at Zafarabad near Bindki, to 123.75 m. at Musapur some 25 km. south-east; to 123.14 m. at Nagdipur; and 120.55 m. at Majhilaon on the eastern border. These figures do not represent the height of the surrounding country but that of the survey stones, every one of which is invariably placed on an eminence. The levels of the Grand Trunk road which traverses the district from north-west to south-east, illustrate the fall perhaps more clearly, the greatest height being 121.36 m. near the western border and the lowest, 105.15 m., near the eastern border, the intermediate levels being 119.48 m. at Aung, 117.65 m. at Malwa, 111.25 m. at Fatehpur, 107.29 m. at Thariaon and 105.77 m. at Katoghian.

RIVER SYSTEM AND WATER RESOURCES

The main rivers of the district are the Ganga and the Yamuna bordering it respectively on the north and south. The only tributary of the Ganga in this district is the Pandu whereas the other streams of the district, namely, the Nun, Rind, Bari Nadi, Chhoti Nadi and the Sasur Khaderi are the tributaries of the Yamuna.

Ganga—The river first touches the district at Sheorajpur in the north of tahsil Bindki, at which point it is joined by the Pandu. It flows in a wide bed south-eastward as far as Khusrupur to the north of Fatehpur, and then turns slightly to the north-east for a distance of some 22 km. continuing in a south-easterly direction from Rajghat as far as Gaunti, where it leaves the district. In this portion of its course the banks are more clearly defined than in regions higher up, and the *khadar* (lowland) is more limited in width. The soil close to the river is for the most part sandy; the bed is liable to change but not to the extent observed in the districts higher up. The aits formed in places by the shifting channel are mostly barren. Owing to the soft sandy nature of the soil and the high level of the river the ravines along the Ganga are less steep and extensive than those which fringe the Yamuna. There are no towns of any size or importance along the Ganga in this district, although Sheorajpur near the Kanpur border was, in former days, a favourite place of pilgrimage, while at several other places small fairs are held periodically; among these is Bhिताura, which, as already mentioned, was the administrative headquarters of the district from 1814 to 1825.

Pandu Nadi—The only tributary of the Ganga in this district is the Pandu, which enters the district from Kanpur and for a short distance forms part of the north-western boundary, flowing for some distance in a north-easterly

direction and then turning east to join the Ganga near Sheorajpur. The soil along its banks is sandy and similar to that of areas near the Ganga. The course of the river, though somewhat inexplicable, has largely contributed towards fashioning the present topography of the district, piercing, as it does, the high ridge.

Yamuna—The river flows along the southern border of the district in a very tortuous course from its entrance near Dabsaura in tahsil Bindki to its exit in the extreme south of Dhata. Its bed lies at a greater depth below the level of the country than that of the Ganga, the difference on an average being as much as 15.4 m. For the greater part of its course in this district the banks are steep and scored with ravines, though these are greatly inferior in extent and depth to those found higher up in the Agra and Etawah districts. In a few places there are small strips of the fluvial *kachhar* formed by the deposit of river silt and these contain the most fertile soil in the district, producing unusually rich crops.

During its course along the borders of this district, the Yamuna is joined by several tributaries, of which the most important are the Ken and the Bagain which join it on the right or south bank. Of those on the north or left bank are the Nun, which joins it near Chandpur, the Rind, which joins it near Dariaabad, the Bari Nadi, which joins it near Kot, and the Sasur Khaderi, which joins it in district Allahabad.

Nun—It enters the district from district Kanpur in the extreme south-western corner and after a course of some 16 km. falls into the Yamuna near the village of Chandpur. It flows in a deep and well-defined bed, the banks on either side being cut up by numerous ravines. The stream contains water throughout the year and at times serves as a canal escape. The high ground between the Nun and the Yamuna is generally characterised by the black soils of Bundelkhand, including patches of *mar* of excellent quality. This tract is liable to suffer from the growth of Kans grass, the seeds of which are blown across the Yamuna from districts Banda and Hamirpur.

Rind—The river, an important tributary of the Yamuna, rises in district Aligarh and flows through the districts of Etah, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Etawah and Kanpur, before entering this district a short distance to the north of Kora. It thence flows in an irregular course, taking a south-easterly direction for about 48 km. to its confluence with the Yamuna near the village of Dariabad. The whole country in its neighbourhood is a network of ravines formed by the numerous water courses which cut their way through the hard calcareous soil to join the stream; but the watersheds on either side are so close to the river that it has no tributaries of any size. These ravines are often deep and covered with scrub jungle, which affords an excellent grazing ground. The river contains water throughout the year, its volume being increased by several canal escapes. The only places of importance on the river are Kora, Argal and Jafarganj. All along the course of the Rind, though at some distance from the river, are to be found the remains of the old brick temples, dating from the 6th to 10th centuries, and generally ascribed to the rajas of Argal.

Bari Nadi—This stream rises near Bindki and flows through the district to join the Yamuna a short distance to the east of the village of Kot. Its total length is about 112 km., the distance in a straight line between its source and its confluence with the Yamuna being not more than 80 km. The river is also known as the Maha Nadi, the Bilanda Nadi, and the Sasur Khaderi, names

which are applied indiscriminately to this and other streams more accurately or conveniently designated as the Chhoti Nadi and the Sasur Khaderi proper. Although insignificant in size, the Bari Nadi is in many ways the most important river in the district as, along with its tributaries, it drains the greater portion of the central upland plain which covers nearly two-third of the total area of the district. The stream rises in the southern slope of the Ganga watershed between Mauhar and Bindki, while the water collects in two shallow lakes at Zafarabad and Maharha, the overflow from which units near the Bindki road. The stream takes a south-easterly direction for some distance, and then bends south after receiving the water brought down by the Malwa drainage cut and the overflow from the Malwa lakes. Flowing past Tarapur, it is fed by a third affluent from the Malwa series of lakes, after turning east along the Hamirpur road. It again assumes a southerly course and crosses the Banda road near Sah, thence flowing south-east to meet the Ghazipur road near Manipur. Up to this point it is a sluggish ill-defined stream, with an average fall of .25 m. to a km. up to Tarapur; .14 m. between the latter place and Sah, this portion being merely a succession of shallow swamps, which, though dry in the cold weather, spread over a large area in wet years to the detriment of the rice crop and not unfrequently waterlogging the stiff clay soil; while from Sah to Manipur the fall is 16 cm. to a kilometre. The river then assumes a more definite channel with a greater fall and a more sloping bed. At Sinori it receives the Aturha tributary, also known as the Bilanda Nadi; this is of some importance, as it is connected with the Fatehpur and Sangaon drains, the latter being a fourth outlet of the Malwa lake system and passing to the north of Fatehpur so as to convert that place into an island during the rains. At the same point the Bari Nadi receives an important tributary in the shape of the outflow from the lakes between the canal and the Ghazipur distributary. The river then turns towards the Yamuna. From Saton the Bari Nadi flows past Ittaura and Bijai-pur, to join the Yamuna.

Chhoti Nadi—It rises in the series of lakes to the east of Fatehpur, including the swamps at Malaon, Kharsauli and Sawant, near Thariaon, and being separated by a distinct ridge from those which form the source of the Sasur Khaderi, though in times of flood the two valleys are connected by the Sawant take. The Chhoti Nadi is thus a mere overflow of the swamps, and for the first 33 km. of its course it has an average fall of only 8 cm. to a kilometre. From Teni the slope increases to 16 cm. to a kilometre and from Khaga to its junction it is 32 cm. The bed is not, however, sufficiently capacious to carry off the flood water in exceptionally wet seasons. It joins the Bari Nadi near Bijaipur.

Sasur Khaderi—The stream is known as the Sasur Khaderi, a ribald name denoting the father-in-law pursuing his daughter-in-law. It rises in the southern slope of the watershed near Husainganj and after the first 8 km. is nothing but a chain of swamps running through the north-east corner of pargana Haswa and continuing to the neighbourhood of the Sawant lake. The largest of these swamps is the Moraon lake, lying in a loop to the south of the main channel, with which it is connected by two branches leading into the Chauhatta and Ghuri lakes. The stream flows from Husainganj in an east-south-easterly direction towards Hathgaon. About 3 km. onwards it is joined by a small tributary. In most years the volume of water is very small and the gradient exceedingly slight, while the course of the stream is obstructed by artificial embankments in the shape of roads and *bandhs* raised for holding up the water in the rice

fields. Lower down at Kulharia, some 6 km. south-east of Hathgaon, the Sasur Khaderi receives part of the overflow from the Sawant lake and from that point it assumes a well defined though narrow bed, the fall being 16 cm. to a kilometre and sometimes more. After crossing the road from Khaga to Hathgaon and Naubasta, it continues in the same direction past Budwan into district Allahabad. In this portion of its course the bed is sufficiently large for all but abnormal seasons, but upstream the shallow channel is gradually getting silted up, so that a constantly increasing proportion of the water from the neighbourhood of Sawant is transferred to the Chhoti Nadi.

Lakes

The chief localities in which lakes and swamps are to be founded occur in the two depressed areas to the east and west of Fatehpur which are connected with the rivers that drain the central upland. In addition to these there are a few lakes of little importance that form part of no regular system. In the eastern area are the great lakes of Moraon, the largest in the district, Ghuri and Makanpur in the same neighbourhood and about half the size of Moraon, Chhitampur to the south of Haswa, Pharsi and Kharagpur near Husainganj and Malaon near Thariaon. The Moraon and Pharsi lakes alone can be described as permanent sheets of water, the others generally running dry in the hot weather, but lasting longer than the swamps in the western depressed tract. The latter, which supply the head-waters of the Bari Nadi, are very numerous; they include the large Malwa group from which four channels communicate with the river. Outside the two main depressions, the only important similar tract is that lying between the main canal and the Ghazipur distributary extending from Baragaon on the west to Simri, where the series of shallow lakes meets the Bari Nadi. Another small low-lying tract is situated in the east of the district between the Bari Nadi and the Sasur Khaderi, draining into the latter near Katoghan, and is known as Haveli, but it contains no large swamps. There are very few lakes in the west of the district; some appear near Khajuha and others occur near Deomai and elsewhere in tahsil Bindki. In the watershed of the Ganga the only swamp of any size is the twin-lake at Gobardhanpur, its surplus waters escaping into the river by a channel, 8 km. long, to the north-west of Jamarawan. Others are at or near Sirmal, Lachhi Tal, Supa and Mathaiya in tahsil Fatehpur and the Nil swamp in the *khadir* of pargana Kutia-Gunir. Along the Yamuna the only lakes are at Lakhna, Sukheti and Sankha in tahsil Fatehpur. Among other lakes of any importance are the Maharha, Kanspur, Kurwan, Amina and Bilauna lakes in tahsil Bindki, the Mohiuddinpur, Salempur, Katherwan, Sukhiaon and Thariaon lakes in tahsil Fatehpur and the Ajauli, Dhata, Bachrauli, Simrahta, Amtara, Teni and Majhteni lakes in tahsil Khaga.

GEOLOGY

Geologically the district is formed by sub-Recent to Recent rocks composed of the ordinary Gangetic alluvium. The thickness of the alluvium may be of the order of 300 m. to 500 m. as deduced from the surrounding plains of Uttar Pradesh. The alluvium probably rests on the north-eastward sloping basement consisting of gneisses, granites, and patches of Vindhyan rocks. It is also likely that the contact may be marked by uneven topography and old drainage channels. However, no drilling or tube-well boring has so far been done to such depths in the district.

Alluvium consists of sands, silts and clay in varying proportions in depth. At places, *kankar* (nodular concretions of calcium carbonate) occurs

in lenticular or bedded form, generally in the older alluvium. The sedimentation more or less denotes flood-plain conditions in which the Ganga and the Yamuna together with their tributaries have been changing their courses.

Minerals—The district is not rich in economic mineral deposits. However, there are appreciable ground-water potentialities besides building materials like sand from the banks of the Ganga, gravel (*moram*) from the Yamuna and clays, silty clays in the alluvium suitable for brick manufacture. In areas of shallow water-levels a white efflorescent cover, locally known as *reh*, is very common and forms due to accumulation of salt as a result of rapid evaporation.

Seismically the district falls in a zone liable to moderate damage by earthquakes. The Fatehpur area has experienced earthquake shocks of magnitude V to VII on M.M. Scale-1931 (I meaning not felt and XII meaning total damage), during the Agra earthquake of 1505, Mathura earthquake of 1803, Meerut earthquakes of 1833 and 1852, Lucknow earthquakes of 1535 and 1864, Bihar-Nepal earthquakes of 1833 and 1934, Kangra earthquake of 1905, Delhi earthquakes of 1956 and 1960, and the earthquake shocks of June and August 1966 which had been felt extensively all over western Uttar Pradesh. In the seismic map of India prepared under the auspices of the Indian Standard Institute, the district has been placed in zone III.

FLORA

The district is devoid of an extensive natural vegetative cover and, therefore, it is not possible to attach any botanical label to its forests. The total forest area of the district in 1971 was 7,060 hectares or 1.7 per cent of the total area of the district of which an area of 1,363 hectares was under the control of the forest department and the rest belonged to the *gaon sabhas*. These forests are found along the interior depression and along the Ganga, Yamuna, Rind and Nun rivers. The chief trees found are babul (*Acacia arabica*) *rionj* (*Acacia leuconhlosa*) and occasionally *cheonkar* (*Prosopis cineraria*), as well as an abundance of small thorny shrubs such as *karil* (*Capris decidus*) and *karaunda* (*Carissa spinarum*). Such shrubs also occur throughout the ravine land and especially in tahsil Bindki. The babul and the *rionj* are valuable trees, while all other trees are nearly worthless except as fuel. The fruit of the *hingota* (*Balanites aegyptiaca*) contains a stone which is used by firework makers in the manufacture of firework bombs. Most of the tracts containing stretches of dhak jungles near Jarauli and between Khaga and Haswa were cleared after the zamindari abolition in 1952 and brought under the plough. In the *khadir* of the Ganga are large tracts covered with coarse grasses, interspersed with occasional trees of babul and dhak.

On March 5, 1966, the government of Uttar Pradesh decided that the roadside avenues should be taken over by the forest department and as a result a length of about 282 km. along the roadsides has so far been transferred from the public works department to the forest department for raising and maintaining roadside avenues. Trees like sissoo (*Dalvargia sissoo*), *kanji* (*Pongamia glabra*) *arjun* (*Terminalia arjuna*) and *siris* (*Albizia labbek*) were planted along road sides, 9 km. in length in 1974-75.

FAUNA

The wild animals found in the district include most of the species which occur throughout the districts of the doab. As is only to be expected in a

tract so densely populated and possessing but few jungles which are capable of affording cover, big game is very scarce. Leopards, wolves and hyaenas are occasionally found in the ravines of the Rind and the Yamuna and along the *khadar* of the Ganga. Jackals are found in all parts of the district, but are not particularly numerous; the same remark applies to the fox and wild cat. Of the antelope, the nilgai is found in the *khadar* of the Ganga and the dhak jungles between Asothar and Malwa but their number has considerably decreased in recent years. Black buck occurs in the same localities and also in the neighbourhood of the Rind and the Yamuna ravines. The Indian gazelle or *chinkara* is confined to a small tract in the southern part of tahsil Fatehpur. Other animals include wild pig, which frequent the *khadars*, hares, badgers and monkeys.

Birds—The birds of the district are generally the same as those of the adjoining districts. During the cold weather wild fowl of every description abound, especially geese, duck and teal, which swarm in the numerous lakes, while geese are also particularly in evidence along the big rivers. Some varieties, such as the brown goose and the whistling teal, breed in the district but the rest are migratory. The snipe is found in the lakes, but in small and diminishing numbers, an inevitable result of the extensive use of tanks for irrigation purposes. Other game birds comprise the grey partridge, which is commonly seen in the ravined tracts, quails, which abound in the *arhar* fields, sand-grouse, peafowl, curlews, plover and the blue and green pigeon.

Reptiles—Snakes and scorpions are numerous and every year a few deaths are reported from snake-bite, but the majority of snakes found in the district is non-poisonous. Among the venomous snakes found in the district, the chief are the cobra (*Naja naja* or *Naja Tripudian*), the krait (*Bungarus caeruleus*) and the rat-snake (*Ptyas mucosus*). Of sauria, the most important is the monitor lizard which is found in the ravined tracts. The *gharial* (*Gavialis gangeticus*) and mugger (*Crocodilus polustris*) which were formerly found in the Ganga and the Yamuna, have now become virtually extinct.

Fish—The rivers and the lakes of the district abound in fish of the usual varieties common to the plains. As many as 41 species of fish are found in the district, the chief being the *bhakur* (*Catla catla*), *nayan* (*Cirrhina mrigala*), *raiya* (*Cirrhina reba*), *rohu* (*Labeo rohita*), *singhi* (*Heteropneustas assilis*), *bam* (*Mastacamblia armatus*) and *chelwa* (*Chela bacarla*, *chela gora*).

Game Laws

The game laws in the district are governed by the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972, which imposes a total ban on the shooting of fast extinguishing species such as the tigers and leopards. Rules and regulations pertaining to hunting and shooting are periodically published and are compiled in the forest manuals of the State.

CLIMATE

The climate of the district is characterised by a hot summer and a pleasant winter. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season from about the middle of November to February is followed by the hot season from March to about the middle of June. The period from about mid-June to the end of September is the south-west monsoon season. October and the first half of November constitute the post monsoon or transition season.

the mean daily minimum at 8.6° C. (47.5° F.). In the wake of passing western disturbances in winter, cold waves affect the district and the minimum temperature drops down to about a degree or two above the freezing point of water.

The highest maximum temperature recorded at Fatehpur was 47.5° C. (117.5° F.) on June 7, 1966. The lowest minimum was 1.1° C. (34.0° F.) on January 20, 1935.

Humidity—During the monsoon season relative humidities are high being over 70 per cent. After the withdrawal of the south-west monsoon humidity decreases steadily. The driest part of the year is the summer season when the relative humidities in the afternoons are less than 30 per cent.

Cloudiness—During the monsoon season and for brief spells of a day or two in the cold season when the district is effected by passing western disturbances heavily clouded or overcast skies prevail. In the rest of the year skies are mostly clear or lightly clouded.

Wind—Winds are generally very light with some increase in speed during the latter part of the summer season. Except during the period from May to August winds are generally westerly to north-westerly. By May winds from directions between north-west and south-east appear and these continue up to August. Westerly to north-westerly winds also blow on many days in this period. The mean wind speed for the district in kilometres per hour is 3.1 in January, 4.0 in February, 5.5 in March, 5.8 in April, 6.0 in May, 7.1 in June, 6.0 in July, 5.0 in August, 4.0 in September, 2.6 in October, 2.4 in November and 2.6 in December, the mean annual speed being 4.5.

Special Weather Phenomena—During the early part of the monsoon season some of the depressions originating in the Bay of Bengal move across the country and affect the weather causing widespread heavy rain and gusty winds. Western disturbances occasionally affect the weather over the district in the cold season and a few thunder-storms occur accompanied by hail. Dust-storms and thunder-storms occur during the hot season. Rain during the monsoon season is often associated with thunder. Fog occurs occasionally during the cold season.

A statement regarding the frequency of special weather phenomena month-wise for the district is given below:

Month	Mean number of days with				
	Thunder	Hail	Dust-storm	Squall	Fog
January	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.2
February	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3
March	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
April	1.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
May	2.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
June	4.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0
July	4.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
August	4.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
September	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
October	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
November	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
December	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Annual	24.8	0.9	4.4	0.1	2.0

Rainfall—Records of rainfall in the district are available for three stations, Fatehpur, Khajwa and Khaga for sufficiently long periods. The details of the rainfall at these three stations and for the district as a whole are given in statement I at the end of the chapter. The average annual rainfall in the district is 906.2 mm. (35.68"). The rainfall in the district varies from 870.3 mm. (34.26") at Fatehpur to 926.8 mm. (36.49") at Khaga. About 90 per cent of the annual rainfall in the district is received during the south-west monsoon months June to September, August being the rainiest month. The variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is appreciable. In the 50 year period, 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall which was 168 per cent of the normal occurred in 1915. The lowest annual rainfall amounting to 60 per cent of the normal occurred in 1918. In this 50 year period, the annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 8 years, none of them were consecutive. Considering the annual rainfall at the individual stations, it is seen that two consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred twice each at Khajwa and Khaga. The following statement shows that the annual rainfall in the district was between 600 and 1100 mm. (23.62 and 43.31") in 40 years out of 50.

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the District

Range in mm.	No. of years	Range in mm.	No. of years
501—600	2	1001—1100	10
601—700	6	1101—1200	3
701—800	9	1201—1300	2
801—900	9	1301—1400	1
901—1000	6	1401—1500	1
		1501—1600	1

On an average there are 46 rainy days (i.e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. or more) in a year in the district. There is not much variation in the number of days at different stations in the district.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 514.9 mm. (20.27") at Khajwa on August 31, 1915.

Temperature—There is a meteorological observatory at Fatehpur, the records of which may be taken as representative of the climatic conditions prevailing in the district. The statement II at the end of the chapter gives the data in respect of temperatures and humidity. After February there is a rapid increase in temperatures. May and the early part of June constitute the hottest part of the year. The mean daily maximum temperature in May is 42.2° C. (108.0° F.) and the mean daily minimum 27.3° C. (81.1° F.). The heat in summer is intense and on some days the maximum temperature reaches over 45° C. (113.0° F.). The afternoon thundershowers which occur on some days bring welcome relief though only temporarily. With the advance of the monsoon into the district by about the middle of June there is appreciable drop in the day temperature. In the early part of the monsoon season nights are generally warm as during the latter part of the summer. In September and October there is a slight increase in the day temperature but the night temperatures after September begin to decrease rapidly. It is only after October that the day temperatures begin to decrease. January is generally the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 23.7° C. (74.7° F.) and 8 Genl. (R.)—2

STATEMENT I
Rainfall (up to 1970)

		Normal rainfall (in mm.)												Extreme rain fall (in mm.)				
Station	No. of years of data													Highest annual rainfall	Lowest annual rainfall	Date		
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual	(as per-centage of normal) and year	(as per-centage of normal) and year	(mm.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Fatehpur	19 a	16.7	17.9	7.8	7.0	5.6	67.4	231.6	281.7	154.9	19.4	2.4	8.9	870.3	156 (1936)	62 (1941)	210.0	September, 16, 1970
	b	1.9	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	5.5	12.1	13.5	8.0	1.3	0.4	0.8	47.4				
Khajwa	50 a	16.0	20.3	9.4	6.6	7.1	68.6	266.2	308.4	176.8	32.0	4.6	5.8	921.8				
	b	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.8	3.7	12.3	12.7	7.2	1.5	0.4	0.5	43.58	194 (1915)	53 (1918)	514.9	August 31, 1915
Khaga	50a	14.2	17.3	8.6	7.1	8.4	73.7	287.3	292.3	177.5	27.4	5.6	7.4	926.3				
	b	1.4	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	4.0	12.8	13.5	3.0	1.6	0.6	0.7	46.3				
Fatehpur (District).	a	15.6	18.5	8.6	6.9	7.0	69.9	278.0	294.1	169.7	26.3	4.2	7.4	906.2				
	b	1.5	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	4.4	12.4	13.2	7.7	1.5	0.5	0.7	45.8	168 (1915)	60 (1918)	263.9	August 20, 1953

(a) Normal rainfall in mm. (b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain 2.5 mm. or more)

STATEMENT II
Temperature and Relative Humidity

Month	Temperature (in degrees centigrade)						
	Mean daily maximum tempera- ture	Mean daily minimum tempera- ture	Highest Maximum ever recorded with date	Lowest Minimum ever recorded with date	Relative Humidity (as percentage) according to Indian Standard Time 8.30 a. m. to 5.30 p.m.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
January	23.7	8.6	32.2 January 5, 1943	1.1 January 20, 1935	75	52	
February	26.6	11.1	35.5 February 27, 1936	2.1 February 7, 1974	70	42	
March	33.1	16.9	41.7 March 8, 1933	6.1 March 6, 1945	48	29	
April	38.6	21.9	45.6 April 30, 1961	13.3 April 3, 1965 and April 1, 1968.	38	25	
May	42.2	27.3	47.2 May 26, 1952	15.3 May 2, 1969	41	26	
June	49.0	28.7	47.5 June 7, 1966	21.1 June 6, 1947	56	44	
July	33.8	26.7	44.0 July 4, 1962	21.7 July 8, 1949	82	75	
August	32.1	25.9	41.0 August 2, 3, 1972	21.7 August 24, 1953	86	82	
September	32.7	24.9	40.6 September 29, 1970	18.0 September 23, 1972	83	76	
October	33.3	19.5	38.9 October 19, 1951	12.5 October 3, 1964	70	55	
November	29.3	12.6	36.4 November 26, 1976	5.2 November 29, 1970 and November 29/30, 1975.	65	4	
December	24.7	8.7	31.1 December 1, 1946	1.9 December 27, 1931	71	53	
Annual	32.5	19.3			65	51	

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

ANCIENT PERIOD

The early history of the district is wrapped in almost complete obscurity. Numerous old mounds or *kheras*, marking the sites of considerable antiquity exist, the best known are at Asni, Gunir, Kot and Lalauli, but these have never been examined with any degree of thoroughness. The stone implements and other remains scattered all over the Ganga-Yamuna doab, including the present district, prove that human civilization began here in the same way as in other parts of India.¹ In prehistoric times this region seems to have been inhabited by certain primitive people like the Bhils.²

The traditional history of the region from the earliest times till the end of the *Mahabharata* war is gleaned mainly from the *Puranas*, though the *Mahabharata* and the *Ramayana* occasionally give dynastic lists and other traditional accounts.³ According to the *Manusmriti*, the country extending from Vinashana to Prayag was included in Madhyadesha.⁴ The *Puranas* mention Pururavas Aila, grandson of Manu Vaivasvata, the progenitor of the lunar race, as probably the first monarch who ruled over this region with his capital at Pratishtana (modern Allahabad).⁵ The earliest known Aryans associated with this region were the Vatsas who lived to the north of Avanti and along the banks of the Yamuna with their capital at Kaushambi (modern Kosam, near the bank of the Yamuna).⁶ There are several traditions regarding the name and origin of the Vatsas. Epic sources and *Harivamsa* ascribe their origin to a king of Kushi, Pratardana by name.⁷ In the *Matsya Purana*, it is said that when Hastinapur was washed away by the Ganga, the Kuru or Bharata king, Nichakshu, fifth in descent from Parikshit, the grandson of Arjuna, abandoned Hastinapur and went to live in Kaushambi.⁸ According to the *Vamsthappakasini*, various dynasties of the kings of the solar race also reigned in the Vatsa country. According to *Aitareya Brahmana* the Vatsas had established a monarchical form of the government from the earliest times with Kaushambi as their capital.⁹ During the *Mahabharata* period, this region seems to have flourished. According to some local traditions, Haswa, situated in the district, was founded by king Hansdhaj of the *Mahabharata* who is described as the king of Champakapuri.¹⁰

¹ Majumdar, R. C. and Pusalker, A. D.: *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, p. 139; Mookerji, R. K.: *Hindu Civilization*, Part I, p. 14

² Hewett, J. P.: *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. VIII, Part III, Fatehpur, p. 86

³ Majumdar and Pusalker; Vol. I, *op. cit.*, p. 271; Mookerji, p. 172

⁴ Sharma, G. R.: *The Excavations at Kausambi*, 1957-59, p. 9

⁵ Mookerji, *op. cit.*, p. 175

⁶ Rhys Davids, T. W.: *Buddhist India*, p. 27

⁷ Ghosh, N. N.: *Early History of Kausambi*, p. 3

⁸ Ghosh, *op. cit.*, p. 4; Law, B. C.: *Kausambi in Ancient Literature* (Mem. Arch. Surv. Ind.) No. 6 (1939), p. 1

⁹ Law, *op. cit.*, p. 9

¹⁰ Nevill, H. R.: *Fatehpur A Gazetteer*, p. 224

During the time of the Buddha, this region was known as the country of the Vatsas or Vamsas and its king, Udayana, as the *vatsaraja*.¹ Vatsa was one of the sixteen *janapadas* (premier states) in existence at the time of the Buddha.² It lay immediately to the north of Avanti and along the bank of the Yamuna and included this district also.³ To the west of it lay south Panchala and in the north Kosala. During this period the Vatsa country was one of the four principal monarchies in northern India.⁴ The *Puranas* give a list of the kings who reigned at Kaushambi before Udayana who was the seventeenth in the line from Nichakshu,⁵ but very little is known about them. The fortunes of the Vatsas appear to have declined after Udayana, and only four kings of the dynasty appear to have followed him, Kshemaka being the last, after whom probably the Vatsas ceased to be an independent power, getting absorbed in the Nanda empire of Magadha.⁶

About the middle of the fourth century B. C., this region was annexed by the Nanda rulers of Magadha, probably in the reign of Mahapadma Nanda.⁷ After the Nandas, the district came under the sway of the Mauryas, being then an obscure tract and historically unimportant. The district remained a part of the Mauryan empire till Asoka's death about 236 B. C. After the death of Asoka, the Mauryan empire fell to pieces and this region was probably overrun by Pushyamitra, the founder of the Shunga dynasty, whose son, Agnimitra, fought a battle with the Yavanas on the bank of the Sindhu river in central India.⁸ The rule of the Shungas over this region lasted about one hundred years from 187 B. C. to 75 B. C. After the Shungas, the Kanva dynasty came into power which they exercised in this region from 75–30 B. C. The subjection of this region to the Kanvas, however, seems to have lasted only for a short time, because the Shunga power soon disintegrated due to the centrifugal forces which were at work and which possibly received a fillip from the inroads of the Greeks, Demetrius and his lieutenant, Menander.⁹ It has been construed from the *Yuga Purana*, a section of the *Gargi Samhita*, that the 'viciously valiant Greeks' overran the whole of the Panchala country situated in the doab between the Yamuna and Ganga along with Saket, Mathura and Pataliputra, bringing about a complete breakdown of the administration. The *Mahabhashya* of Patanjali also referred to the same Greek invasion. Fortunately, the people fought the invading army so ferociously, that the aggressors thought it expedient to retrace their steps, being unable to reap the fruits of their military success.¹⁰

The history of this region, after the end of the Kanva rule to the rise of the Guptas, three hundred years later, is very obscure. Towards the end of the first century A. D. or about the beginning of the second century A. D.,

¹ Ghosh, *op. cit.*, p. 3

² *Ibid.*, p. 9

³ Rhys Davids, *op. cit.*, p. 27; Bhandarkar, D. R.: *The Carmichael Lectures*, p. 52

⁴ Law, *op. cit.*, p. 9

⁵ Ghosh, *op. cit.*, pp. 10, 11

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 39-40

⁷ Majumdar and Pusalker; *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 32-33

⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 85-86; Rapson, E. J.: *Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, pp. 466-468

⁹ *Ibid.*, Vol. II, pp. 95-99; Sastri, K. A. N. (Ed.): *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, p. 104

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 95-98; Rapson, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 491; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 106

when Kushana power under Kanishka expanded towards the south and the east, this region seems to have been subjugated by him and to have remained under the sway of the Kushanas till the death of Vasudeva, the last great king of that dynasty after whom its power began to decline.¹ The history of the district after the Kushanas is again obscure. The local coins, roughly dating from the middle of the second century B. C. to the end of the third century A. D., throw some light on the history of this period. It seems probable that when after Kanishka's control over this region weakened, the Maghas, in the absence of the earlier local dynasty, which, probably, had become extinct, occupied it and gradually increased their power.² Coins of some Magha kings like Bhadrarmagha, Shivarmagha, Vaishnavana and Bhimavarman have been found in this district and show their effective control over this region.³ Bhadrarmagha, grandson of Bhimasena, the founder of the line, succeeded in wresting Kaushambi along with this district from the Kushanas (C. 155 A. D.) and began to rule over the tract independently and seems to have continued to rule over it till about 175 A. D.⁴ Gautamiputra Shivarmagha, probably his successor, ruled over it till about 184 A. D. He was succeeded by Vaishnavana (C. 185 to C. 208 A. D.) whose immediate successor was most probably Bhimavarman, known dates about him being A. D. 208 and 217.⁵ The wide extent of the Magha dominions is indicated by the finds of their epigraphic and numismatic records not only in this district but also in the Allahabad and the Rewah districts of Uttar Pradesh and Baghelkhand in Central India respectively.⁶ It is likely that Maghas were among those who were instrumental in bringing about the downfall of the Kushanas in the first half of the third century.⁷ The names of two more Magha rulers, Satarmagha and Vijayarmagha, have been found on the coins and they were probably the last of the dynasty.⁸

During the fourth century A. D. the Guptas once again established imperial unity in India. The present region of Fatehpur also shared the fruits of the golden age and contributed much towards the peace and prosperity of Central India. Kings like Samudragupta, Chandragupta, Kumaragupta, Skandagupta and Budhagupta ruled over region peacefully. A Naga chief, named Sarvanaga, was appointed a *vishaya-pati* (provincial governor) and administered the Antardvedi province, between the Ganga and the Yamuna and between Prayag and Haridwar, under Skandagupta in the year 466 A. D.⁹ The death of Budhagupta was followed by a troubled period. We find evidence of internal dissensions caused by disputed succession, leading to the partition of the empire; and to make matters worse, there was renewed invasion of the foreign Hunas with far greater success than before.¹⁰ History undoubtedly records the continuance of the later Guptas till long afterwards, but the Huna onslaught appears to have brought the Gupta dynasty to its fall. Under the

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 141

² Narain, A. K.: *Seminar Paper on the Local Coins of Northern India*, C. 300 B. C. to 300 A. D., p. 175; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 175; Sastri, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 259

³ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 175

⁴ Majumdar, R. C. and Altekar, A. S.: *The Vakataka—Gupta Age*, p. 43

⁵ Sastri, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 261

⁶ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 175-176; Narain, *op. cit.*, p. 176

⁷ Sastri, Vol. II, p. 156

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 262

⁹ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 170

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 38

leadership of Toramana, the Hunas advanced into the heart of India and established their settlements in Central India and, thus, the district came under the domination of these foreigners. Toramana was succeeded by his son, Mihirakula who continued his father's policy of dealing cruelly with his subjects. It was king Yashodharman who rose to deliver the land from an intolerable foreign thralldom and inflicted a crushing defeat on the tyrannical Huna chief, Mihirakula.¹

Thus, amid these political convulsions, the later Guptas tried to revive their lost glories in this region but the process of disintegration had gone too far and fresh complications had arisen owing to the growth of new powers. Traces of pillars and mason's marks belonging to the later Gupta period have been found in the district at Hathgaon.² Among the new powers the Maukharis ruling at first as feudal chiefs in what are now Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, gradually rose to power in the region covered by this district and founded an independent kingdom at Kannauj, perhaps about the middle of 6th century A. D. Probably Harivarman, the first king in the Kannauj line, was a daring adventurer, who in the then prevailing confusion migrated westwards and succeeded in carving out a kingdom for himself in the fertile doab with the seat of his government at Kannauj.³ Harivarman was succeeded by his son, Adityavarman, and grandson, Ishvarvarman, respectively. These three kings were, undoubtedly, feudatories of the Gupta empire and flourished in this region during the first half of the sixth century A. D.⁴ Ishvarvarman was succeeded by his son, Ishanavarman, whose mother was a Gupta princess. Gupta kings—Kumaragupta and Damodargupta gave a severe blow to the rise of Maukharis and both of them defeated Ishanavarman,⁵ who was succeeded by his son, Sarvavarman. He thoroughly avenged his father's defeat by his successful engagements with the Guptas. Unfortunately, we do not know anything about Sarvavarman's successor owing to a curious break in the records. Probably, Avantivarman succeeded Sarvavarman on the throne. Avantivarman was succeeded by his eldest son, Grahavarman.⁶ He was married to princess Rajyashri of Thaneshvar. According to the *Harshacharitra* of Bana, Devagupta of Malwa advanced against Kannauj with the support and co-operation of Sasanka, king of Gauda, just at the opportune moment when Prabhakaravardhan had died and he defeated and killed Grahavarman. Thus, Kannauj was seized and occupied and Rajyashri was thrown into a dungeon.⁷ Hearing of this calamity, Rajyavardhan, the king of Thaneshvar, proceeded to save Kannauj but was killed by Sasanka. Instantly, on hearing the tragic news of his brother's assassination and his sister's misfortune, Harsha advanced towards Kannauj. He found his sister in the Vindhyan forests and in the absence of any other Maukhari claimant, Kannauj passed into the hands of Harsha.⁸ The amalgamation of these two powerful kingdoms helped Harsha greatly in extending the sphere of his influence over the region covered by the present district.

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 35

² Cunningham, A.: *Archaeological Survey of India Report of A Tour in The Central Provinces and Lower Gangetic Doab in 1881-82*, Vol. XVII, p. 97

³ Tripathi, R. S.: *History of Kanauj To the Moslem Conquest*, p. 32

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 36-37; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 68

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 68; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 43

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 44-50

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 51

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 73; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 99

With the coronation of Harsha as king in 606 A. D., the district came under the sway of the Thaneshwar dynasty.¹ Hiuen Tsang has described the prosperity of this region. According to Hiuen Tsang's description, the probable limits of the province of Kannauj must have included all the country between Etawan and Allahabad on the Yamuna, which would give a circuit of about 600 miles.² General Cunningham was once disposed to identify Asni with O-yu-to, a site visited by Hiuen Tsang, but he abandoned the idea after visiting the place.³ General Cunningham conjectures, on the basis of topography and calculation of distances, that Gunir, situated in the district, may be the site of the Buddhist monastery of Vasubandhu, mentioned by Hiuen Tsang.⁴ For more than half a century after the death of Harsha, the history of this region, as that of the rest of northern India, discloses unrelieved anarchy and confusion. The earliest monarch after Harsha, who is known to have exercised sway over these parts, was Yashovarman of Kannauj. At the beginning of the eighth century A. D., he was a very powerful monarch and is said to have returned to his capital Kannauj after an extensive expedition of conquests. He ruled till about 740 A. D.⁵

After the death of Yashovarman obscurity again overtakes the history of this district and is not dispelled till the rise of the Pratiharas of Kannauj, when this region passed into the hands of Vatsaraja, who, after defeating the king of Gauda in the Ganga-Yamuna doab, established his supremacy over a large part of northern India and laid the foundation of a mighty empire.⁶ According to the Gwalior inscription of Bhoja, Nagabhata, son and successor of Vatsaraja (808—833 A. D.), conquered in quick succession Anarta, Malwa, Kirata, Turushka, Vatsa and Matsya.⁷ The location of these kingdoms suggests that Nagabhata's conquests included the area now covered by the whole of Uttar Pradesh⁸ and that during the time of the Gurjara-Pratiharas i.e. from the end of the 8th century to the end of the first quarter of the 11th century, this district formed part of the kingdom of Kannauj.⁹ Nagabhata was succeeded by his son, Ramabhadra, who had a very short and inglorious reign of probably three years. With the accession of Ramabhadra's son and successor, Bhoja, in C. 836 A. D. a new and glorious chapter begins in the history of the Pratiharas.¹⁰ He seems to have started his career with a debit balance of reverses and defeats suffered by his father, Ramabhadra, which had considerably lowered the prestige of the Pratihara family.¹¹ He extended his empire over a large area from the foot of the Himalayas to the river Narmada and it must have included the present district of Fatehpur. The country was prosperous and safe from robbers and rich in natural resources.¹² Bhoja was succeeded by his son, Mahendrapala, in 890 A. D. His empire extended from

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 113

² Cunningham, A.: *The Ancient Geography of India*, p. 317

³ Cunningham, A.; *Archaeological Survey of India Reports*, Vol. XVII, *op. cit.*, pp. 99-100; Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 145

⁴ *Ibid.*, *op. cit.*, p. 222; Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 160; Cunningham, A.: *Archaeological Survey of India Reports*, Vol. XII, p. 57

⁵ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 131

⁶ *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, p. 23; Puri, B. N.: *The History of the Gurjara-Pratiharas*, p. 40

⁷ Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 235, Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 24

⁸ Puri, *op. cit.*, p. 45

⁹ Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 235

¹⁰ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 28

¹¹ Puri, *op. cit.*, p. 51; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 238

¹² *Ibid.*, *op. cit.*, p. 246; Puri, p. 65

the foot of the Himalayas to the Vindhya and from the eastern to the western ocean.¹ He was a liberal patron of men of letters and the richest literary ornament of his court was Rajashekhar.²

Under the Gurjara-Pratiharas the history of this region after Mahendrapala is a record of disputed successions, internal troubles and the onset of decay.³ At first, Bhoja II came to the throne with the help of Kokkaladeva, the old Chedi ruler, and the Rashtrakuta king, Krishna II. He was soon displaced by his half-brother, Mahipala, who got the support of Harshadeva Chandella.⁴ Although, there were some disturbances caused by the Rashtrakutas who invaded the Ganga-Yamuna doab, Mahipala soon tided over his initial troubles and resumed his father's scheme of conquests. His reign brought stability to this region for a short period.⁵ Pratihara rule over the Fatehpur region is proved by an inscription of Mahipaladeva, dated Samvat 974 (i.e. 917 A. D.), on the square sandstone pillar, found in 1867 at Asni.⁶ The inscription was set up in a certain *chaitya* of the god Yogasvamin, and records arrangements made for the worship of the god by the Brahmanas and ascetics of the locality. Mahipaladeva, in this inscription, is described as meditating at the feet of Mahishapaladeva or Mahendrapaladeva,⁷ denoting that Mahipala was the immediate successor of his father, Mahendrapala. Mahipala was succeeded by his son, Vinayakapala, and then by his grandson, Mahendrapala II, who ruled for a short time. Devapala ascended the throne shortly before 948 A. D. and this was followed by the rise of the Chandellas⁸ which development gave the signal for the decline and disruption of the empire. The process of decay continued during the time of Vijayapala when the empire disintegrated, giving rise to several powers.

When Rajyapala came to the throne, the political situation had become complicated by the aggressions of the Muslim chieftains of Ghazni. Along with other contemporary Hindu rulers, Rajyapala contributed his might to stem the tide of their intrusion into the interior of the country.⁹ Rajyapala also witnessed the attack of Mahmud of Ghazni who defeated the former and conquered Kannauj.¹⁰ The district, at the time of Mahmud's invasion was ruled by some local chiefs. The contemporary account of Mahmud's Indian expeditions, left by Utbi reveals that when in 1018 A. D., after sacking Kannauj and Munj, Mahmud advanced towards Asi (Asni on the bank of Ganga, 10 miles to the north-east from Fatehpur), Chandal Bhar was the ruler of that region.¹¹ He was always engaged in military expeditions which brought him success. At one time, he was at war with the Rai of Kannauj. When Chandal Bhar, one of the chief men and generals of the Hindus, heard of the advance

¹ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 33

² Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 253; Puri, *op. cit.*, p. 72

³ *Ibid.*, *op. cit.*, p. 74

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 81; Tripathi, p. 256

⁵ Puri, *op. cit.*, p. 81

⁶ Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 158; Puri, pp. 149, 81 and 75; Nevill, p. 145; Tripathi, pp. 363, 261

⁷ Puri, *op. cit.*, p. 75

⁸ Puri, p. 95

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 101

¹⁰ Puri, p. 102; Majumdar and Pusalker, Vol. IV, p. 38; Niyogi Roma; *The History of the Gahadavala Dynasty*, p. 5

¹¹ Niyogi, *op. cit.*, p. 5

of Sultan Mahmud, he lost heart from excess of fright. His five forts were demolished under the Sultan's orders and the inmates were buried in their ruins.¹ After Mahmud of Ghazni, some local chiefs came into power in this region. Monuments and sculptures found at Garhi, Gunir, Tinduli, Bahua, Thithaura and Asothar prove that this region reached the Zenith of its prosperity during the 9th and 10th centuries, A. D.²

After the dismemberment of the Pratihara empire, there were repeated incursions into this region. When the "earth" was, thus, badly disturbed by political upheavals and destructive raids, a bold Gahadavala adventurer, named Chandradeva, arose and, as the dynastic inscriptions say, by his "noble prowess" put an end to "all distress of the people".³ Chandradeva (C. 1089-C. 1103 A. D.) founded the Gahadavala dynasty at Kanyakubja after defeating a chief named Gopala. His jurisdiction extended almost over the whole of the present Uttar Pradesh including, of course, this district.⁴ Chandradeva was succeeded by Madanapala whose rule was a brief one.⁵ Madanapala was succeeded by his son, Govindachandra⁶ whose accession to the Gahadavala throne saw the culmination of an era of the successful aggrandisement of the dynasty. His extensive conquests and wide diplomatic relations made the Gahadavalas, for the time being, the most important single factor in the field of north Indian politics.⁷ In 1888, a copper plate grant of Govindachandra Deva, dated Sambat 1188, was found in the debris of a fallen high bank of the Yamuna, close to the inhabited site of village Renh, situated in the erstwhile Ghazipur tahsil of the district. The plate records the grant of a village, Dosahali, which is undoubtedly the modern Dasauli village, about 10 km. to the south of Renh near the Yamuna.⁸ It proves that the lost glories of this region were revived once again and prosperity restored to it. Govindachandra was succeeded by his son, Vijayachandra, sometime in 1155 A. D. Like his father, Vijayachandra also successfully faced Muslim aggression.⁹ About the very beginning of the reign of Vijayachandra, an unmistakable symptom of the decline of the Gahadavala power manifested itself in the loss of Delhi. The full significance of this loss was realized when, about a generation later, the Muslims attacked the country around Delhi and occupied it, rendering the Gahadavala frontier practically defenceless.¹⁰ Vijayachandra was succeeded by his son, Jayachandra, in 1170 A. D. He may be described as the last great king of the Gahadavala dynasty, whose power and extensive jurisdiction struck even the Muslim historians.¹¹ During his time Fatehpur district was the stronghold of the Gahadavalas and many buildings and forts were constructed by him. The famous fort of Asni was built in the district and Jayachandra hid his treasure in it.¹² Another fort was built at Hathgaon.¹³ Village Kutila also

¹ Puri, *op. cit.*, p. 102; Niyogi, p. 5

² Fuhrer, pp. 158-165

³ Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 295 (quoting Journal of Bihar and Orissa Research Society, p. 300)

⁴ Niyogi, p. 50; Tripathi, *op. cit.* p. 302

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 305; Niyogi, p. 54

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 65; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 307

⁷ Niyogi, *op. cit.*, p. 65

⁸ Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 165; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 372; Niyogi, *op. cit.*, p. 132

⁹ Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 319

¹⁰ Niyogi, *op. cit.*, p. 90

¹¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 102-103; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 320

¹² Niyogi, pp. 111, 233, 234; Nevill, p. 168; Fuhrer, p. 158; Cunningham, p. 100

¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 97

contains the ruins of a fort which is said to have been built in the reign of Jayachandra,¹ marked by the rise of the Chauhans who, starting from their territories around Ajmer, had annexed Delhi and were at this time bidding for supremacy in the north under the vigorous rule of Prithviraja III. Towards the south, there were the Chandellas, whose power at this time, was at its height.² Apart from this, there were repeated Muslim invasions in north-western India, constituting a grave threat to the unity of India. The most important event of his reign was the celebration of the *swayamvara* of his daughter Samyogita, who was, however, carried away by force in the midst of the ceremonies, by Prithviraja. Perhaps this sowed the seeds of enmity between these two northern monarchies. Though, there is no reliable evidence of conflict between these two kings, it is quite probable that they were positively hostile to each other. Lack of sympathy between these two kings is shown by their mutual non-co-operation on the eve of the final conquest of India by the Muslims led by Muhammad Ghuri.³

MEDIEVAL PERIOD

The second battle of Tarain (1193) and the resulting defeat and capture of Prithviraj, the Chauhan ruler of Delhi, by Shihabud-din Ghuri does not appear to have brought about any political change in the region covered by the district. If Asni of the medieval Indian chroniclers is to be identified with the place of the same name in the district, as some modern scholars have done, the district in all probability formed part of the Kannauj kingdom of Jaichandra.⁴ However, the district could not remain for long outside the pale of the rising Muslim power in northern India. The overthrow of the kingdom of Kannauj by Mohammad Ghuri in 1194, immediately brought this district under the sway of the Muslim conquerors, for Asni, known for the vast treasure it held, was placed under a Muslim garrison.⁵ In 1202, Kalinjar fell and was placed under the military command of one Hasan Arnal, while Malik Husamuddin Ughulbak was made the military commander of the Banaras (now Varanasi) and Avadh divisions. He employed Ikhtiyaruddin Mohammad Bakhtiyar to subjugate the adjacent territories.⁶ These rapid changes around the district undoubtedly suggest that by that time Fatehpur must have been thoroughly subdued.⁷ In 1226, Avadh was subjugated by Nasirud-din Mahmud, and only a few years later Kara became the capital of a province. Due to its proximity with and comparatively lesser importance than Allahabad, which now became the seat of government, the history of Fatehpur gets almost identified with that of Allahabad.

During the reign of the weak and irresolute successors of Iltutmish, the district along with its surrounding regions, appears to have been lost to the Delhi sultanate. Early in the reign of Masud Tughan Khan, the ambitious governor of Lakhnauti led an expedition to the provinces of Kara, Manikpur, Avadh and even to the districts further north.⁸ But persuasion proved more

¹ Nevill, p. 266

² Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 323

³ Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 326; Niyogi, *op. cit.*, p. 107

⁴ Nevill, H. R.: *Fatehpur: A Gazetteer* (Allahabad, 1906), pp. 168-169

⁵ Habibullah, A. B. M.: *The Foundation of Muslim Rule In India* (Allahabad, 1961), p. 64

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 69

⁷ Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 147

⁸ Habibullah, *op. cit.*, p. 128

successful than a resolute armed resistance, and, out of mere persuasion, Tughan chose to withdraw.¹ The weak control of the centre, however, led the populace of the doab, including this district, to rise against it. In October, 1247, Balban marched against them and brought them back to submission, in his usual ruthless manner, while he moved from Kannauj to Kara where he met the Sultan.² In 1253, Balban's brother, Kashli Khan, was given the charge of Kara, but only three years later, in 1256, Qutlugh Khan, the disgruntled governor of Avadh, threatened to capture Kara and Manikpur and during his march thither he appears to have passed through Fatehpur. Arsalan Khan, who, in the meanwhile, had become the new governor of the province, chased the rebel out of the province and obliged him to take refuge in the Sirmur hills.³ How long Arsalan Khan held Kara is not known, but in 1290, we hear Malik Chhajju, a nephew of sultan Balban, being appointed governor of Kara and Manikpur.⁴

Immediately after the accession of Jalal-ud-din Firuz Shah, the first ruler of the Khalji dynasty, Malik Chhajju declared himself independent at Kara and assumed the royal title under the name of Mughis-ud-din, and marched towards Delhi, passing through this district.⁵ He was, however, defeated near Budaun and obliged to flee.⁶ His place as the governor of Kara was taken up by the new king's nephew and son-in-law, Alauddin Khalji, who promptly followed in the footsteps of Chhajju and raised a large army at Kara for the conquest of the south, in order to obtain money for his intended bid for the crown. He set off on his victorious campaign of the south, leaving Malik Alaul-Mulk in charge of his government.⁷ Firuz, having been moved by affection and the lure of the Deccan gold, set off to meet his triumphant nephew on his return. The Sultan came down the Ganga by boat to Kara, where he was treacherously murdered by Alauddin's men.⁸ The old king's severed head, raised on the point of a spear, proclaimed Alauddin's accession to the throne (1296). He confirmed Malik Alaul Mulk in the governorship of his old province (Kara). However, he was destined for a higher assignment, for only shortly afterwards he was made the kotwal of Delhi⁹ and his place was taken by Nusrat Khan.¹⁰ The latter does not appear to have spent much time in this part of the country, for only shortly later he was recalled to lead expeditions in the south. His nephew Malik Chhajju succeeded him. He too was, however, called away to the Deccan.¹¹ An inscription on the wall of an old mosque at Kot, in pargana Ekdala, assumes importance, bearing, as it does, the name of one Hasan bin Umar bin Bhal bin Balbal, who built this mosque in 698 H. (1299 A. D.), roughly in the third year of Alauddin's reign (1296—1316).¹² This unequivocally confirms the view that this part of the country came within the effective sway of the Muslims as early as the reign of Alauddin Khalji.

¹ *Ibid.*, Haig, Wolseley: *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, p. 64

² Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 147; Haig, Wolseley, *op. cit.*, p. 67

³ Habibullah, *op. cit.*, p. 132-133

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 197; Haig, Wolseley; *op. cit.*, p. 87

⁵ Majumdar, R. C. and Pusalker, A. D.: *The Delhi Sultanate*, Vol. V, (Bombay, 1960), p. 13

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ Majumdar, R. C. and Pusalker, A. D.; *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 15

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 17

⁹ Haig, Wolseley; *op. cit.*, p. 100

¹⁰ Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 148; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, p. 19

¹¹ Haig, Wolseley, *op. cit.*, p. 96

¹² Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 259

The history of the region remains obscure for a considerable time after the death of Alauddin we again hear about it in the reign of Mohammad-bin-Tughluq (1325—1351). His obstinate and uncompromising nature led to widespread revolts during the second half of his reign, one such being that of Nizam Mian of Kara (1338)¹ who declared independence and assumed the title of Sultan Alauddin.² But the revolt was immediately suppressed with a heavy hand by Ainul-Mulk, the governor of Avadh.³ No further mention of Kara occurs till the reign of Firuz, who left his baggage there before starting on his expedition to Jajnagar in Cuttack. He revisited Kara on his return to Delhi in 1361.⁴ In 1377, Kara, along with Mahoba and Dalmau passed into the separate charge of Malik-ush-sharq, Mardan Daulat, who received the title of Nasir-ul-Mulk.⁵ The event marking the beginning of the great eastern kingdom of Jaunpur, which for many years equalled the sultanate of Delhi in power and prestige. Not long afterwards he was succeeded in his charge by his son, Shamsud-din Sulaiman, with the title of Malik-ush-sharq.⁶ He is believed to have made Kara the headquarters of his fief, and continued to hold it till 1394, when sultan Mahmud Shah conferred on Khwaja Jahan the title of Malik-ush-sharq with the assignment to him of the entire region between Kannauj and Bihar.⁷ It appears that during the chaotic aftermath of Sultan Firoz's death, this part of the country had either shook off the imperial yoke or was in a state of constant revolt, for shortly after his assumption of authority as Malik-ash-sharq, Khwaja Jahan had to resubjugate Kara, Dalmau, Sandilah and other neighbouring places.⁸ In 1399, Timur shattered the power of Delhi, and like many other provincial potentates, Khwaja Jahan of Jaunpur assumed the royal state. The same year Khwaja Jahan died at Jaunpur and his adopted son, Malik Mubarak Qaranful, succeeded to his titles and took the title of Mubarak Shah.⁹ He lived only for two years, and was succeeded by his more ambitious brother, Ibrahim Shah who extended his dominions and in 1406, captured Kannauj and marched almost up to the gates of Delhi, when a sudden apprehension of an attack on Jaunpur by Zafar Khan of Gujrat, forced him to retire.¹⁰ He held the district throughout his reign and it appears that it remained under the effective sway of the sultans of Jaunpur, despite their varying fortunes, until the final extinction of the Sharqi kingdom in 1479,¹¹ when it passed into the hands of the Delhi sultans.¹² After the dissolution of the Jaunpur Kingdom, Kara and Manikpur once again became a separate charge and were placed under Alam Khan.¹³ The weak and incompetent rule of Barbak Shah at Jaunpur led to widespread revolts by Bachgoti Raiputs in this region. They drove out Mubarak Khan, governor of Kara, killed his brother and obliged Barbak to send a relieving force under Kala Pahar. Raja Bhed of Rewa, who also seems to have been in league with the rebels, attacked Mubarak Khan

¹ Husain, Dr A. M.: *Tughluq Dynasty* (Calcutta, 1963), p. 254

² *Ibid.*, p. 255

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 148

⁵ Sirhindi, Yahiya Bin Ahmad Bin Abdullah: *The Torikhi-Mubarak Shahi*, Eng. Trans. by K. K. Basu (Baroda, 1932) p. 140

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 141

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 164

⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 164-65

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 175

¹⁰ Lal, K. S.: *Twilight of the Sultanate* (Bombay, 1963), p. 56

¹¹ Lal, K. S.: *op. cit.*, p. 151

¹² Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 149

¹³ *Ibid.*, Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, p. 141

when the latter was crossing the ferry at Jhusi, a small town across the Ganga opposite Allahabad, and imprisoned him.¹

Enraged at the activities of the Bachgoti rebels, sultan Sikandar Lodi himself marched against them and reached Dalmau, a town opposite Kara, in 1495. Raja Bhed, being overawed by the presence of the sultan released Mubarak who immediately repaired to the sultan.² The rebels were defeated and driven out with ruthless severity. After Sikandar's death in 1517, his son, Ibrahim, succeeded to the throne of Delhi and agreed to have his brother, Jalal Khan, as an independent ruler of Jaunpur. Jalal Khan attempted from the very outset to restore the lost power of the Jaunpur kingdom, and appears to have brought this part of the country under his undisputed authority till his overthrow by Ibrahim Lodi. In 1519 there is mention of another rebellion at Kara under Islam Khan, a son of Azam Humayun Sarwani.³ What was still worse, he prevailed upon all the indignant chieftains of the east to rise against the ruthless autocracy of Sultan Ibrahim. Soon enough the whole of Avadh from Kara to Kannauj was up in arms against the Sultan.⁴ After sanguinary battle between the royal armies and the rebels, Islam Khan was killed and the insurrection came to an end.⁵

The battle of Panipat in 1526 sealed the fate of the Lodi dynasty with the defeat of Ibrahim Lodi who was put to the sword by Babur, the founder of the Mughal rule in India. However, the Afghan domination did not end all at once as would appear from Babur's statement that all the country beyond Kannauj remained under their sway for a considerable period and could not be reduced without difficulty.⁶ To offer a united resistance to the new regime they immediately chose Bahadur Khan, a son of Darya Khan, as their king and named him Sultan Mohammad.⁷ In 1527, Babur sent against the rebels of the east his son, Humayun, who took Jaunpur and proceeded towards Kara where he crossed the Ganga and returned to Agra.⁸ This is the first specific mention of the old Mughal highway, which in later days brought this district into greater prominence than in the past, when the route to the east from the old capital of Delhi lay through Avadh to the north of the Ganga.⁹ In 1528-29 Babur marched towards Bihar to quell the intended rebellion of the Afghans, halting at "Dakdaki", in the pargana of Kara.¹⁰ The Afghan menace, however, persisted in this region, posing a threat to the new Mughal dynasty. The possession of sovereignty over this district kept on changing hands at almost regular intervals till Sher Khan, the redoubtable Afghan general, drove out Humayun in 1539 and became the sole master of the entire Mughal dominions, including Bengal and Bihar, and assumed the royal title of Sher Shah. The district does not appear to have figured prominently during his prosperous reign for we hear nothing of it in the contemporary annals, leaving us only to surmise that it was he who improved the Mughal road and founded the various serais along its

¹ Lal, K. S.; *op. cit.*, p. 168

² *Ibid.*

³ Nevill., *op. cit.*, p. 150; Lal, K. S., *op. cit.*, pp. 211-212

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, p. 149, Nevill; *op. cit.*, p. 150

⁶ Elliot, H. M. and Dowson, J.: *The History of India, as told by its own Historians*, Vol. IV (Allahabad, 1964), p. 263

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 766, Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 150

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, p. 282

course.¹ After the quiet but short-lived rule of his successor, Islam Shah, the affairs of the realm fell into utter confusion, the crown of Delhi becoming an object of attraction for three different claimants, Adil Shah, the successor of Islam Shah, Ibrahim on the west and Mohammad Khan of Bengal in the east.² Although it may be presumed that the district was held by Adil Shah, the fact that he had to fight a hotly contested battle with Mohammad Shah of Bengal within a short distance of Kalpi betrays the ineffective nature of the authority which he exercised over this region. In 1556 Humayun recaptured his dominions in India from the Afghans, but died soon after, leaving the empire to his youthful son, Akbar. The latter strengthened his position by defeating Hemu, the renowned general of Adil Shah at Panipat (November 5, 1556),³ but the east, including this district, still remained to be reconquered.

In 1559, Ali Quli Khan, Khan Zaman, captured Jaunpur and Benaras, so that it may be presumed that Fatehpur also was added to the emperor's dominions.⁴ The Afghan's tried their luck once again, declared Adil Shah's son, Sher Khan, their ruler, who then held Chunar, and marched upon Jaunpur with a huge army. Khan Zaman, however, proved equal to the challenge, gave them battle and routed them.⁵ Soon after this victory Khan Zaman appears to have intended to rise against imperial authority. The suspicion of his audacious intentions assumed such gravity that Akbar himself marched towards Jaunpur to nip the intended rebellion in the bud.⁶ When he reached Kara only a short distance from Fatehpur, Khan Zaman and his brother, Bahadur Khan, came to offer homage to the great Mughal with rich presents and to convince the emperor of their unflinching loyalty.⁷ It appears that during the attack of Sher Khan, one Kamal Khan held as jagir the parganas of Haswah and Fatehpur, appertaining to the sirkar of Kara and Manikpur.⁸ This is the first specific mention of the district in the medieval annals. Shortly afterwards, as a reward for his meritorious service, Kamal Khan was transferred to his own country, Punjab, and his place appears to have been taken by one Asaf Khan.⁹ Early in 1565 A. D. Khan Zaman and his brother, Bahadur Khan, withdrew their allegiance from the emperor, and besieged Munim Khan Qaqshal at Manikpur and began their revolt. Asaf Khan, who held the place as his jagir immediately went over to Manikpur to relieve the besieged garrison, and along with Munim Khan put up a bold resistance to the rebels and informed the emperor of the position.¹⁰ Akbar immediately sent Munim Khan, Khan Khanan, to their aid. Alarmed at the approach of the imperial forces, the rebels raised the siege of Manikpur and withdrew towards the east. However, the situation became still more complicated with the sudden defection of Asaf Khan. Being pressed by the imperial army, the rebels sued for peace and pardon which was immediately granted and Asaf Khan was restored to his old jagir. Peace, however, did not last long in the region for only two years later (1567), Khan Zaman

¹ Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, p. 417; Nevill; *op. cit.*, pp. 150-151

² Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, p. 417; Nevill; *op. cit.*, p. 151

³ Tripathi, R. P.: *Rise and Fall of The Mughal Empire* (Allahabad, 1960), p. 175

⁴ Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, pp. 259-60

⁵ Ahmad, Nizamuddin; *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. II, Eng. Trans. by B. De., p. 255-256

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 256

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 256-257; Majumdar, R. C. and Chaudhuri, J. N.: *The Mughal Empire* (Bombay, 1974), p. 113

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 267

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 280

again rebelled and his brother, Bahadur Khan, attacked Asaf Khan and Majnun Khan at Manikpur.¹ Akbar despatched a strong force under Todar Mal and Muzaffar Khan towards Avadh to quell the rebellion while he himself marched through Avadh to Manikpur. From Manikpur he sent the main body of his troops under Bhagwan Das and Khwaja Jahan to Kara.² The frightened rebels crossed the Ganga and on their way to Kara encamped in the neighbourhood of this district. On this occasion Asaf Khan remained loyal and fought a sanguinary battle with the rebels in which Khan Zaman was slain and Bahadur Khan was taken captive and executed. Having exterminated the rebels³ root and branch Akbar marched to Benaras and Jaunpur, thence returning to Agra by way of Kara and along the Mughal road, entrusting the government of Jaunpur to Munim Khan Khan-i-Khanan.⁴ In 1581 we hear one Ilyas Khan holding Kara on behalf of Ismail Quli Khan. Niabat Khan, who then held Allahabad, rose in rebellion and attacked Allahabad killing Ilyas Khan. He, however, failed to capture the place but plundered the country around it and, according to Khwaja Nizam-ud-din, invested the fort of Garha which Nevill surmises to be a place in this district.⁵ Akbar despatched Ismail Quli Khan to suppress the rising, and Niabat Khan was driven to Bengal.⁶ In 1584 the fort of Allahabad was constructed, and from that date the importance of Kara declined and the fortress became the capital of a province which in 1585 was entrusted to Saiyid Salabat Khan Kundliwal. In 1602 the fort and the province were seized by prince Salim, later known as emperor Jahangir, who assumed the status of an independent monarch⁷ and remained in possession of it, gitting reconciled with Akbar on the latter's death-bed.

During the days of Akbar and his successors the area constituting the present district formed part of the province of Allahabad and was divided between the two sirkars of Kara and Kora. The former consisted of a single *dastur* or district, and the latter of three *dasturs* known as Kora, Kutia and Jajmau.⁸

The sirkar of Kara contained twelve *mahals* of which only four, namely, Kara fort, Kara Haveli, Karari, and Atharban lay in Allahabad and the rest formed part of the present district of Fatehpur, corresponding closely with the existing parganas. The names of several of them have, however, been changed. The *mahal* of Fatehpur Haswa represents the present Fatehpur pargana, which then comprised an area of 55,915 bighas of cultivated land and was assessed at 28,92,705 dams. It was predominantly inhabited by the Rajputs and Brahmans, and provided a military contingent of 50 horse and 1,000 foot.⁹ The *mahal* of Haswa also has undergone no change. It was owned by the Afghans and Rajputs who supplied 30 horse and 1,000 foot. It was assessed at 21,23,661 dams over a total cultivated area of 42,521 bighas. The small pargana of Kotla had a cultivated area of 18,043 bighas, paying a revenue of 9,09,234 dams. The Brahmans and Rajputs, who inhabited this pargana provided a contingent of 10 horse and 300 foot. Hathgaon has also preserved its old name; this too was

¹ Majumdar and Chaudhuri, *op. cit.*, p. 119

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Nevill: *p. cit.*, p. 152, Ahmad, K. N.; *op. cit.*, pp. 337-338

⁵ Ahmad, Khwaja Nizamuddin: *op. cit.*, p. 542; Nevill: *op. cit.*, p. 152

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ Majumdar, R. C. and Chaudhuri, J. N.: *op. cit.*, p. 166

⁸ Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 152

⁹ Abbul Fazl: *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. II, Eng. Trans. by H. S. Jarrett (Calcutta, 1949),

held by the Rajputs and Brahmans, who contributed 40 horse and 1,000 foot, and paid a revenue of 27,23,508 dams on a cultivated area of 55,323 bighas. The only other pargana which has retained its old name is Aya Sah. It was owned by the Rajputs, and contained 15,784 bighas of cultivation and was assessed at 8,45,766 dams. The local zamindars supplied 10 horse and 500 foot. The pargana of Muttaura was then known by the name of Kunra or Koson, which is represented by the modern Kuria or Kunda Kanak, a village on the banks of the Yamuna which contained a brick fort. It was owned by various castes, who contributed as many as 100 horse and 2,000 foot—a very large force for so small a *mahal*, which contained but 11,782 bighas under cultivation and paid a revenue of 6,93,487 dams. The Ghazipur pargana at that time went by the name of Aijhi,¹ so called from the village of that name on the Yamuna, eight miles south-east of Ghazipur. It was held by the Rajputs, who paid a revenue of 16,24,034 dams on 35,826 bighas of cultivation; the military contingent supplied was 10 horse and 500 foot. There remains the pargana of Ekdala and Dhata, which then formed a single *mahal* under the name of Rari, which lies some two miles east of Ekdala. Dhata was separated in 1775 and was placed under a special officer. Rari was held by the Rajputs and Brahmans, who furnished 10 horse and 4,000 foot, and paid a revenue of 27,07,034 dams on an area of 56,728 bighas.²

The sirkar of Kora contained eight *mahals*, of which only four, namely Kora, Kutia, Kiratpur—Kananda and Gunir, were included in this district while the remaining four formed part of district Kanpur. The *mahal* of Kora which is described as having had a brick fort on the Rind river, was held by the Brahmans, who had apparently succeeded the original Gautam proprietors; it contained 1,24,749 bighas under cultivation and was assessed at 67,71,891 dams, the military force supplied being 50 horse and 300 foot. The latter figure appears very small, as the *mahal* covered a large area, including both the present Kora and Tappa Jar, which, as its name implies, was but a minor subdivision and was not separated till 1772. Pargana Bindki was then known as Kiratpur-Kananda, also written as Kiranpur-Kinar. It was in the possession of the Gautam Rajputs who provided 30 horse and 100 foot, and paid 8,30,070 dams on 17,965 bighas of cultivation. Kutia Gunir has retained its old name, but in the time of Akbar it was made up of two separate *mahals* which were not united till 1840. Kutia contained an area of 12,179 bighas under cultivation, was assessed at 5,84,274 dams, while in Gunir the area was 10,042 bighas and the revenue 5,13,457 dams. Both were held by the Gautam Rajputs, who provided a combined force of 50 horse and 2,000 foot.³

The statistics of cultivated area and the revenue paid by each *mahal* given in the foregoing paragraphs help us in ascertaining fairly and accurately the economic and agricultural conditions prevailing in the district during Akbar's reign. The total cultivated area in the district in his time was roughly 2,85,535 acres or almost half of the area under the plough in 1905. It yielded a total revenue amounting to about Rs 5,80,479, to which should be added a sum of Rs 21,811 assigned as *suyurghal* (cesses). The total gave an average incidence

¹ Abul Fazl: *op. cit.*, p. 179 (Jarrett in his translation writes Eichhi instead of Aijhi as written by Nevill).

² Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 154

³ Abul Fazl, *op. cit.*, p. 178

of Rs 2-1-9 per acre of cultivation. In 1905 the total revenue was Rs 13,04,200 and the incidence Rs 2-6-6 per acre. At first sight it would appear that the old assessment was lighter, but if we imagine the purchasing power of rupee in the 16th century, which was about five times as large as in 1905, the picture would come out to be entirely different. The land appears to have been heavily assessed, though in all probability the total revenue fixed was seldom, if ever, fully collected.¹

After the death of Akbar the history of the district becomes once more obscure as the contemporary annals are devoid of any specific reference of any place in the district and its history becomes, as a matter of fact, identical with that of Allahabad. It was only during the war of succession in 1658 between the royal princes, at the close of Shahjahan's reign, that we come across specific mention of some places in this district. Immediately after his hasty coronation on 21st July, 1658 Aurangzeb heard of an organised march of Shuja from Bengal towards Benares with intent to capture the throne.² Shuja continued his march and reached Khajwa, where only four kos away from his encampment, at Kora, Aurangzeb's son, prince Muhammad Sultan, was already encamped with an advance detachment.³ On 2nd January, 1659 Aurangzeb himself marched towards the east and reached Kora, facing the forces of Shuja at Khajwa. However, before the actual fight began, Maharaja Jaswant Singh, who commanded the right wing of Aurangzeb's army, treacherously fled from the field and fell upon prince Muhammad Sultan's camp and caused a temporary set-back to Aurangzeb's plan.⁴ The fight which then began between Shuja's forces and the imperial army ended in heavy loss to and overthrow of Shuja despite the stout resistance offered by the Saiyids of Barha.

MODERN PERIOD

After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, references to the present district become more frequent. The decay of the Mughal empire led to the establishment of several independent principalities and powers in north India, which only in the presence of a superior military force owed any allegiance to Delhi. Of such a nature were the territories of Avadh and Farrukhabad and the might of the Bundelas and Marathas and the Rohilla confederacy. All of them invariably played some part in the history of this district.

During the reign of Bahadur Shah I (1707—1712), the subah of Allahabad, which also included almost entirely the present district of Fatehpur, was held by Abdullah Khan, the greatest of the Barha Saiyids.

Soon after, when the war of succession for the throne of Delhi broke out between Jahandar Shah, son of Bahadur Shah and Farrukh Siyar, son of Azim-us-Shan, Sarbuland Khan, the *faujdar* of Kara, started for Jahandar Shah's camp with treasure amounting to ten to twelve lakhs of rupees. Chhabila Ram Nagar, who was left in charge of Kara, joined Azz-ud-din, son of Jahandar Shah who was advancing eastwards from Agra to help his father.

At this critical juncture, Chhabila Ram Nagar changed his mind and went over to Farrukh Siyar with his troops and treasure because he did not

¹ Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 155

² Khan, Saqi Mustad: *Massir-i-Alamgiri*, Eng. Trans. by Sir Jadunath Sarkar (Calcutta, 1947), pp. 4 and 6

³ *Ibid.*, p. 6

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 7

appreciate the goings on and intrigues in the imperial camp. This development induced Abdullah Khan, as well as his brother, Husain Ali Khan, to shift their sympathies and support Farrukh Siyar.¹

Meanwhile, Azz-ud-din had reached Khajjuha, in order to prepare for a decisive battle. But when confronted with Farrukh Siyar's troops, he was seized with panic and fled. His army followed his example. Abdullah Khan appears to have retained the governorship of Allahabad for some years, and was succeeded by Chhabila Ram.² The latter rebelled on the accession of Muhammad Shah in 1719 A.D. and became powerful enough to isolate Delhi from Bengal, of which he was able to intercept the revenue in the course of its transmission to the imperial capital. Chhabila Ram died the same year, and was succeeded by his brother Giridhar, who continued to hold the fort. On the arrival of the emperor, he surrendered and was transferred to Avadh.

In 1721 A.D. the province of Allahabad was bestowed on Muhammad Khan Bangash of Farrukhabad.³ But neither as a subahdar nor as a jagirdar was he allowed to obtain actual possession of the territory assigned to him, being employed in military duties in Malwa by the Mughal emperor. Taking advantage of his absence, the Bundelas under their leader, Chhatar Sal, prevented the collection of revenue. All Bundelkhand was immediately in a ferment and disturbances broke out even in the neighbourhood of Allahabad. In 1727, Muhammad Khan Bangash was recalled and directed to restore order in his subah. In the beginning he succeeded in his mission but the sudden appearance of the Marathas on the scene turned Bangash's course of victory into defeat. The discomfiture of Muhammad Khan Bangash, the bravest and most spirited of the Mughal nobles of his time, was complete in Bundelkhand on March 12, 1729.⁴ The emperor deprived him of his governorship of Allahabad, and appointed to that office Sarbuland Khan⁵ who remained at the imperial court, and sent his son, to attend to the administration of Allahabad.⁶ In 1735 Muhammad Khan Bangash was reappointed as the subahdar of the province, having had earlier to fight with Sarbuland Khan's son, Shah Nawaz Khan.

About this time Bhagwant Singh of Asothar had risen to power and acquired a large estate, his headquarters being at his new fort at Ghazipur. He attracted the attention of imperial court by murdering the *faujdar* of Kara and Kora, Jan Nisar Khan, brother-in-law of the Vizier, Qamar-ud-din, in 1732.⁷ A large army under Azim-ullah Khan was despatched from Delhi against Bhagwant Singh who, finding his position insecure, took refuge in the forests.

Eventually Azim-ullah Khan occupied Kora, stayed there for few days and then left for Delhi, entrusting Khwazim Beg Khan with the continuance of the campaign. But no sooner had Azim-ullah Khan left the place, than Bhagwant Singh reappeared, defeated and killed Khwazim Beg and reoccupied the district.⁸

¹ Elliot and Dowson: *The History of India as told by its own historians*, Vol. VII, (Allahabad, 1964), p. 435

² Nevill, H. R.: *Fatehpur A Gazetteer*, (Allahabad, 1906), p. 156

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Sardesai, G. S.: *New History of the Marathas*, Vol. II (Bombay, 1948), pp. 106, 107

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 107

⁶ Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 156

⁷ Srivastava, A. L.: *Avadh Ke Pratham Do Nawab* (Agra, 1957), pp. 50, 51

⁸ *Ibid.*

Hearing of this discomfiture, Qamar-ud-din Khan entered the doab with a large force and besieged Bhagwant Singh in the fort of Ghazipur. Bhagwant Singh somehow managed to escape. Qamar-ud-din Khan occupied the fort and sent a force to pursue the fugitive rebel. Qamar-ud-din Khan was, however, forced to abandon the campaign soon enough on account of the pressure of the developments at Delhi.¹

The Marathas also made matters difficult for the subahdar of Allahabad but only temporarily. Bhagwant Singh attempted to strengthen his position by calling in the aid of the Marathas but the only tangible result of this step was that Baji Rao sent a force across the Yamuna to plunder the country.

The career of Bhagwant Singh, however, terminated with the appointment of nawab Saadat Khan to the governorship of Avadh, Fatehpur being included in that province.² The nawab immediately directed his attention to subduing the refractory chieftains, of whom Bhagwant Singh was the most prominent and led an attack against Ghazipur, and took severe action against the recalcitrant chiefs. Bhagwant Singh met with some success initially, but he was captured through the treachery of Durjan Singh Chaudhri of Kora according to one account, while another account says that he was slain in combat by Saadat Ali Khan himself.³

After the death of Bhagwant Singh, fresh trouble was caused by the Marathas, who were in communication with the former's son and successor. In 1736 they overran Kora, in a sudden raid. A year before Muhammad Khan Bangash had made a bid to secure the subah of Allahabad for himself but he met a rival in Saadat Khan; and though he eventually secured the province, it was for a few months only, as Sarbuland Khan was appointed as the governor of Allahabad,⁴ being in 1739, succeeded by Amir Khan Umadat-ul-Mulk.

In 1743 Muhammad Khan Bangash died,⁵ and the next year Amir Khan was murdered at Delhi. The province was then held by Safdar Jang (the nawab Vizier of Avadh) and governed by his deputy Nawal Rai⁶ who in 1749, led an army against the Bangash domain of Farrukhabad and forced the widow of Muhammad Khan Bangash to pay an indemnity of fifty lakhs of rupees. He also arrested her and her five sons. The widow later made good her escape. Shortly after Nawal Rai himself suffered defeat at the hands of Ahmad Khan Bangash⁷ the son of Muhammad Khan Bangash. Being enraged, Safdar Jang ordered the five princes to be ruthlessly murdered in 1750 but he was himself defeated by the Pathans under Shadi Khan, a step brother of Muhammad Khan Bangash and the greater part of the province, including this district, was thrown into disorder. Ahmad Khan regained a large territory, including this district, which was placed under Shadi Khan. He then dispatched a force to invade Avadh, by way of Dalmau, and then to attack Allahabad held by Ali Quli Khan

¹ Srivastava, A. L.: *Avadh Ke Pratham Do Nawab* (Agra, 1957), pp. 50, 51

² *Ibid.*, p. 52

³ Hewett, J. P.: *Statistical, Descriptive, And Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. VIII, Part III—Fatehpur (Allahabad, 1884), p. 88; Srivastava, A. L.: *op. cit.*, pp. 53-54

⁴ Srivastava, A. L.: *op. cit.*, p. 149; Burn, R.: *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, (Delhi, 1957), p. 355

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Elliot and Dowson: *op. cit.*, Vol. VIII, (Allahabad, 1964), p. 213

⁷ Srivastava, A. L.: *op. cit.*, pp. 156—159

since Nawal Rai's death. The latter organized a stiff resistance and a battle was fought at Kora, in which Shadi Khan was defeated.¹

Ahmad Khan then himself appeared in the field of battle and after capturing Kora, he marched towards Allahabad.² He was, however, compelled to retire on account of the advance of Safdar Jang on Farrukhabad,³ Ahmad Khan's subsequent defeat left the district in the hands of the Avadh nawab.

On Safdar Jang's death, his son, Shuja-ud-daula, retained possession of the province. In 1762 he marched from Allahabad, to Jajmau in Kanpur with the emperor, Shah Alam, whom he induced to make war on Ahmad Khan of Farrukhabad; but eventually a peace was patched up, and Shuja-ud-daula retired with the emperor to Kora.⁴

Though Shah Alam was the nominal ruler, the real power lay in the hands of the nawab Vizier who provoked the quarrel with the English resulting in the utter defeat of the Avadh forces at Baksar, and the flight of Shuja-ud-daula to Allahabad.⁵ Shah Alam joined the English,⁶ marching with them to Jaunpur. Shuja-ud-daula, after a vain show of resistance, retired through Lucknow to Bareilly, and thence to Farrukhabad. Here Ahmad Khan and the Rohillas refused to give him any assistance, and Shuja-ud-daula proceeded to Kora, where he was joined by the Marathas.⁷ The combined armies then marched to Jajmau, upon which the English also converged through this district. They inflicted a crushing defeat on the allies. The Marathas took to flight, and having plundered Kora, crossed the Yamuna at Kalpi, and Shuja-ud-daula threw himself on the mercy of his opponents.⁸ He was restored in the government of Avadh, while Allahabad and Kora were given to the emperor, the fort being held by an English garrison. This arrangement was maintained till 1771, when Shah Alam proceeded to Delhi, only to become a prisoner in the hands of the Marathas.⁹ He made over to them Allahabad and Kora, and this action was considered by the British government to justify the forfeiture of his rights, the result being that by the treaty of the 1st of May, 1775, the country was given to the nawab vizier of Avadh for 50 lakhs of rupees. For the next 25 years Fatehpur remained an integral part of the province of Avadh, and during the last few years of this period its administration was entrusted to Mian Almas Khan, a most capable officer, who had his headquarters at Kora.¹⁰

As the Avadh government was almost in a state of bankruptcy and had defaulted in the payment of its stipulated tribute, a new arrangement was effected in 1801, by which the nawab vizier, Saadat Ali Khan, ceded this district, together with the rest of the lower doab, Rohilkhand, Gorakhpur and other tracts to the English, in lieu of all outstanding claims.¹¹

At the time of the cession in 1801, the present district was included partly in the Kanpur and partly in the Allahabad districts. In 1814, the first step

¹ Srivastava, A. L.: *op. cit.*, p. 178

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*, p. 179

⁴ Nevill, H. R.: *op. cit.*, p. 157

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 158

⁶ Srivastava, A. L.: *Shuja-ud-daulah*, Vol. I, (Agra, 1961), p. 227

⁷ Nevill, H. R.: *op. cit.*, p. 158

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ *Imperial Gazetteer, United Provinces, Allahabad Division*, (Allahabad, 1905), p. 25

towards the formation of a new district was taken by the appointment of a joint magistrate in charge, stationed at Bhitaura, on the Ganga, and then at Fatehpur, and the subdivision became a separate district in 1826. No event of interest occurred after the introduction of the British rule, until the freedom struggle of 1857 when the local population in various parts of the district made determined preparations to throw off the yoke of alien rule. The discontent of the masses was aggravated by two measures in particular, namely, the land revenue settlements and the annexation of Avadh. The former measure created a class of dispossessed nobles and landlords and the dissolution of the kingdom of Avadh gave a rude shock to the Indian soldiers in the Bengal army who were recruited mostly from Avadh. Thus, sepoys became the instruments of the growing disaffection in various parts of the country. The petty chiefs of Fatehpur were fighting for their kingdoms, the landless class for their estates, the masses for fear of forced conversion to Christianity and the Muslims, in particular, for the restoration of their sway.

The story of the freedom struggle, so far as Fatehpur itself is concerned, is but brief, although subsequently it played an important part in connection with the reoccupation of the province by the British troops.

On the 4th of June, 1857 a letter was received from Kanpur to say that the freedom struggle was expected to break out there at any moment.¹ On the 6th of June news of the Kanpur outbreak arrived at Fatehpur.² Besides, heavy firing was heard that afternoon from the direction of Kanpur. In the morning of the 7th June, a treasure-guard returning from Allahabad joined the freedom fighters. On the 8th June, news of disquieting events at Allahabad and Kanpur was circulated.³ The news of the destruction of the Khaga tahsil by the freedom fighters, who were said to be marching on Fatehpur from other parts of the district, betokened general confusion and disorder. The same evening policemen deserted their posts, but the night passed without any serious incident. In the morning of 9th June, however, the mob rose violently, burnt houses, and plundered all the property of the European residents. After mid-day Hikmat-ullah, the deputy magistrate, visited the collector, accompanied by a large rabble of Pathans and other Muslims, ostensibly to offer assistance, but in reality to investigate the strength and position of the garrison.⁴ In the evening, hearing that the jail guard could no longer be trusted, the civil officers escaped to Banda, except Tucker, the judge, who considered it his duty to remain at Fatehpur to the last.⁵ On the 10th June, Tucker alone and unaided maintained an obstinate resistance for many hours, taking up his position on the roof of the cutcherry, and was overcome only when the building itself was set on fire.

All semblance of government had by this time disappeared, and so great was the general disorder that the majority of the inhabitants were disposed to apply for assistance from the Nana at Kanpur.⁶ Hikmat-ullah, assuming the title of *chakladar* of Fatehpur, began to govern the district in the name of the Nana.⁷ The district remained in the hands of the freedom fighters throughout the month.

¹ Nevill, H. R.: *op. cit.*, p. 159

² Imperial Gazetteer, *op. cit.*, p. 25

³ Chaudhuri, S. B.: *Civil Rebellion in the Indian Mutinies, 1858-1859*, (Calcutta, 1957), p. 107

⁴ Rizvi, S. A. A.: *Freedom struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. IV, (Lucknow, 1959), p. 563

⁵ Sen, S. N.: *Eighteen Fifty-seven*, (Calcutta, 1957), p. 157

⁶ Nevill, H. R.: *op. cit.*, p. 161

⁷ Rizvi, S. A. A.: *op. cit.*, p. 563; Majumdar, R. C.: *The sepoy Mutiny and Revolt of 1857*, (Calcutta, 1957), p. 61

On the 30th June a detachment left Allahabad under Major Renaud of the Madras Fusiliers. He was ordered to relieve Kanpur and punish the guilty villages on his way; he was especially directed to attack Fatehpur, to destroy the Pathan quarters, and to hang Hikmat-ullah. At the same time Captain Spurgin was ordered to take another detachment up to the Ganga in a steamer; but the latter's departure was delayed. Renaud hastened along the Grand Trunk road, executing his orders rigorously; but on the 2nd of July he received news that Kanpur had fallen and his column halted near Sirathu.¹

On the 7th July, General Havelock left Allahabad with a large army.² The same day Nana Saheb sent a division under Jwala Prasad to check the British advance.³ His force consisted of 3,500 men with 12 guns. On the 11th July General Havelock reached Khaga only to find the place deserted. After re-establishing the police-station and appointing an officer in charge, Havelock continued his march. In the early morning of the 12th July he joined forces with Renaud, and reached Bilanda where the wearied British troops halted for rest and refreshment.

Jwala Prasad also reached Fatehpur on July 12 and precipitated a battle with the British troops under a misapprehension that he was dealing only with Renaud's advance guard and not the combined forces of Havelock and Renaud.⁴ The discovery of Havelock's reinforcements took the freedom fighters by surprise.

The European troops were camping in an open plain at a distance of about 7 km. from Fatehpur. Before marching on the town Havelock sent a patrol of cavalry to reconnoitre the area around Fatehpur. When this party was near the town, Jwala Prasad ordered his horsemen to rush upon them. The British cavalry galloped back to their camp pursued by the Indian cavalry. Havelock lost no time in deploying his troops in battle array and launched a counter-attack. The British guns opened fire on the Indian column forcing on them a hasty retreat.⁵

The defeat of the nationalist forces at Fatehpur greatly encouraged the troops under Havelock's command; in fact the morale of the British army was raised because this was the first major setback that the nationalist troops had met in the open field. Having obtained possession of Fatehpur, Havelock gave the town to plunder which was mercilessly carried out. The shops and houses were sacked and the town was set on fire.

After Fatehpur, Jwala Prasad took up his position in the village of Aung which afforded a strong defensive position. Fresh troops and guns had arrived from Kanpur to reinforce him. Tika Singh and Maulvi Liaqat Ali of Allahabad were also there.⁶

Havelock's force resumed its march at early dawn on July 15 reaching Aung after day-break. The sepoys fought bravely, but could not long stand

¹ Nevill, H. R.: *op. cit.*, p. 162

² *Ibid.*

³ Misra, A. S.: *Nana Saheb Peshwa and The Fight For Freedom* (Lucknow, 1961), p. 257

⁴ Savarkar, V. D.: 1857 *Ka Bhartiya Swatantra-Samar* (New Delhi, 1972), p. 302

⁵ Misra, A. S.: *op. cit.*, p. 257

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 258

the withering fire of the British guns and their Enfield rifles. So after a determined stand they had to vacate the village at the point of the bayonet. They retired to a position down the road near the bridge of the Pandu river—a position which had been strongly prepared beforehand. In the fierce action Major Renaud was mortally wounded and died of his wounds later in Kanpur.¹

Pandu is a small rivulet, but it had become swollen by rains and was impassable. The only way to Kanpur lay over the bridge—a fine masonry construction. The strategic position of this bridge was very great. Tatya Tope made plans to defend this bridge as long as possible.

The plan also included the blowing up of the bridge in case its defence proved unsuccessful. A strong force under the command of Bala Rao had also arrived. General Havelock realised the importance of the bridge, because if the bridge was gone, his advance to Kanpur would be halted. He, therefore, determined to secure it before Tatya Tope's troops could blow it up. Although his men were tired, he ordered the force to march to the bridge and they reached it in two hours and by a bold move General Havelock captured the bridge. An attempt to blow it up had been made by Bala Rao before he retired to a new defensive position. But the explosion, which was aimed at the bridge, was unsuccessful; only the parapet was destroyed, the arch remaining steady.²

The failure to blow up the bridge was fatal to the freedom fighters. Several Indian writers have lamented this mistake which sealed the fate of Kanpur. It has been said that the plan to blow up the bridge had been unskilfully executed. The fire of English guns on the bridge was very heavy; further, a bend of the river favourably enabled Captain Maud to plant his battery in such a way as to pour the fire on the flank of the nationalist forces causing confusion amongst them. So, in the absence of a 'cool head or a steady hand', the attempt to blow up the bridge had failed. Here also, the inexperience of Indian commanders helped the British troops. The British force crossed the bridge and occupied the opposite bank of the river. There they remained for the rest of the 15th July. The next morning the British forces marched into Kanpur.³

With General Havelock's column came Sherer, who was appointed to the charge of Fatehpur and Kanpur; but little could be done as yet owing to the disturbed state of the country. Not even the Grand Trunk road was safe, for although several detachments passed along it from Allahabad to Kanpur without encountering opposition, this was not always the case. On the 31st of October, the naval brigade under Captain Peel, with a small force commanded by Colonel Powell, reached Fatehpur. There they heard that the nationalist forces from Dinapur, numbering about 2,000, were occupying a strong position at Khajuhā. Powell set out next morning, and on the following day came up with the freedom fighters, who were arrayed in the open on an elevated ridge; an attack was at once made, but Powell was shot through the head at the outset and the command devolved on Peel, who with the naval brigade, had fallen upon the nationalist forces' left wing. He cut their forces into two and drove them from their position, capturing the camp and two guns.⁴

¹ *Ibid.*, Rizvi, S. A. A.; *op. cit.*, p. 717

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

The next corps to pass through the district was the Madras brigade under General Carthew, which reached Kanpur on the 14th of November, having left the 17th Infantry at Fatehpur to maintain the communications between Allahabad and Kanpur. On the 3rd of December the European women and children from Lucknow, as well as the sick and wounded, were despatched from Kanpur and passed in safety down the Grand Trunk road, and after the battle fought at Kanpur by Campbell, it was found possible to detach Carthew with his greatly reduced Madras brigade to assume command at Fatehpur, and to watch the Bundelkhand borders as well as Rae Bareilly district. Carthew reached Fatehpur on the 19th of December, and found that the expelled villagers had fled across the Yamuna to join the freedom fighters from Gwalior, Jhansi and elsewhere.

Operations beyond the Yamuna were not yet feasible, but Carthew received orders to clear the doab. On the 10th of January, 1858, he left Fatehpur with a small force. Reaching Jahanabad, he turned westwards towards Khognipur, driving the freedom fighters across the river, and then pushed on to Sikandra. Finding the country unoccupied, he returned by way of Kanpur to Fatehpur. The district was afterwards subjected to constant incursions on the part of the freedom fighters. The taking of Lucknow set a large force free for operations beyond the Yamuna, and with the campaign of Sir Hugh Rose in Bundelkhand and central India, the freedom struggle ended so far as Fatehpur was concerned.

Thus the fire of revolution which had broken out on the 9th of June, 1857¹ was extinguished completely on 26th June, 1858. Then commenced an era of the most violent repressions and reprisals. Wholesale arrests of freedom fighters were made and they were awarded most deterrent punishments. Valiant fighters like Hikmat-ullah, and Shiv Dayal Singh, Jodha Singh, along with Duniapat Singh and a host of others were put to death.

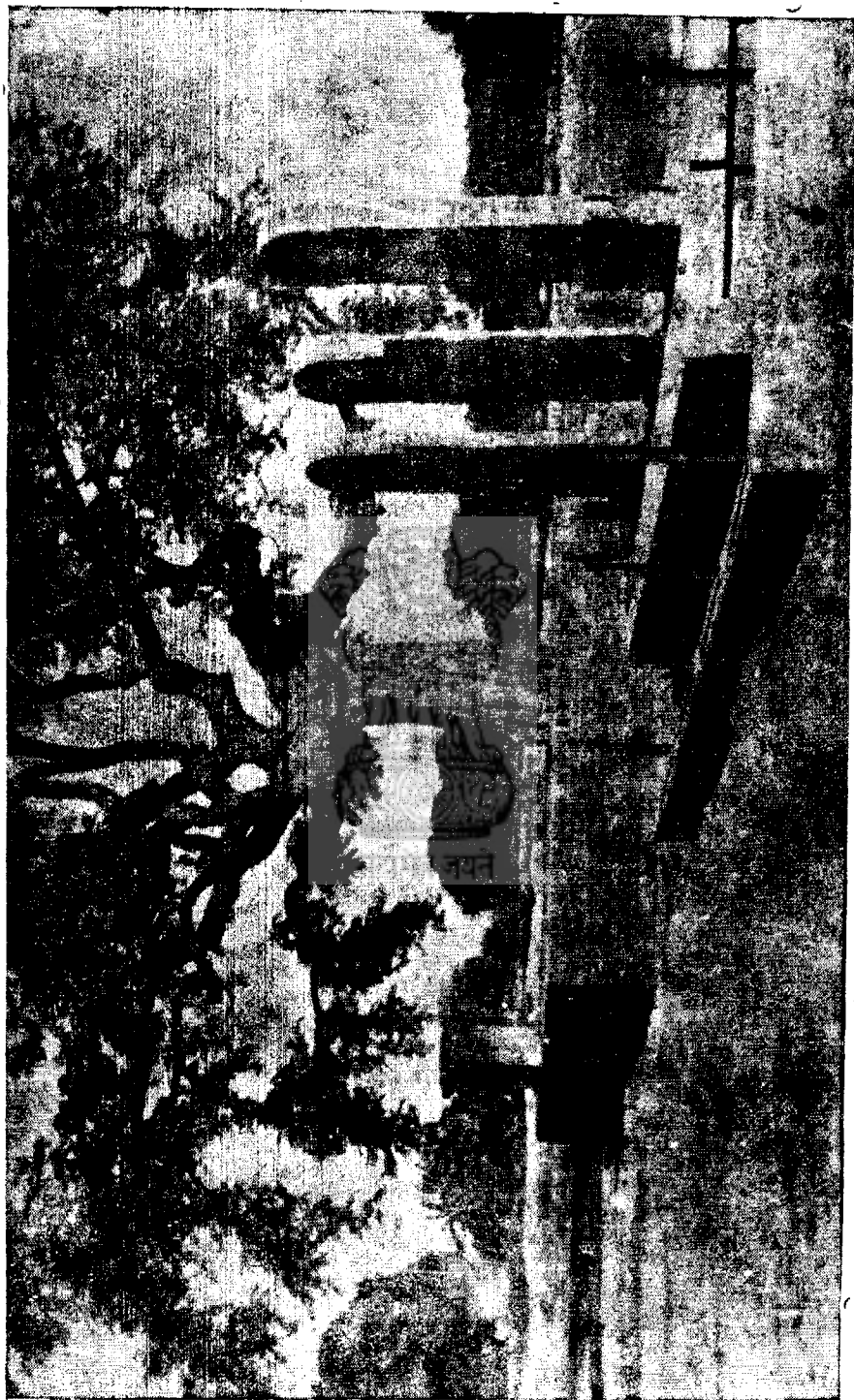
Martyr Dariyao Singh was born in 1795 in village Khaga of district Fatehpur. He was one of the chief associates of Peshwa Nana Saheb. He valiantly fought the British troops for a long time. Along with his two sons and a number of associates, he was hanged on 6th March, 1958. Bavani Imli, the tree on which these martyrs were hanged still recalls the indomitable courage and spirit of sacrifice which they displayed during the historic struggle.²

The restoration of law and order in the district gave impetus to trade and commerce. New roads and railway lines were constructed which helped a great deal in fighting famines by facilitating quick transport of food from surplus areas. The introduction of English education brought to Fatehpur the political ideas of the west along with the knowledge of the western sciences. In course of time a sizeable newly educated middle class appeared on the scene, speaking the English language and possessing a common stock of western liberal ideas.

During the close of the 19th century the activities of the Arya Samaj were limited to the district headquarters and some other big towns. Its doctrine of monotheism, uplift of untouchables, women's education, widow remarriage, Suddhi and the like were responsible for a great social awakening all over the

¹ Majumdar, R. C.: *op. cit.*, p. 55

² Bhattachaya, S. P.: *Swatantrata Sangram Ke Salnik*, Vol. III, Allahabad division, (Prayag, 1968), p. 537



Bavani Imli, Paradan, tahsil. Bindki

country. Various other developments took place in this period like the re-organisation of the administration, revision of settlements, introduction of canals and establishment of post-offices, hospitals and English schools.

The 20th century began with a fresh wave of nationalism in the country and Fatehpur was no exception. The youth of the district had been restless for quite a long time with the result that discontentment broke out and events moved rapidly. During the anti-partition (Bangabanga) agitation of 1905, the district did not lag behind in holding public meetings, organizing strikes and protests, and creating an awareness among the people of the ruthlessness and oppressions of foreign rule. Simultaneously the movement for boycotting foreign goods also gathered momentum. Even in the interior of the district the swadeshi movement struck deep roots when the oath to boycott foreign articles and patronise swadeshi goods was taken by the people.

However, in between the swadeshi era and the advent of Gandhiji on the Indian political scene, there was no remarkable political development in the district and unlike some other places in U. P., there was no terrorist activity here. The Rowlatt Act and its aftermath, the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, stirred up strong nationalist sentiments in the country. Swaraj was now the goal of the people. The British Government very cleverly tried to use the Muslims against India's political ambitions. A noticeable feature of the political life of the district during this period was the uninterrupted agitation carried on by the local leaders. The contribution of literatures to the freedom struggle was no less valuable than that of the freedom fighters. The local poets who inspired the freedom struggle through their patriotic compositions are Sohan Lal Dwivedi and Shyam Lal Gupta 'Parshad'.¹

The non-co-operation movement started in August, 1920, also spread in the district. This was an attempt to widen the scope of the swadeshi movement from a mere boycott of British goods to a boycott of everything British. The three most important features of the movement were the boycott of the legislature, law courts, and educational institutions.² A campaign was launched in the district for using indigenous goods, especially khadi or homespun cloth. For the first time students, peasants and workers were drawn in large numbers into the fold of the national movement when they boycotted the shops selling foreign cloth. The people were exhorted to leave government services, boycott the courts and children were asked not to go to government English schools. The district administration imposed a ban on the sale of khaddar, but foreign cloth worth thousands of rupees was almost daily reduced to ashes at public places. Towards the end of 1921 the movement gathered fresh momentum on the eve of the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country.

Meetings and hartals were held at Fatehpur in Kaziana, Lala Bazar, the Arya Samaj temple and the Feldar mohallas, at Jafarganj, Jahanabad, Kishanpur, and other big towns. Local leaders addressed the meetings explaining the concepts of swadeshi and swaraj. The movement also took within its ambit, the agrarian agitation, better known as the no-rent campaign. The peasants of the district refused to pay rent for agricultural lands and numerous arrests were made. There was little activity in the district in connection with the Khilafat

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 539—616

² Majumdar, R. C.: *The History and Culture of The Indian People, Struggle For Freedom*, Vol. XI, (Bombay, 1969), p. 339

movement except that processions were organised in Fatehpur on February 4, 5, and 6, 1922. About this time the foundation of the city Congress committee was also laid. Political activity in the district was mainly in the hands of stalwarts like Bans Gopal and Shyam Lal Gupta 'Parshad'. The publication of the *Bande Mataram* from the district headquarters marked a turning point as it created a revolutionary stir among the masses. Leaflets carrying Moti Lal Nehru's message in English and Hindi entitled "*Swaraj Ki Sena Me Bharti*" and "*Swadeshi*" all printed at the Swaraj Press, Allahabad, were circulated in large numbers. In addition to these, "*Government Ki Kirkiri*" printed at Lucknow and "*Rashtriya Gan*" printed at Allahabad were also put into circulation. The local population got very much excited by the publication and circulation of these papers.

As the movement was gaining momentum in the district, as indeed everywhere generally, an outburst of violence took place on February, 1922, at Chauri Chaura in the Gorakhpur district. The movement was immediately called off by Gandhiji and it subsided in the district. The first sitting of the Fatehpur district conference was held on December 15, 1922, with Moti Lal Nehru as president. The audience numbered about 800, including ladies. *Bande Mataram* was sung with the audience standing. Moti Lal spoke on Gandhiji's satyagraha; martial law oppressions, especially at Jallianwala Bagh; the Khilafat movement and other allied subjects. The second sitting was held on December 16, 1922, with Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi in the chair and an audience of nearly 1,500 men and women. At the commencement some boys sang a song signifying that there would be several Jallianwala Baghs in the country if the government did not abandon the path of repression. Next day, the Fatehpur Khilafat conference was held the audience numbered 1,000; songs and poems on the Jazirat-ul-Arab and the Khilafat were sung. For the next five years the district remained quiet. In 1928, the slump in the political activity and decadence in public life were suddenly lifted by the announcement of the appointment of the Simon Commission. A complete hartal was observed and big demonstrations were held, large processions taken out, numerous black flags waved and countless banners covered with the legend "Go back, Simon," were on display.

Gandhiji made a hurricane tour of the whole of northern India in order to gather support for the newly launched civil disobedience movement and to utilize the upsurge of popular sentiment generated by the boycott of the Simon Commission. He visited Fatehpur on November 20, 1929 and addressed a gathering of about 10,000 persons. Addresses were presented on behalf of the general public of Fatehpur, municipal and district boards and the Adhyapak Samiti. The addresses were accompanied with donations of money. Gandhiji then drove to Bindki, where he addressed a large crowd of about 13,000 persons and received addresses from the notified area, the inhabitants of Bindki and the tahsil Congress committees. A purse of Rs 1,523 was also presented.

In 1930, the civil disobedience movement was started in Fatehpur, as in other parts of the country. The first phase of the movement was the violation of the Salt Act. Congress volunteers and the people of the district responded by manufacturing contraband salt at Fatehpur, Ghazipur, Bindki and Lalauli, an example that led to salt manufacture at hundreds of places throughout the

district resulting in the conviction and punishment of 600 persons.¹ On August 3, 1930, national flags were taken out in procession to the accompaniment of patriotic songs at Bindki owing to the arrest of Madan Mohan Malaviya. A hartal was observed on October 22, 1930, in big towns on the arrest of Jawahar Lal Nehru.

The no-rent campaign also received fresh impetus during this period. The sensational murder of Avadh Behari Lal, tahsildar in Nunara village for his indecent behaviour towards the tenants roused the people to such a high pitch of resentment that prohibitory orders under section 144 of Cr. P. C. were promulgated in the district for two months to check further outbreaks of disturbances. The incident also drew the attention of the Congress leaders, and the State (provincial) Congress committee immediately set-up a committee under Mohan Lal Gautam and Pandit Sunder Lal to enquire into the incident. Dularey Lal Tewari a youth of twenty, apparently the leader of the agitation had to pay the supreme price by mounting the gallows at the Naini Central Jail.² In the same case twenty persons were sentenced to life imprisonment.

The Congress gained strength day by day. In 1932 Gandhiji revived the agitation after his release from the jail. Other political detainees had also been released under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931. Protest meetings were held and processions taken out. The district authorities prohibited the holding of public meetings but these orders were defied by the Congress workers who courted arrest. The civil disobedience movement continued till May, 1934, when Gandhiji withdrew it. During this movement more than 800 persons of the district were sent to jail or fined.³

After the withdrawal of the civil disobedience movement, the people in the district participated in the elections for the provincial legislative assembly in 1937. In the course of this election Jawahar Lal Nehru himself paid a visit to the district. The election was significant from many points of view. It gave an opportunity to the Congress to come into close contact with the masses which resulted in the growth of greater political consciousness among the people. The Congress won an absolute majority in the U. P. legislative assembly.

During the Second World War the Congress workers of the district started a massive campaign against the recruitment for the army and the collection of the war fund. The government issued orders to the local landlords to supply recruits, the number being fixed according to the assessment of land revenue. Meetings, mainly critical of the prevalent laws relating to land tenures were held in big towns. In 1941 thousands of Congress members as well as others belonging to the district launched individual satyagraha against the war fund and large numbers of people courted arrest.

On August 8, 1942 the Congress party passed a resolution calling upon the British to relinquish power and quit India. With the launching of the "Quit India" movement nearly 850 local leaders were arrested. The movement, however, progressed, other underground parties and groups taking the lead and causing large-scale uprooting of railway lines, and cutting of telephone wires.

¹ Bhattacharya, S. P.: *op. cit.*, p. 537

² Chopra, P. N.: *Who's who of Indian Martyrs*, Vol. I (New Delhi, 1969), p. 364

³ Bhattacharya, S. P.: *op. cit.*, p. 537

Schools and colleges were closed for various periods, anti-government literature was put into circulation and the people from the rural areas also joined the movement.

The Congress leaders were released in 1946 and in the general elections for the then provincial legislature the Congress again gained an absolute majority. With the end of the war and particularly after the victory of the Labour party in the general elections in Britain in 1945, the independence of India became an immediate issue. The battle for freedom was henceforth waged not in the battlefield, but round the council table.

On August 15, 1947, the country was liberated from the alien rule. This historic day has since been declared as one of the three National Days of the country. The Independence Day is celebrated every year in a befitting manner and there is rejoicing in every home in the district. The country was free, but before the people could fully enjoy the sense of liberation and victory, they woke up to find that a great tragedy had accompanied the advent of freedom. Congress as well as the Muslim League had accepted the partitions of the country, a fateful decision which spelled untold miseries to millions especially in north India, and mainly in the Punjab and Bengal. About 59 displaced persons from Pakistan came down to the district and were rehabilitated.

On hearing the news of the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi on January 30, 1948, the whole district went into mourning. Markets, schools, offices and all government and other institutions, were closed and several processions were taken out and meetings held to mourn the tragic death of the "father of the nation" and the irreparable loss the nation had suffered by his removal from our midst when he was most needed. His memory will remain ever green in the hearts of his countrymen. Gandhi Jayanti, is celebrated every year on October 2 when the country pays homage to this precious son of the country. The people also renew their pledge to serve the nation and follow the path showed by this great and dedicated leader.

With the enactment and adoption of the Constitution of India on January 26, 1950, India became a sovereign democratic republic. The day was celebrated in the district by taking out processions, holding meetings and illuminating houses, shops and government and other buildings and it is solemnly observed with enthusiasm every year all over the district as the Republic Day.

On the occasion of the celebration of silver jubilee of Independence (1973), 222 persons of the district who had taken part in the freedom struggle or their dependents, were awarded *tamra patras* (copper plates) in appreciation of the services rendered by them or their forbears to the cause of the liberation of the strongly from foreign rule.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Total Population

According to the 1971 census, the total population of the district was 12,78,254 persons (males 6,72,491 and females 6,05,763), distributed over three tahsils. The statement below furnishes the tahsil-wise statistics of population:

District/Tahsil	Population		
	Persons	Males	Females
District Total	12,78,254	6,72,491	6,05,763
Bindki Total	3,97,182	2,10,882	1,86,300
Fatchpur Total	5,05,073	2,67,198	2,37,880
Khaga Total	3,75,994	1,94,411	1,81,583

On July 1, 1971, the area of the district, according to the central statistical organisation, India, was 4,168 sq. km. The district occupied the 44th position in point of area and the 41st position with respect to population among the districts of the State.

In 1971, the density of population in the district was 307 persons per sq. km. which was higher than the State average of 300 persons per sq. km. Among the tahsils, the most densely populated was Fatchpur with 304 persons per sq. km. followed by Khaga with 300 and Bindki with 292 persons per sq. km. In the rural and urban areas of the district the density of population per sq. km. was 294 and 1,068 persons respectively.

The number of females per 1,000 males was 965 in 1901, 933 in 1911, 910 in 1921, 906 in 1931, 941 in 1941, 915 in 1951, 915 in 1961 and 901 in 1971. It would thus appear that sex-ratio was lowest (901) during the decade 1961-1971 and highest (965) during 1891-1901. In 1971, the district had a higher sex-ratio (901) than the State average (879). The rural and urban sex-ratios were 903 and 870 respectively in 1971.

Growth of Population

The district was formed in 1826. Attempts were made as early as 1838, and again in 1846, to ascertain the number of inhabitants, but the returns were generally regarded as inaccurate. A regular census was taken in 1848, showing a total population of 5,11,132 persons, and giving an average density of 313 to the sq. mile. This figure was probably below the mark, because although the district had suffered a huge loss of lives in the famine of 1837 and the following year, it could hardly explain an increase of 33 per cent between 1848 and 1853 when another census was taken showing a population of 6,79,787 souls and a density of 417 persons per sq. mile. The next enumeration was that of 1865, when the number of inhabitants recorded was 6,81,053 and the

density of population was 451 persons per sq. mile. The total number of towns and villages was 1,386; of these 1,230 contained less than a thousand and 154 between one and five thousand inhabitants; the towns with larger populations were Fatehpur and Khajuha.

Further improvements in the system of enumeration were effected at the census of 1872. On this occasion the population numbered 6,63,877 persons, giving a density of 419 to the sq. mile. The decline of 2.5 per cent on the previous enumeration was partly due to the scarcity of 1868 and partly to a more reliable system of record. The towns and villages numbered 2,741, of these 2,662 had less than a thousand inhabitants, and 79 more than this figure, the only town with a population of over five thousand being Fatehpur. These returns are startlingly different from those of the previous census, probably on account of the treatment of hamlets as separate village sites.

The next enumeration took place nine years later in 1881, when the population was 6,83,745 souls, the average density being 417.2 persons to the sq. mile. The number of towns and villages was 1,414 and of these 1,260 had less than a thousand, 151 between one and five thousand inhabitants, the three remaining towns with larger populations being Fatehpur, Bindki and Jahanabad.

In 1891 the total population was 6,99,157 souls, giving an average density of 428 persons to the sq. mile. The increase thus amounted to 2.4 per cent. The district then contained 1,428 towns and villages, of which 1,275 possessed less than 1,000 inhabitants, and 106 less than 2,000. There were 42 towns with a population between two and five thousand, only three, having a higher figure than five thousand each, and they were Fatehpur, Bindki and Garha.

The decennial growth of population in the district during the period 1901—1971, as per census records is given below:

Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Male	Female
1901	.. 6,81,647	..	..	3,46,966	3,34,681
1911	.. 6,72,261	—9,386	—1.33	3,47,787	3,24,474
1921	.. 6,47,883	—24,378	—3.63	3,39,167	3,08,716
1931	.. 6,84,029	+36,146	+5.58	3,58,903	2,25,121
1941	.. 8,01,367	+1,17,338	+17.15	4,12,934	3,88,433
1951	.. 9,02,703	+1,01,336	+12.65	4,71,459	4,31,244
1961	.. 10,65,763	+1,63,065	+18.06	5,56,648	5,09,120
1971	.. 12,78,254	+2,12,486	+19.94	6,72,491	6,05,763

Thus, during the first two decades of the present century the population had declined. It appears to have been largely due to epidemics, particularly

the outbreak of influenza, and partially due to the migration of the people. But since 1931 there has been a constant increase in population. Subsequently the lowest increase of 5.58 per cent was registered in the decade 1921—31 and the highest 19.94 per cent in the decade 1961—71, when the State average was 19.78 per cent.

Emigration and Immigration

According to the census of 1961, about 93.5 per cent of the total population were born in the district, 6.3 per cent in other districts of the State and 0.2 per cent in other parts of India. The number of persons born in other countries was 128. Among those from other countries, there were 59 from Pakistan, 45 from Burma, 23 from Nepal and 1 from Europe. About 94.3 per cent immigrants were from the rural areas and the remaining 5.7 per cent from the urban. Among them 16.7 per cent were males and 83.3 per cent females.

Of the immigrants from adjacent States, 871 persons (males 292, females 579) were from Madhya Pradesh, 206 persons (males 155, females 51) from Punjab, 129 persons (males 48, females 81) from Bihar, 122 persons (males 101, females 21) from Rajasthan and 33 persons (males 14, females 19) from Delhi. The number of immigrants from other districts of the State was 67,790 (males 13,996, females 53,794). The sex proportion suggests that most of the migration was on account of marriages.

A number of persons must have gone out from the district to other parts of the State or country or abroad for purpose of education, employment, trade or business or on account of marriage. But their number is not known.

Rural/Urban Distribution

At the time of the census of 1971, the district comprised the three tahsils of Bindki, Fatehpur and Khaga and had only two municipal towns of Fatehpur and Bindki. There were 1,352 inhabited and 180 uninhabited villages in the district. The tahsilwise distribution of population and number of villages and towns are given below :

Tahsil Rural/Urban	Villages		No. of towns	Population		
	Uninha- bited	Inha- bited		Persons	Males	Females
Bindki Tahsil ..	32	393	1	3,97,182	2,10,882	1,86,300
Bindki Rural ..	32	393	..	3,79,939	2,01,798	1,78,141
Bindki Municipal Board ..	..	..	1	1,72,43	9,084	8,159
Fatehpur Tahsil ..	64	474	1	5,05,078	2,67,198	2,37,880
Fatehpur Rural ..	64	474	..	4,50,413	2,37,827	2,12,586
Fatehpur Municipal Board ..	..	..	1	54,665	29,371	25,294
Khaga Tahsil ..	84	485	..	3,75,994	1,94,411	1,81,583
Khaga Rural ..	84	485	..	3,75,994	1,94,411	1,81,583

Distribution of Rural Population

The pattern of rural population is revealed in the distribution of villages on the basis of population. The census of 1971, reveals this distribution as under:

Range of population	No. of villages	Persons	Males	Females	Percentage
Less than 200	161	19,486	10,185	9,300	2
200—499	403	1,36,474	71,532	64,942	11
500—999	413	2,92,484	1,53,611	1,38,873	24
1,000—1,999	255	3,51,704	1,84,616	1,67,088	29
2,000—4,999	103	2,91,664	1,53,775	1,37,889	24
5,000—9,000	16	1,03,514	54,488	49,026	9
10,000 and above	1	11,020	5,828	5,192	1
Total	1,352	12,06,346	6,34,036	5,72,310	100

Of the 1,352 inhabited villages, 564 or 42 per cent fall in the group with populations below 500; 668 or 49 per cent in the 500 to 1,999 population group; and 120 or 9 per cent in the 2,000 and above population group. There is more concentration of population in medium-sized villages, which predominate in the district.

The towns of the district exhibit semi-urban characteristics. In fact they present a spectacle of the old order in the midst of developing urbanisation. In the absence of sufficient industrialisation and white-collar occupations, a large number of the urban population is engaged in trade, business, crafts and allied occupations and to some extent in agriculture. The well-educated and able bodied hasten to find better jobs and avenues of better life in the city. The people in general, particularly in the urban areas, seem to be coming under the influence of modern materialistic ideas about life.

The number of inhabited villages declined from 1,382 in 1961 to 1,352 in 1971. The number of villages varies from decade to decade due to various circumstances, such as merger of small hamlets with adjacent big villages or emergence of big hamlets as separate villages. The number of uninhabited villages has increased from 177 in 1961 to 180 in 1971. Moreover the number of small villages having a population of less than 500 persons is gradually decreasing in the district. In 1951 the number of such villages was 813, in 1961, 706 and in 1971, 564.

Displaced Persons

As a result of the partition of the country in 1947, some Muslim families from the district migrated to Pakistan, and some Hindu families came to the district from Sindh and Punjab (west). The total number of such migrants to the district, according to the 1961 census, was 59. They have all settled down in different trades and vocations. In order to rehabilitate them the government has extended various facilities to them including financial aid to establish new trade and business, technical and vocational training and special consideration in recruitment to public services.

LANGUAGE

In 1971, about a dozen languages were being spoken in the district. The Hindi-speaking people were the largest in number, nearly 91.55 per cent of the total. Urdu was spoken by 8.42 per cent and Punjabi, Sindhi, Bengali and several other languages shared the remaining percentage.

Generally, the common language of the people is that known as the Avadhi dialect or Eastern Hindi, and is similar to that found throughout the province of Avadh to the north of the Ganga. Fatehpur lies on the border of the tract in which the Kannaujia and Bundeli forms of western Hindi are spoken, while in Banda to the south the Bagheli variety of eastern Hindi is the common tongue. Consequently there is a fusion of dialects in the parts adjoining Kanpur and the Bundelkhand district, but it is impossible to lay down hard and fast lines of demarcation, the change from one form of speech to another being gradual between one area and the next. On the whole, the common language of the people appears to the layman to be more akin to the Kannaujia of Kanpur and Etawah than to the Avadhi of Mirzapur. The local variations within the district are small. Most of the people speak Hindi—an admixture of Avadhi (eastern Hindi) and Kannaujia and Bundeli (forms of western Hindi). Some people, especially in the urban areas, mostly Muslims and the educated ones, speak western Hindi, commonly known as Hindustani. In the villages the dialect of the common Muslim peasant is of a low order and not far remote from the local dialect of Hindi. Marwari is also spoken by some traders and money-lenders in the district.

Script

The Devanagri script is used for Hindi and allied languages, the Persian for Urdu, and the Gurmukhi for Punjabi. In the Indian system of book-keeping, usually adhered to by businessman, Muriya is still in vogue.

RELIGION

The following statement gives the number of persons belonging to various religions in the district, according to the census of 1971:

Religion	No. of followers	Males	Females
Hinduism	11,24,540	5,93,487	5,31,053
Islam	1,52,387	78,405	73,932
Christianity	886	355	531
Sikhism	268	151	117
Jainism	152	81	71
Buddhism	21	12	9
Total	12,78,251	6,72,491	6,05,763

Principal Communities

Hindus—The Hindus constitute about 87 per cent of the population. The pattern of society among the Hindus of this district, as elsewhere, is based on the traditional four-fold caste system, the four principal classifications being the Brahmana, the Kshatriya, the Vaish and the Sudra, each being subdivided into a very large number of sub-classifications (subcastes). There are some

other groups which, in course of time, have acquired the status of independent castes, such as the Kayasthas and Khattris, they too being subdivided into sub-castes.

The original, scientific basis of the four-fold classification of the Hindus, being mostly occupation-oriented, has in course of time yielded place to birth-basis i.e. a person acquires the caste into which he is born. The process of *Sanskritisation* and secularisation can be seen among the Hindus of this district also, leading to a blurring of the old, rigid frontiers between one caste and another. However, the close relationship of occupation and caste is still noticeable among certain groups or castes in the district. The Vaish are, for example, largely engaged in trade, commerce, agriculture and money-lending. The Yadavas, and Kurmis, who are distributed all over the district, constitute the principal cultivating castes, Koris, Chamars and Doms who are called Harijans, are largely labourers, both agricultural and non-agricultural. Some of them also hold land as tenants. Mostly they are engaged in their traditional trades and crafts like leather tanning and shoemaking. The Gadarias follow the traditional avocation of animal husbandry. Of late they have also taken to cultivation with moderate success. The other occupational castes are goldsmiths, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, brass-smiths, carpenters, traders, cultivators, agriculturists, fishermen, watermen, barbers, potters, earth-diggers and stone cutters. With the spread of education and under the impact of the modern, fast-moving economic life, the occupation basis of castes is speedily losing ground in recent years.

In this district, as elsewhere in the State, the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes, better known as the Harijans, comprised the lowest strata of society. They are still socially, economically and educationally backward. The distribution of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes between the various tahsils in 1971 is given below:

Tahsil	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Bindki ..	82,332	43,315	39,017	15	11	4
Fatehpur ..	1,20,788	62,480	58,308	74	36	38
Khaga ..	98,627	49,925	48,702	59	28	31
Total ..	3,01,747	1,55,720	1,46,027	148	75	73

Muslims—At the 1971 census, about 12 per cent persons of the total population professed the Islamic faith. Numerically they are next to the Hindus and evenly distributed. The majority of the Muslims belong to the Sunni sect, though there are some Shias also. The important groups among Muslims are the Sheikhs, Pathans and Saids. The Sheikhs outnumber the others. Some Mughals are also found in the Fatehpur tahsil; most of them are of the Chagh-tai Branch. Muslim Rajputs are comparatively rare in this district and are drawn principally from the Gautam, Bais and Chauhan clans. Some of the important occupational castes among the Muslims are Behnas or cotton-carders, Julahas or weavers, Qassab or butchers, Kunjars or green grocers, Nais or barbers, frequently called Hajjams. Most of them belong to Fatehpur and

Khaga tahsils. Mention may also be made of the Muslim Nats, who also occur in unusual numbers, Manihars and Churihars, whose occupation is glass-making, especially bangles, Bhatiaras or inn-keepers found in good strength and the Chhipis or cotton-printers, small bodies of whom are to be seen in Kishanpur, though their industry is in a decaying state.

Christians—In 1971, there were 886 Christians (355 males 531 females), generally converts from the local population. They belong to the Roman Catholic and Protestant sects. Most of them are in government services.

Sikhs—The Sikhs numbered 268 including 117 females. They are mostly immigrants from Pakistan. Most of them are found in urban areas and are engaged in various types of trade and commerce, and a few of them are also in government service.

Jains—In 1971, there were 152 Jains in the district, out of whom 71 were women. They are chiefly grain merchants.

Buddhists—In 1971, the number of Buddhists in the district was only 21 including 9 females.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND PRACTICES

Hindus—The term Hinduism is most elastic and covers a number of sects and cults, allied but different in many important respects. The Hindus of the district practise Hinduism which is a collection of diverse beliefs and practices ranging from polytheism to absolute monotheism and the identification of the *atman* (individual soul) with the ultimate reality (*parmatma*). It includes the worship of tutelary village and other deities in their various aspects, spirits and powers of natural phenomena and cosmic forces (often conceived as personal beings in the form of gods and goddesses), the chief being Siva and Vishnu and their respective consorts Parvati and Lakshmi, Rama and his consort Sita, Hanuman, Shakti (in her different forms), Ganga, Yamuna, Krishna, Radha and Ganesa. Other gods and goddesses are also worshipped as well as spirits of natural phenomena such as streams, trees, rocks and nagas (snakes), the Sun and Moon, the rain and the fire and wind gods. Thus from the crudest forms of animism to the realisation of the ultimate reality, the Hindu religion touches the whole gamut of religious experience. Generally every household has a place for *pūja* (worship) where the idols of the chosen deity are installed and worshipped. Worship in temples is not obligatory but many Hindus visit them either daily or on festivals and other special occasions. At times *kathas* (recitations) from the *Gīta*, the *Ramacharitmanasa* and other religious texts) or *kirtans* (collective singing of devotional songs) are arranged both in temples and homes. The Hindus worship the snake on Naga Panchami (the fifth day of the bright fortnight of Sravana). The *pipal* (*Ficus religiosa*) and *bargad* or banyan (*Ficus bengalensis*) trees are also sacred to them and they have a traditional reverence for the *tulsi* (*Ocimum sanctum*) plant, which is kept nearly in every home, usually in an elevated place. The illiterate and backward sections of the community are also victims of superstitions and taboos and believe in ghosts and spirits, who are feared and propitiated, and they have faith in witchcraft and magic also. Religion and often superstition dominate the lives of most of the Hindus (particularly in the rural areas) and they believe in the auspiciousness or unpropitiousness of a particular time or period.

There are many temples and shrines in the district which are dedicated, to Siva, Vishnu, Rama, Krishna, Hanuman and Durga. Among the old and well-known temples of the district are the 10th century temple known as that of Kakora Baba at Bahua, the four temples at Hathgaon, the temples at Khajua attached with tanks, the temples standing on the bank of the Ganga at Naubasta, the temple of the Jhak Baba at Saton, the temple built by Alam Singh about 1801 at Thariaon and the shrine of Sitla Devi, the temple standing on the banks of the Ban Nadi at Thithaura, and the ancient temple which stands at Tundli. There is an old shrine, halfway between Asothar and Ghazipur, where a very large fair is held in Phalguna, in honour of Jageshwar Mahadeo. At village Thariaon is situated a hermitage of a Goshain, named Phagun Gir, who flourished here in the 18th century.

Muslims—The Muslims of the district believe, as do their co-religionists elsewhere in the State, that there is one God and that Muhammad is his prophet. Islam enjoins five duties upon its followers—the recitation of the *kalma* (an expression of faith in God and the prophet Muhammad), the offering of *namaz* (prayers) 5 times a day (individually or collectively), preferably in a mosque; *roza* (fasting in the month of Ramadan); hajj to Mecca, and *zakat* (contributions in cash or kind for charitable purposes). The *Quran* is their holy book.

The two important sects of the Muslims are the Sunnis and Shias. The Sunnis represent the orthodox view. They believe in Sunnat (or tradition) of the prophet and from 'Sunnat' they have received this name.

There are many mosques in the district, the important ones include the one situated at Airwan, built by Farzand Ali about the middle of the 19th century; a small mosque at Aung, the mosque and a *dargah* at Haswa, the mosque built by Baqar Ali Khan at Jafarganj, Aurangzeb's mosque at Khajua, the Sadin mosque at Kot, a mosque with an *imambara* at Kora, the mosque with an *imambara* and a *karbala* constructed by Sheikh Kallu about 1850 at Malwa.

In the district, as elsewhere, many Muslims have faith in a number of *pirs* (saints) and hold *urs* ceremonies at their tombs and on such occasion some practices are followed which do not have the sanction of Islam. *Urs* ceremonies are celebrated in honour of Muslim saints at a number of places in the district. The *Urs* of Ghazi Miyan, which is held at Kamasi (in tahsil Bindki) and Semrai (in tahsil Fatehpur) on the first Sunday of Jyaistha, are each attended by about 5,000 persons. The *urs* of Madar Saheb is held at Bahua (in Fatehpur tahsil).

Christians—The Christians believe in one God, his only son, Jesus Christ (the saviour of mankind), the Holy Spirit, the resurrection of the dead and the life everlasting. The *Bible* is their holy book which contains two main sections, the Old Testament and the New Testament. The Sermon on the Mount which is one of the most beautiful passages in all religious literature, represents the *summum bonum* of the Christian ethics.

Sikhs—Sikhism is a montheistic religion, disfavoured idolatry and making no distinction of caste among its followers. It prescribes the wearing by each adherent, a comb, an iron *kara* (bangle), a dagger and a pair of short drawers

and prohibits the cutting of the hair of the body. The Sikhs attend congregational prayers in their places of worship, called the *gurudwaras*, and celebrate the birth anniversaries of the *gurus* when their holy book, the *Granth Sahab*, is taken out in procession.

Jains—The Jains (followers of the Jain-conquerors) believe in the triratna (three gems)—right faith, right knowledge and right conduct—which constitute the path of *moksha* (liberation). According to Jainism the universe has had no beginning and will have no end and no creator is necessary to explain the existence of the cosmos. They believe in *ahimsa* and worship in their temples where the images of their *tirthankaras* or Jinas are installed.

Buddhists—The main tenet of Buddhism is that while there is woe in the world, the eight-fold middle path of righteousness based on *satya vishwas* (right belief), *satya vichar* (right aspiration), *satya bhashan* (right speech), *satya karma* (right action), *satya nirvah* (right living), *satya prayatna* (right effort), *satya dhyan* (right recollection) and *satya bhao* (right rapture), leads to the end of sorrow and to the attainment of peace, enlightenment and Nirvana.

Manners and Customs

Though the general pattern of life of all the communities is becoming increasingly uniform under the socio-economic stresses of modern living, nevertheless, each community has its own particular way of life, distinguished by varying manners and customs. Among the Hindus some of the important ceremonies are *namkaran* (naming of the child), *mundan* (the first shaving of the hair of an infant), *janeu* or *upanayana* (sacred thread ceremony), *vivah* (marriage ceremony) and *anteyesthi* (death ceremony). Some of the important ceremonies of Muslims are *aqiqa*, a sacrifice which has two parts, namely, the shaving of child's head and the slaughter of one or two goats, *bismillah*, which consists of taking the name of God when a child starts his education by learning to read, *khatna* (circumcision), *nikah* (marriage) and death ceremony.

Inter-caste Relations—As in other parts of the country, inter-caste relations were very rigid nearly a generation ago. The members of different castes and subcastes lived in watertight compartments and matters such as inter-caste dining and marriage were taboo and looked down upon. The picture has greatly changed especially in the post-independence period. Inter-caste dining is no longer looked upon with disapproval by the people anywhere in the district particularly in towns, though the inhibition still persists in the rural areas. Inter-caste marriages, though not very common, are more frequent than before and many of the traditional restrictions on marriage based on caste are gradually disappearing as a result of the spread of education, influence of western culture, belief in the equality of sexes and the consequent removal of disabilities from which women suffered in the past.

New Religious Leaders and Movements

The Arya Samaj is a protestant and reformist movement within the Hindu church. It was founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati in 1869. In 1891, the number of the Arya Samajists in the district was 15 only. Since then the sect

has made considerable progress so that at the census of 1951, the number increased to 1,666. The Arya Samaj philosophy is monotheistic and professes to be a reversion to the original tenets as given in the *Vedas*. The objective of the Arya Samaj to reform and remove the perversions and distortions in existence in the Hindu faith and to accommodate and assimilate the masses in a rational religion free from obsolete and rigid rituals and customs and incorporating in it certain attitudes to which the more educated Hindus may subscribe without misgivings. Arya Samaj condemns idolatry, shradha and early marriage and is apposed to the prevalent, rigid caste system. They give women a higher status in the social life than do the orthodox Hindus.

Radhasoami—There are also some followers of the Radhasoami sect which is an offshoot of the *bhakti* cult of Hinduism but is appreciably different from that religion. It is open to people belonging to any caste, religion or walk of life. The *satsangis* (followers of the order) believe that the true name of the Supreme Being is Radhasoami, that the universe has three divisions—the spiritual, the spiritual-material and the material-spiritual and that the four essentials of religion are *sat-guru* (the true teacher), *sat-shabad* (the true word), *satsang* (the true order or association) and *sat-anurag* (true love).

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

The laws governing succession and inheritance of property are the same in the district as in other parts of the State. By the passing of the U. P. Zamin-dari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act no. 1 of 1951) and its enforcement in the district on July 1, 1952, the succession to and partition of agricultural holdings, which were, to some extent, previously governed by the personal law of the individuals concerned, came to be regulated by the new Act. The inheritance to property other than agricultural land, among the Hindus is determined according to the provisions of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, which brought about important changes in the law of succession for the Hindus, Jains and Sikhs, enabling a female heir to succeed to coparcenary property. The Muslims are governed by their personal law of succession and inheritance and the Christians by the Indian Succession Act of 1925.

Joint Family—In this district the institution of the joint family, which has been a characteristic feature of Hindu society since ancient times, is breaking down owing to economic and social stresses and strains, the impact of modern ideas, particularly the individualistic outlook on life imparted by the westerners in the country to the younger generations. The rapid growth of industrialisation and urbanisation, the increasing demand for labour and the expectation of better wages in the city have also accelerated this disintegration of joint family system.

Division of property during the lifetime of the patriarch is becoming a very common feature.

MARRIAGE AND MORALS

The following statement shows the distribution of the population of the district according to the marital status in the various age-groups in 1971:

Age group in years	Total popula- tion	Unmarried		Married		Widow		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Stated	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0—9	..	3,85,109	1,97,430	1,87,679	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	..	1,64,292	88,539	64,689	3,160	7,764	10	70	..	50	10
15—19	..	97,641	36,366	11,324	16,718	32,898	80	85	50	30	..
20—24	..	89,011	11,995	925	30,376	44,715	440	385	105	50	..
25—29	..	93,477	5,417	220	39,559	46,270	1,046	780	50	75	..
30—34	..	89,627	1,350	75	43,197	41,465	1,335	2,015	90	60	20
35—39	..	74,612	1,000	40	35,181	34,076	2,135	2,040	20	60	..
40—44	..	66,501	785	70	33,036	26,068	2,445	5,017	10	20	..
45—49	..	53,458	435	55	25,701	23,145	2,390	1,627	35	20	..
50—54	..	49,386	385	25	22,784	14,731	3,719	7,612	40	30	..
55—59	..	34,067	270	10	15,670	10,700	3,524	3,833	20	20	..
60—64	..	37,827	220	10	16,378	8,349	4,437	8,413	..	10	..
65—69	..	16,583	140	..	6,708	2,298	2,516	4,901	10	10	..
70+	..	25,567	120	..	8,113	2,663	6,222	8,279	..	..	..
Age not stated	..	96	69	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	12,78,254	3,44,521	2,65,149	2,96,581	2,95,142	30,299	45,057	430	385	30

3 Genl. (R.)—7

Hindus—The Hindus have both endogamous and exogamous marriage rules. They are divided into castes and subcastes which are usually endogamous groups. Marriage is a sacrament and its rites are prescribed in the scriptures and, to some extent, they are ordained by the customs and traditions. Some variations and departures in the performance of the different rites may occur from caste to caste or even from family to family within a caste but the important ceremonies of *bhanwar* (*saptpadi*, literally, 7 steps round the sacred fire) and *kanyadan* (giving away of the girl or bride) are the essentials of every marriage ceremony.

The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, declared polygamy to be illegal among the Hindus, the term 'Hindu' including the Sikhs and the Jains. The marital age under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 have been raised for bridegroom from 18 years to 21 years and the bride from 15 years to 18 years by an amendment to the Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act, 1978 which came into force with effect from March 1978. The customary restrictions generally observed by the people of the district, such as those on marriages between persons of the same *gotra* (eponymous group descended from a common ancestor in the male line of descent), have been abolished with the passing of the Act in 1955. Now even inter-caste and inter-subcaste marriages among persons of the same *gotra* have begun to take place. Both law and custom prohibit *sapinda* (literally, having the same *pinda* or funeral cake; an agnate within 7 generations) marriages. The restrictions regarding endogamic marriages are not as rigid as they were in the past. Marriages by registration, permitted by law, are not very common here. Generally marriages are arranged by the parents, guardians or other intermediaries, the bride's side approaching the bridegroom's parents or guardians for the purpose. The date and time of the marriage are fixed in consultation with a priest, Brahmana, who makes astrological calculations regarding the auspiciousness of a marriage.

Some time before the marriage, the *tilak* (or *lagan*) ceremony, consisting in the presentation of some gifts like clothes and ornaments and a little (symbolic) rice, is made in a *thali*, (metal plate) to the bridegroom at his house. On the day fixed for the marriage, the bridegroom goes to the house of the bride with the *barat* (marriage party) and is received at the main entrance of her house, where the ceremony of *dwarpuja* (worship at the door) is performed. The important stages of the marriage ceremony (which is generally performed late at night and always in the presence of relatives and guests) are *kanyadan* (giving away of the girl) by her father or, in his absence, by the nearest male relative, *bhanwar* or *saptpadi*, and the repetition of the marriage vows by the bride and bridegroom. The ceremony of *vida* (departure) then takes place, the *barat* returning with the bride to the bridegroom's house.

Among the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes too the marriage is considered to be a sacred rite and at times the ceremony known as, *paipuja* or *dola* takes place at the bridegroom's house. The observance of the usual rites is not considered essential among some of these castes and only one or more of the following formalities is observed: applying *sindur* (mercury oxide or vermilion) in the parting of the woman's hair, the giving of a gift by the bridegroom to the bride; in some cases the making of a declaration before the

caste panchayat concerned by the bride of her willingness to accept the bridegroom; the reciting of *kathas*; and the tying of one end of the bride's garment to the bridegroom's garment.

Muslims—Islam permits polygamy to the extent of having four wives at a time. The Muslim marriage is a civil contract for the legislation and procreation of children and every Muslim of sound mind, who has attained puberty, may enter into such a contract, but a marriage without the consent of either party is void. The amount of *mehr* (dower) may be fixed usually before, or at the time and even after the marriage. The essentials of the marriage are a proposal by or on behalf of one of the parties (usually made by the bridegroom's party) and the acceptance by or on behalf of the other in the presence and hearing of 2 men or a man and 2 women who must be same and adult Muslims. The proposal and acceptance are to be expressed at one meeting. The guardian of a minor can enter into a marriage contract on behalf of the ward. According to Shia law the presence of witnesses is not necessary in any matter regarding marriage. After the settlement of the marriage, the *sagai* or *magni* (asking for the hand of the bride) takes place. On the date fixed, the bridegroom and the party (*barat*) go to the house of the bride and her wakil (who is usually an elderly relative), in the presence of two witnesses, obtains the bride and the bridegroom's consent to the contract of marriage and informs their parents accordingly. The marriage ceremony (*nikah*) is performed in the presence of witnesses by the *qazi* who reads the *khutbah*, after which the marriage ceremony ends. Among the Shias, a *mujtahid* (a learned divine) performs the marriage instead of a *qazi*. Generally the *rukhsati* or *vida* (departure of the bride) takes place immediately after the marriage, and the bride accompanies the bridegroom to his place.

Christians—According to the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the minimum marital age of the bridegroom must be 18 years and that of the bride 15 years but if the latter is below 18, the consent of the guardian is required. The marriage customs of the Christians of different denominations usually follow the same general pattern in the district as elsewhere. The marriage may be arranged by the parties concerned or by their relatives. The period of engagement, which precedes the marriage, may be long or short. The banns are published 3 times (one every week) by the priest, in the church where the marriage is to be solemnised, to give the opportunity, to interested parties, of raising objections. On the date fixed, the bride and the bridegroom are married in the church, the ceremony being performed by the priest. The essential parts of the ceremony are the giving away of the bride by the father (or other relative or friend), the repeating aloud, after the priest, of the marriage vows by the bride and the bridegroom, the placing of the ring by the bridegroom on the third finger of the bride's left hand (sometimes the bride and the bridegroom exchange rings on this occasion), the pronouncement of the couple as husband and wife by the priest and the signing of the marriage register by the couple and their witnesses. The wedding festivities usually follow at the bride's home.

Dowry—With the passing of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, the giving and accepting of dowry, which was previously customary in the district, as elsewhere in the State, became illegal, though in practice it is still prevalent in one form or another.

Civil Marriage—The Special Marriages Act, 1954, provides for marriages to be performed and registered by the district marriage officer appointed by government for the purpose. He is usually one of the magistrates. The Act enjoins the parties to give one month's notice, before the proposed date of marriage, to the marriage officer, indicating their intention to marry. The notice of marriage is exhibited on the notice board of the marriage officer or of the collector or deputy commissioner of the district for inviting objections, if any. After the expiry of the period of notice, if no valid objection is raised, the marriage is performed and registered. The parties sign the register and receive the marriage certificates from the marriage officer. The number of such marriages was 96 in 1974, 111 in 1975 and 93 in 1976.

Widow Marriage—The Hindu widow's Remarriage Act, 1856, provides for the remarriage of a widow. Even before that widows' marriages were performed by the Arya Samaj according to the vedic rites. However, the incidence of such marriages is rare, particularly among the higher classes. In 1971, the total number of widows in the district was 45,057 and that of widowers 30,299. Among the Scheduled Castes and some of the Other Backward Classes widow remarriage is a common feature. The orthodox, to whichever community they may belong, still do not favour widow remarriage nor appreciate it even if it may be permitted by their personal laws.

Divorce—Among the Hindus, the dissolution of marriage once performed was not permissible except among the Scheduled Castes and that too with the sanction of the panchayat. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, has made divorce legal under certain conditions and circumstances. The Muslim law permits the husband to divorce the wife on payment of *mehr*. The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939, also gives, under certain conditions the right to the wife to claim dissolution of her marriage. The Indian Divorce Act, 1869, is applicable to all civil marriages and generally to the Christians. Nevertheless, among the higher classes instances of divorce are very rare. Details of divorce cases decided in the district during the past five years are given below:

Year	No. of cases filed			No. of cases in which divorce was allowed
	Total	By men	By women	
				Total
1971	3	2	1	..
1972	5	1	4	..
1973	3	3	..	1
1974	3	1	2	2
1975	5	1	4	..

Economic Dependence of Women and Their Place in Society—Women occupied a high position in the Hindu Society in the ancient times. Manu, the ancient law-giver, had laid down that the gods resided in households

where women were respected. The husband who cast off his innocent wife was punished by the king. The wife, likewise, was supposed to worship her husband as a god and to remain faithful to him. The status of women, however, declined after the advent of the Muhammadans in the country when seclusion or *pardah* came into vogue, chiefly as a measure of safety and protection. The practice continued thereafter particularly among the Rajput chiefs, and the zamindars as a mark of social prestige. Their women remained confined to the four walls of their homes. The seclusion was stricter in the villages than in the towns, and was greater among the Muslims than among the Hindus. But things have changed much in the last few decades.

Despite a marked change in the economic status of women in recent years, the number of economically independent women is very small and in most cases they still continue to be dependent on men, as most of the women regard marriage and motherhood as the most important and even the essential purpose of their existence. However those women who, for reasons of economic necessity and individual conviction, seek employment, is rising, specially with the spread of education. The professions in which the largest number of such women are found are teaching and nursing, though they are entering other professions also in recent years. With the liberalized law of inheritance, the economic status of women in society has generally improved. The introduction of universal adult suffrage and the special interest the State is taking in the advancement of women are contributing to the uplift of women as useful members of modern society.

Among the poorer classes women work in large numbers as daily labourers, both agricultural and industrial, and cases of the economic dependence of men on such women are not rare.

Prostitution and Traffic in Women

Suppression of Immoral Traffic in women and Girls Act, 1956, was enforced in May, 1958, in the district. With the enforcement of the Act this evil trade has stopped to large extent. During the period 1971 to 1975, not a single prosecution under the Act was launched in the district. The prostitutes have been mostly rehabilitated.

Drinking—Use of liquor is common generally among the people of the lower castes. At the time of marriage the bride's father has to serve wine to the bridegroom and his party as a marriage present. *Tari* and *sendhi* are the common varieties of country liquor consumed in the district. There are foreign liquor shops too in the district and the educated and well-to-do people mostly consume costly wines.

Gambling—The Public Gambling Act, 1867, as applicable to the State under the Uttar Pradesh Public Gambling Acts of 1952, and 1961, prohibits gambling in the district. During 1971 and 1975 not a single prosecution under the Act was launched in the district.

HOME LIFE

Types of Dwellings—There is a vast difference between the shapes, sizes, cost unit durability of residential buildings in the rural and urban areas of the districts.

In villages, small one-storeyed structures are most common. The walls are generally constructed of mud, plastered inside and outside with clay and bear thatched or tiled roofs. In 1971, 75.4 per cent houses in rural areas were made of mud. The poor generally live in congested and insanitary surroundings. In areas where community development schemes have been implemented, ventilators and windows are sometimes met with. The accommodation is scanty and the covered space usually consists of a room, sometimes with a dark cell inside and a verandah opening in the front. Sometimes a side-room is also added to serve the dual role of a lounge, study and office. A courtyard, however, is a must for every house. The entire accommodation is multi-purpose with little privacy for individual life. Such dwellings cannot be considered as comfortable or hygienic from modern standards. Despite these shortcomings, these houses are usually kept tidy.

In urban areas, pakka houses having stone or brick walls and cemented floors are common. Similarly roofs made of corrugated iron or asbestos sheets, bricks and concrete are seen in rural areas but they are found in larger numbers in the towns. The dwellings consist of several apartments each reserved for a specific purpose and provided with adequate ventilation and means of ingress

The following statement shows the classification of households by their sizes and tenure—status in the district:

Total District		Tenure status	Total number of census households	Households having number of persons						Number of persons unspecified
Rural	Urban			One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five persons	Six and more persons	
District Total		Owned and Rented	2,31,425	14,075	19,135	25,035	33,035	37,470	1,02,595	80
		Owned	2,24,735	12,640	18,200	24,120	32,085	36,640	10,970	80
		Rented	6,690	1,435	935	915	950	830	1,625	..
Rural Total		Owned and Rented	2,19,225	13,165	18,035	23,680	31,515	35,725	97,026	80
		Owned	2,15,730	12,235	17,510	23,200	31,010	35,300	96,395	80
		Rented	3,495	930	525	480	505	425	630	..
Urban Total		Owned and Rented	12,200	910	1,100	1,355	1,520	1,745	5,570	..
		Owned	9,005	405	690	920	1,075	1,340	4,575	..
		Rented	3,195	505	410	435	445	405	995	..

Furnitures and Decorations—Use of furniture is closely linked with the economic condition and standard of living of the people. The well-to-do have drawing-room suits, dining-tables; chairs, almirahs, dressing tables, beds, etc., while the less affluent usually manage with items of furniture like *takhts* (wooden divans), *morhas* (chairs made of reeds), cane chairs and a small table or two.

In the rural areas poor people have string cots, *morhas* and a couple of wooden chairs. Some people have a few more articles of furniture such as *takhts*, chairs, stools and tables. There are hardly any furnishings or items of decoration worth the name but the walls are often decorated with crudely painted figures of deities, animals and human beings and clay toys and clay idols, made locally, are often seen in Hindu homes in rural dwellings. Another form of decoration is a print of an open hand generally made on walls, doorways, wells, trunks of trees and cattle. It is mostly a sign of good omen and is meant to ward off evil from the house.

When taking their meals usually in the kitchen, people generally sit on the floor or on wooden boards or small carpets and eat out of metal utensils. The educated and less orthodox eat at tables and the use of porcelain crockery is gradually becoming popular, particularly among the townsfolk.

Dress—The normal dress of the men, both Hindus and Muslims, is a shirt or *kurta* and dhoti or pyjama. While going out, however, they put on trousers with a coat, shirt or bush-shirt. This has become the dress of working people in recent years. Once back home they revert to their normal dress. On formal occasions men wear coats, *sherwanis* or *achakans* and trousers-*churidars* or a loose pyjama. In villages men still wear turbans or put on caps. The normal dress of women consists of the sari and blouse or *choli* i.e. short blouse. The Punjabi women, however, put on a *salwar*, *kurta* and *dupatta*. Some Muslim women still wear *churidar* pyjama or *gharara* with *kurta* and *dupatta*. In the towns of the district young girls are seen wearing shirts and slacks, *salwars*, *ghararas* or *shararas* with *kurtas* and *dupattas* and recently bell-bottomed pyjamas with *kamizes* (shirts). The use of *lahanga* (full long skirt) still lingers among the women of the villages and, on ceremonial occasions, in the Hindu families.

Ornaments—Men usually do not wear any ornaments except rings on the fingers or sometimes gold or silver chains round the neck, and here and there in the villages, ear-rings, particularly among the lower castes.

The jewellery worn by women is usually made of gold, among classes who can afford it, or silver or nickle and the pieces seen in the district generally comprises the following, *Bunda* or *jhumki* (ear-rings); *kara* or *payal* (anklets); *keal* and *nath* (nose-stud and nose-rings); *hansli* (heavy necklace); *kardhani* (gold or silver waist-band); *bichhia* (toe-ring); *anguthi* (ring); and *pachhaila* (wristlet).

Food—The staple grains and cereals consumed by the people of the district are wheat, rice, *bajra*, jowar and maize. The pulses consumed are *arhar*, *urd*, *masur*, gram and *moong*. Most of the Hindus of the district are vegetarians by habit and preference. Muslims, Christians and Sikhs are generally non-vegetarians. In the villages where people cannot afford to eat meat daily or it is

not easily available, except on market days, they also often resort to a vegetarian diet.

COMMUNAL LIFE

Pilgrim Centres—Bhitaure, Sheorajpur and Asni are the important centres of pilgrimage in the district. All these places are situated on the northern borders of the district on the bank of the river Ganga. At Bhitaure, the Ganga flows towards the north and is regarded as sacred. This village is also connected with the sage, *Bhrigu*. There is a great rush of pilgrims in the month of January, February, June, July, August, September and November for taking the holy dip in the sacred Ganga.

Sheorajpur was an ancient city situated at the bank of the river Ganga. There is a famous temple of Krishna which is said to have been established by Meera Bai of Rajasthan. There is a great rush of people to this place on all important bathing occasions throughout the year.

Asni is connected with the name of Ashwani Kumars, who are said to be the objects of worship here and, as a memorial to them, a temple has been raised by the Raja of Banaras at the place. It is also said to be the birth-place of Mahapati, Narhi, Bandijan, Sheshnath, and Thakur, the famous poets of the district. The outlay of this village suggests that it was sufficiently well-developed in the ancient days. A big fair is held at Kartiki-Purnima. Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese traveller, is said to have visited this place in 630 B.C. Asni was then a part of the kingdom of king Harsha Vardhan of Kannauj.

There are some centres of traditional importance in the district e.g. Sankha, Asothar, and Haswa. Sankha is an important Buddhist pilgrim centre. The Chinese traveller, Fa-hien, has mentioned the name of Sankha in his travelogues relating to this country. The name of Asothar is connected with the name of Asvathama, son of the famous Drona of the *Mahabharata*. Haswa was said to have been established by raja Hansdhwaj of the *Mahabharat* times.

Communal Dances, Amusement and Festivities—There is hardly any communal dance worth mentioning except the folk dances in the interior rural areas of the district. The village-folk generally look for recreation during the rainy season, and in winter nights, when they are comparatively free from their occupational work. They sing folk-songs like Kajri, Barahmasi or Chahmasa or Chaumasa, Holi and *Phaag*, and devotional hymns, to the accompaniment of handy musical instruments like *dholak*, *majira*, *khartal* and *harmonium*. *Kusuma* and *chandrawali* are among the famous *lok-gatha* (folklore) of the district. *Birha* and *kaharva* are popular among Ahirs and Kahars. The people with a religious bent of mind enjoy *kathas* and *kirtans* and musical recitation of *Ram-charitmanasa*.

The Cinema and radio are the cheapest and the most popular means of entertainment in the district. There are three cinema houses in the district having a total capacity of 1,135 seats, two of them are situated at the district headquarters and the third one at Bindki. Radios and transistors have become the most popular mass-media for news, education as well as entertainment. The All India Radio also broadcasts special programmes for the rural listeners

in, especially agriculturists. There are 10,950 raido sets in the district, out of which 8,231 sets have been license during the last five years. Record-playing of cinema music and religious songs has become a craze among the people of the district in recent years especially on ceremonial or festive occasions.

Documentary and mobile cinema shows are also arranged in the rural areas by the field publicity units of the state and central governments. Dramatic societies and circuses also visit the district now and then. *Dangals* (wrestling matches), *nautanki* (indigenous open-air dramatic performances) *bhajan* and *qawwali* programmes, *kavi-sammelans* and *mushairas* are also arranged at different places from time to time, particularly on the occasion of big religious fairs. In the local fairs swings, children's carnivals and magic shows, are also arranged. The Ramlilas and Krishnalilas provide entertainment in their own way.

Festivities—The celebration of various festivals by different religious communities is closely associated with the different systems of time-reckoning or calendars in vogue in different parts of the country. The Hindus of the district generally follow the Vikram Samvat (era) which precedes the Christian era by fifty years. The year begins with the month of Chaitra and is divided into three seasons, namely, the winter, consisting of the months of Kartika, Agra-hayana, Pausa and Magha, the summer, extending over the months of Phalguna, Chaitra, Vaisakha and Jyaistha and the rains extending over Asadha, Sravana, Bhadra and Asvina. Each month is divided into two fortnights, the *sukla paksha*, the bright fortnight when the moon is waxing and the *krishna paksha*, the dark fortnight when the moon is waning. Dates are reckoned by the days of the fortnight of each month.

Muslims in the district generally follow the Hijri era, but for accounting and commercial purposes, the Vikram era is followed. The Hijri era is Arabic in origin. It came into being from the 15th day of July, 622 A.D., in the 42nd year of the life of Prophet Muhammad to commemorate his migration (*hijrat*) from Mecca to Medina. A year according to this era is divided into the following 12 months. (1) Muharram (2) Safar (3) Rabi-ul-awwal (4) Rabi-us-sani (5) Jamadi-ul-awwal (6) Jamadi-us-sani (7) Rajab (8) Shaban (9) Ramadan (10) Shawwal (11) Zikada and (12) Zilhija.

The Jains generally follow vir (nirvana) Samvatsara era which commenced in 527, B.C. from the day, on which Mahavira the last of the twenty-four *tirthankars*, attained nirvana.

The Christians in the district follow the Christian calendar.

Festivals, as they are celebrated in this country symbolise people's cultural, social and religious aspirations which besides helping them to lead a fuller and richer life, also mitigate life's monotony by providing physical diversion and mental recreation. Though principally associated with religion, there are a number of occasions when the social aspect assumes prominence. In fact festivals are special days, periods of time and seasons which are so arranged as to ensure both individual and communal joy in religious observances. They are primarily connected with religious days and agricultural operations.

The Hindu Festivals—The Hindus have a number of festivals all the year round, a short account of the principal ones being given below:

Rama Navami, which falls on the ninth day of the bright half of Chaitra, is celebrated as the birthday of Rama. Fasts are held throughout the day and the temples of Rama are especially decorated and illuminated at night. The *Ramcharitmanasa* is recited in large gatherings.

Naga Panchami is celebrated on the fifth day of the bright half of Sarvana to propitiate the *nagas* or the serpent gods. Drawings of snakes in charcoal dust mixed with milk are made on the walls on the houses and worshipped by the members of the family, particularly womenfolk. Milk, rice and flowers are offered to snakes. Wrestling matches are also held on this occasion. This is a big rainy-season festival and women and girls sing *kajaris* (folk songs) on these days. The recreation of swinging has also become more or less customary at this time of the year.

Janamastami, the festival celebrating the birth of Krishna, falls every year on the eighth day of the dark half of Bhadra. In the district, devotees observe a fast the whole day, breaking it only with the eating of *prasad* (religious offering of sweets) at midnight when the worshippers throng the temples and the small shrines. Cradles are specially installed in homes and other places and decorated and illuminated to commemorate the deity's birth and to enable people to have a *jhanki* (glimpse) of the representation of the auspicious birth. A special feature of this festival is the singing of devotional songs in praise of Krishna in temples and homes. The *chhati* (sixth-day ceremony after birth) of the deity is also celebrated by the devout.

Raksha Bandhan falls on the full-moon day of the month of Sravana when *rakhis* (wrist-bands) of coloured thread are tied by sisters around the right wrist of their brothers which the latter accept in token of their pledge to protect their sisters.

Dasahra is celebrated by the Hindus of the district on the tenth day of the bright half of Asvina to commemorate the victory of Rama over Ravana and Ramlila celebrations are held at several places in the district. In Fatehpur city scenes from the *Ramayana* are staged daily and processions with tableaux from the great epic are taken out in different localities on *sasthi* (sixth day), *saptami* (seventh day), *astami* (eight day) and *navami* (ninth day). On *Vijaya dasami*, the tenth and the final day, the death and annihilation of Ravana is celebrated. The special features of these processions are the tableaux depicting various scenes from the *Ramayana*.

Dipavali (or Diwali)—The festival of lights, is celebrated in the district, as elsewhere, on the last day of the dark half of Kartika when the houses of the Hindus are illuminated and the goddess Lakshmi is worshipped. Festivities start two days earlier with Dhanteras, when metal utensils are purchased as a token of prosperity, followed by Naraka Chaturdashi when a few earthen lamps (*diyas*) are lit as a preliminary to the main day of the festival. For traders and businessmen Dipavali marks the end of the fiscal year and they pray for prosperity in the new year. As Mahabira, the twenty-fourth *tirthankaras* of the Jains, is said to have attained nirvana on this very day, the festival has a special

significance for the Jains. There is no fasting on this occasion as Dipavali is regarded as a festival of feasting. The next day is celebrated as Goverdhan Puja by the Hindus in memory of Krishna's protection of the cows and it is of special importance in the district. The following day is known as Bhaiyyaduij when sisters, at a special ceremony, wish their brothers long life, happiness and prosperity. The members of the Kayastha community of the district worship Chitragupta, their patron deity, on this day and pens and inkstands are the main objects of their worship on this occasion.

Kartiki-purnima is a bathing festival which falls on the full-moon day of Kartika, when people take a bath in the Ganga and the Yamuna. Big fairs are held at Gunir and Sheorajpur, both in tahsil Bindki, at Adampur and Bhitaura, Fatehpur town and Thawai, in tahsil Fatehpur.

Sivaratri falls on the fourteenth day of the dark half of Phalguna in honour of Siva. The Hindus in the district fast throughout the day and a vigil is kept at night when the deity is worshipped. The Siva temples of the district are specially decorated and illuminated and large numbers of devotees offer water, flowers and *belpatra* (leaves of the *bel* tree—*Aegle marmelos*) to icons and images of Siva and recite the *Ramayana* and sing devotional songs in his praise. Big fairs are held at Argal in tahsil Bindki, at Datauli, Sarki, Thawai and Fatehpur town in tahsil Fatehpur, and at Qasba Sahar, Majhilgaon and Kachbara, in tahsil Khaga.

Holi is an important festival and is observed on the full-moon day of Phalguna. People, particularly in the rural areas, start singing *phaags* (songs of Phalguna) long before the actual day of the festival. Holi bonfires are lit on the night of the festival on the important cross-roads of every town and village of the district to celebrate the annihilation by fire of the forces of evil, represented by the demon goddess, Holika. Newly harvested ears of wheat and barley are roasted in the fire for offering to the gods. The following day is marked by common rejoicing when, till about noon, people throw coloured water and *gulal* (coloured powder) on each other, making the occasion a riot of colour. New clothes are worn and visits paid to the relatives and friends. There is much merry-making and even strangers and enemies join each other in celebrating the festival without considerations of wealth, caste, status or past ill-feelings.

Fairs are generally associated with deities, religious observances and agricultural seasons. A detailed list of fairs held in the district is being given in the appendix.

These fairs and festivals are celebrated by the Hindus and people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Other Backward Classes participate in them. On certain occasions, processions connected with their forebears (Valmiki, Raidas and others) are also taken out by members of the Scheduled Castes.

The Muslim Festivals—A short account of the most important festivals observed by the Muslims of the district, the occurrence of which corresponds with particular dates in the Islamic lunar calendar, is given below :

Barawafat, the birthday of the prophet Muhammad, is celebrated on the twelfth day of Rabi-ul-awwal when alms are distributed and people assemble to listen to discourses (maulud sharif) on the prophet's life.

Sab-e-Barat is celebrated on the night of the fourteenth day of Shaaban when prayers (*fateha*) are offered for the peace of the souls of one's deceased kin and are usually recited over sweets and bread which are then distributed.

Id-ul-Fitr falls on the first of the month of Shawal when thanks giving prayers are offered by the Muslims in mosques for the successful completion of the fasts of the previous month of Ramazan.

Id-uz-Zuha (or Bakrid) is celebrated on the tenth day of Zilhijja to commemorate the occasion when the prophet Abraham submitted himself to the will of God. Men attend the Id prayers in mosques and sheep and goats are sacrificed in God's name.

Giarahween Sharif is of importance for the Sunnis of the district. It is observed on the eleventh day of the month of Rabi-us-Sani in honour of Abdul Qadir Jilani, an early Muslim saint of Baghdad, said to be a descendant of the prophet, Muhammad. Prayers, sweets and flowers are offered in his memory on this occasion.

The first ten days of the month of Muharram commemorate the tragedy of Karbala which witnessed the martyrdom of Imam Husain, a grandson of the prophet, Muhammad, and his companions. Although this occasion has a special significance for the Shias, the Sunnis also take part in some of the observances. The *imambaras* are illuminated on the eighth and ninth days of the month, *majlises* (religious assemblies) are held from the first to the ninth of Muharram and *tazias* are taken out in procession separately by Shias and Sunnis on the tenth day (Ashra).

In the district fairs are held at the tombs of prominent religious persons. These fairs are styled *urs* (marriage anniversary). Their list is given in the appendix.

The Christian Festivals—The main festivals of the Christians are New Year's Day on the 1st of January every year, Good Friday, the day of Jesus Christ's Crucifixion, Easter which is the day of his resurrection, and Christmas, the birthday of Jesus Christ, which falls on 25th December. People attend service in churches and exchange greetings and presents. On Christmas eve scenes from the nativity of Christ are enacted and cribs are set up in the churches where people, particularly children, flock to see them.

The Sikh Festivals—The important festivals that are celebrated by the Sikhs of the district are the birthdays of their gurus, Nanak and Govind Singh, when processions are taken out and congregational prayers are held in the Gurdwaras and the *Granth Sahab* is recited. The other festivals celebrated by them are Baisakhi and Lohri.

The Jain Festivals—The Jains of the district celebrate the birth and nirvana anniversaries of Mahavira, their twenty-fourth *tirthankara*. The other important festivals of the Jains are Prayushan, the last ten days of Bhadra and Asthurnika, the last eight days of Kartika.

The Buddhist Festivals—The principal festival of the Buddhists is the Buddha-Purnima, the day on which Buddha took birth, got enlightenment and attained nirvana. On this occasion the Buddhists worship in their temples and recite verses from the *Tripitaka*.

Public Games and Recreation Clubs and Associations—Games are played for amusement and diversion, and help building up character, fostering a spirit of co-operation and sense of discipline and also help in improving the physique. They also create community consciousness and enthusiasm in the people. *Kabaddi, gulli-danda, kho-kho, patang* (kite-flying), *gulhar*, and cards are the traditional indigenous games and sports commonly played in the district. Western games are now becoming very popular in the urban areas. These games are cricket, basket ball, foot-ball, volley ball, table tennis, and badminton. Facilities for playing these games are provided in the schools, colleges, sports clubs and gymnasias. On the occasion of the district sports meets large numbers of young men participate in various games very enthusiastically. The indoor games of carrom and chess have also gained popularity while playing cards is a favourite pastime with the adults.

The elderly among the higher and middle classes in the town prefer to go to their clubs in the evening. The younger people, mostly studying in schools and colleges have their own sports clubs, and atheletic associations. At sports clubs, the games usually played by the adults are tennis, table-tennis, badminton as outdoor and carrom and chess as indoor games. The district has a number of sports clubs and recreation centres. There are youth clubs and Bal Mangal Dals, which provide the younger generation with entertainment as also opportunities for constructive activities connected with rural welfare.

New Trends

The wind of change is blowing all round under the impact of the Five-year Plans. The patterns in dress, ornaments, social customs, food and other habits of the people, modes of living, religious beliefs and practices have undergone almost complete transformation during the last three decades. The impact of the cinema is far-reaching but not necessarily healthy. With the diversification of occupations and spread of education, the caste and social barriers are gradually breaking down and the old rigidity and rigours of the caste system have now virtually disappeared to a very large extent. Inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages are increasing and the entire society has grown more tolerant, except in a few cases where practices like untouchability tend to persist particularly in the rural areas. The law for the abolition of untouchability has not made any really serious impact on the rural population. The extension of general and technical education has opened up new vistas of employment on account of the schemes undertaken under the Five-year Plans. Women have shed their shyness and have secured a place for themselves in society. By and large, the people have become politically conscious and take intense interest in the elections whether they relate to village panchayats, the State legislature or the Parliament. With the increase in agricultural production and in the prices of agricultural products, the purchasing power of the agriculturists has

increased tremendously so that they are in a position to spend liberally on social observances, festivals and other ceremonial occasions. The introduction of the Panchayati Raj, has given them political power, and they are a force to reckon with in the battle of the ballot, in the elections to the district level bodies, and the State and the Union legislatures.

Impact of Zamindari Abolition on Social Life—The U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, (Act No. I of 1951), came into operation in the district on July 1, 1952. It brought about significant changes in the social and economic life of the people. The erstwhile rural elite which had consisted mainly of the zamindars who had been exploiting actual tillers of the land for the last several centuries, has now been replaced by a community of progressive farmers owning their lands and cultivating them with vigour, adopting modern practices. Not only the per capita farm produce has increased but the general prosperity of the people has also improved, manifesting itself in better food, expensive dress and better furnished dwellings.

New educational institutions are coming up rapidly through local voluntary effort to combat illiteracy which had hitherto impeded the social and economic advancement of the people. The rural society is undergoing a fast transformation to meet the growing and variegated challenges of life, successfully.



STATEMENT I
Area and Population

District and tahsil	Area in square miles					
	1971	1961	1971		1961	
			Persons	Female	Persons	Female
District—						
Total	12,78,254	6,72,491	10,72,940	5,60,474
Rural	12,06,346	6,34,036	10,30,188	5,37,454
Urban	71,908	38,455	42,757	23,020
Bindki—						
Total	3,97,182	2,10,882	3,31,764	1,75,071
Rural	3,79,939	2,01,798	3,17,330	1,67,350
Urban	17,243	9,086	14,434	7,721
Fatehpur—						
Total	5,05,078	2,67,198	4,19,882	2,20,285
Rural	4,50,413	2,37,827	3,91,559	2,04,986
Urban	54,665	29,371	28,323	15,299
Khaga—						
Total	3,75,994	1,94,411	3,21,294	1,65,118
Rural	3,75,994	1,94,411	3,21,294	1,65,118
Urban	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT II

Population According to Religion and of Scheduled Castes, 1971

Religion/Scheduled Castes		District total	Rural total	Urban total
Hindu	..	11,24,540	10,78,422	46,118
Muslim	..	1,52,387	1,27,739	24,648
Christian	..	886	30	856
Sikh	..	268	36	232
Jain	..	152	118	34
Buddhist	..	21	1	20
Total population	..	12,78,254	12,06,346	71,908

STATEMENT III

Fairs

Place	Name of fair or its association with	Period	Approximate daily attendance
1	2	3	4

BINDKI TAHSIL

Alamganj	.. Muharram	.. Muharram 1—10	.. 1,000
Amauli	.. Ramlila	.. Agrahayana <i>sukla</i> 5 to 7	.. 3,000
Argal	.. Siva Ratri	.. Phalguna <i>krishna</i> 13	.. 2,000
Argal	.. Danav Beer Baba	.. Agrahayana	.. 1,000
Basfara	.. Dhanush Yagya	.. Magha <i>sukla</i> 5	.. 2,000
Baijauli	.. Kanslila	.. Asvina <i>sukla</i> 2	.. 900
Bindaur	.. Jamghat	.. Kartika <i>sukla</i> 1—10	.. 2,000
Bindki	.. Ramlila	.. Asvina <i>sukla</i> 1—10	.. 10,000
Bindki	.. Jawala-Dēvi-ka-Mela	.. Chaitra <i>krishna</i> 8—9	.. 3,000
Bindki	.. Kali-ji-ka-Mela	.. Chaitra <i>sukla</i> 9—10	.. 2,500
Bindki	.. Muharram	.. Muharram 1—10	.. 2,500
Bindki	.. Kanslila	.. Asvina <i>sukla</i> 1—2	.. 2,000
Bindki	.. Dhanush Yagya	.. Kartika <i>sukla</i> 11	.. 1,500

1	2	3	4
Bindki	.. Cattle fair	.. Agrahayan <i>sukla</i> 9—15	.. 1,000
Bindki	.. Cattle fair	.. Jyaistha <i>sukla</i> 15 Asadha <i>kriṣṇa</i> 9	.. 1,000
Burhwan	.. Ramlila ..	.. Kartika <i>sukla</i> 8—12	.. 5,000
Burhwan	.. Kansila ..	.. Kartika <i>sukla</i> 2—11	.. 2,000
Chheoli	.. Shitla Ashtmi	.. Chaitra <i>sukla</i> 8 ..	.. 500
Dabsaura	.. Jamghat ..	.. Kartika <i>sukla</i> 2 ..	.. 300
Dabsaura	.. Jamghat	.. Chaitra <i>kriṣṇa</i> 2	.. 400
Dariyabad	.. Jamghat ..	.. Chaitra <i>kriṣṇa</i> 2	.. 1,000
Dariyabad	.. Jamghat ..	.. Kartika <i>sukla</i> 2 ..	.. 300
Deochali	.. Dhanush Yagya	.. Magha <i>sukla</i> 5 ..	.. 800
Deomai	.. Ramlila ..	.. Agrahayana <i>kriṣṇa</i> 11—13 Agrahayana <i>sukla</i> 15	.. 600
Deori Buzurg	Ramlila ..	.. Agrahayana <i>sukla</i> 9—11	.. 2,500
Dhamema	.. Makar Sankranti	.. Magha/January 14	.. 500
Digharwa	Behoriji-ka-Mela	.. Bhadra <i>kriṣṇa</i> 11—12	.. 1,500
Farhatpur	.. Harkundi ..	.. Agrahayana <i>kriṣṇa</i> 1	.. 3,000
Godhrauli	.. Bramhyai Mela	.. First Tuesday of Bhadra <i>sukla</i> fortnight	6,000
Godhrauli	.. Barahi Devi	.. Bhadra <i>sukla</i> 15 ..	.. 1,000
Guneer	.. Ghosin-ka-Mela	.. Agrahayana <i>kriṣṇa</i> 11	.. 4,000
Gopalpur	.. Ramlila ..	.. Agrahayana <i>sukla</i> 15	.. 800
Jafrabad	.. Khobhita Beeran-ka-Mela	Vaisakha <i>sukla</i> 15	.. 5,000
Jaijmoya	.. Cattle fair	.. Vaisakha <i>sukla</i> 15	.. 2,500
Jigni	.. Mahabet Shah	.. First Sunday of Pausa	.. 700
Jigni	.. Bhadra Saheb	.. Pausa ..	.. 500
Junihan	.. Thakurji ..	.. Bhadra <i>sukla</i> 4—5	.. 10,000
Junihan	.. Deviji-ka-Mela	.. Chaitra <i>kriṣṇa</i> 8—9	.. 1,000
Kamasi	.. Ghazi Miyan	.. First Sunday of Jyaistha	.. 2,000
Kalyanpur	.. Mahabirji ..	.. Agrahayana <i>kriṣṇa</i> 2	.. 3,000
Khajaha	.. Ramlila ..	.. Asvina <i>kriṣṇa</i> 10 Kartika <i>kriṣṇa</i> 6	.. 10,000

(Continued):

1	2	3	4
Khajuba ..	Kanslila ..	Bhadra <i>krishna</i> 11 ..	3,000
Khunta ..	Nand Baba ..	Agrahayana <i>sukla</i> 15 ..	4,000
Kora Jahana- bad	Muharram ..	Muharram 1—10 ..	2,000
Shahbazpur ..	Kanslila ..	Bhadra <i>sukla</i> 4—5 ..	1,500
Shahjahanpur	Cattle fair ..	Jyaistha <i>sukla</i> 10 Asadha <i>krishna</i> 3 ..	4,000
Shahjahanpur	Cattle fair ..	Agrahayana <i>sukla</i> 10 ..	4,000
Shahjahanpur	Ramlila ..	Asvina <i>sukla</i> 1—10 ..	1,000
Sheorajpur	Ganga Ashnan ..	Kartika <i>sukla</i> 15 ..	50,000
Sheorajpur ..	Ganga Ashnan ..	Bhadra <i>krishna</i> 30 ..	6,000
FATEHPUR TAHSIL			
Adampur ..	Ganga Ashnan ..	Jyaistha <i>sukla</i> 10 Bhadra <i>krishna</i> 30 Kartika <i>sukla</i> 15 Magha <i>krishna</i> 30 ..	2,000
Anbt ..	Shivaratri ..	Phalguna <i>krishna</i> 13 ..	1,500
Asni ..	Ganga Ashnan ..	Jyaistha <i>sukla</i> 10 Bhadra <i>sukla</i> 30 Kartika <i>sukla</i> 15 Magha <i>krishna</i> 30 ..	2,000
Aswatarapur	Ravana Badh ..	Kartika <i>krishna</i> 4 ..	1,000
Ayah ..	Chaitra Purnima ..	Chaitra <i>sukla</i> 15 ..	20,000
Bawan ..	Hatia ..	Bhadra ..	1,500
Bhitaure ..	Ganga Ashnan ..	Jyaistha <i>sukla</i> 10 Bhadra <i>krishna</i> 30 Kartika <i>sukla</i> 15 Magha <i>krishna</i> 30 ..	5,000
Bhilanda ..	Janam Ashtmi ..	Bhadra <i>krishna</i> 8 ..	300
Chitiwapur ..	Ghazi Miyan ..	First Sunday of Jyaistha ..	3,000
Datauli ..	Shivaratri ..	Phalguna <i>krishna</i> 13 ..	2,000
Fatehpur ..	Nag Panchami ..	Sravana <i>sukla</i> 5—6 ..	3,000
Fatehpur ..	Shivaratri ..	Phalguna <i>krishna</i> 13 ..	3,000
Fatehpur ..	Shitla Ashtmi ..	Chaitra <i>krishna</i> 8 ..	2,000
Fatehpur ..	Kalika Devi ..	Chaitra <i>sukla</i> 9 ..	1,800
Fatehpur ..	Bawan Dwadashi ..	Bhadra <i>sukla</i> 12 ..	1,500

1	2	3	4
Fatehpur ..	Madar Saheb ..	First Sunday of Chaitra ..	1,000
Fatehpur ..	Ghazi Miyan ..	First Thursday of Asadha ..	800
Fatehpur ..	Rath Yatra ..	Asadh <i>sukla</i> 2 ..	500
Gopalpur Khurhat	Ram Naumi ..	Chaitra <i>sukla</i> 9 ..	500
Hasanpur Saini	Hatia ..	Bhadra ..	1,500
Jamrawan ..	Rahmat Baba ..	Every Monday of Vaisakha and Bhadra	500
Jarauti ..	Bramhyai Mela ..	Vaisakha <i>sukla</i> 15 and Kartika <i>sukla</i> 15	1,500
Kesamwa ..	Hatia ..	Bhadra ..	1,000
Khusurpur	Ganga Ashnan ..	Jyaistha <i>sukla</i> 10 Bhadra <i>krishna</i> 30 Kartika <i>sukla</i> 15 Magha <i>krishna</i> 30 ..	2,000
Mowaiya ..	Amavasya ..	Bhadra <i>krishna</i> 30 ..	1,500
Narauli Buzurg	Ganga Ashnan ..	Jyaistha <i>sukla</i> 10 Bhadra <i>krishna</i> 30 Kartika <i>sukla</i> 15 Magha <i>krishna</i> 30 ..	500
Rampur Thariyaon	Devi Mela ..	Asadha <i>krishna</i> 8 ..	4,000
Sankha ..	Hatia ..	Bhadra <i>krishna</i> 7 ..	3,000
Sarai Mohan Salempur	Devi Mela ..	Vaisakha <i>sukla</i> 8 ..	500
Sarki ..	Sivaratri ..	Phalguna <i>krishna</i> 14 ..	10,000
Somrai ..	Ghazi Miyan ..	First Sunday of Jyaistha ..	3,000
Shah ..	Lekha Rani ..	Vaisakha <i>sukla</i> 8 ..	3,000
Thariyaon ..	Sitala Astami ..	Asadha <i>krishna</i> 8 ..	4,000
Thawai ..	Kartika Purnima ..	Kartika <i>sukla</i> 15 ..	15,000
Thawai ..	Sivaratri ..	Phalguna <i>krishna</i> 13 ..	15,000
KHAGA TAHSIL			
Allipur Bahera	Gadeli ..	Bhadra <i>krishna</i> 30 ..	500
Baigaon ..	Ganga Ashnan ..	First Monday of dark fortnight of Vaisakha	550
Bairi ..	Ramlila ..	Kartika ..	3,000
Bijaopur ..	Ramlila ..	Kartika <i>sukla</i> 10 to Agrahayana <i>krishna</i> 2	500

(Continued;

1	2	3	4
Dhata ..	Ramlila ..	Chaitra ..	2,500
Hathgain ..	Ramlila ..	Asvina <i>krishna</i> 10—15 ..	500
Hardawan ..	Bare Bhut-ka-Mela ..	Vaisakha <i>krishna</i> 8 ..	500
Itaili ..	Ganga Ashnan ..	Magha <i>krishna</i> 30 ..	500
Itaili ..	Ganga Ashnan ..	Jyaistha <i>sukla</i> 10 and Bhadra <i>krishna</i> 30 ..	550
Kachhara ..	Sivratri ..	Phalguna <i>krishna</i> 13 ..	300
Karikan ..	Chandika Devi ..	Vaisakha <i>sukla</i> 9 ..	500
Karikan ..	Cattle fair ..	Vaisakha <i>sukla</i> 15 ..	500
Karikan ..	Ramlila ..	Asvina <i>krishna</i> 10—15 ..	500
Katoghan ..	Durgaji-ka-Mela ..	Vaisakha <i>krishna</i> 9 ..	500
Khaga ..	Ramlila ..	Kartika <i>sukla</i> 11—15 ..	10,000
Khairihawatpur ..	Jwala Devi-ka-Mela ..	Vaisakha <i>krishna</i> 9 ..	500
Lakhimpur ..	Hathgain ..	Asvina <i>sukla</i> 8—10 ..	500
Majhilgaon ..	Sivaratri ..	Phalguna <i>krishna</i> 13 ..	500
Naubasta ..	Ganga Ashnan ..	Magha <i>krishna</i> 30 ..	500
Parwriipur ..	Ramlila ..	Asvina ..	550
Qasba Sahan ..	Sivaratri ..	Phalguna <i>krishna</i> 13 ..	500
Qasimpur ..	Ramlila ..	Asvina <i>sukla</i> 5 to <i>Krishna</i> 5 ..	600
Rajipur Chhel-ama ..	Ganga Ashnan ..	Bhadra <i>krishna</i> 30 ..	550
Rajipur Ghhel-ama ..	Ganga Ashnan ..	Magha <i>krishna</i> 30 ..	500
Sultanpur Ghosi ..	Ramlila ..	Asvina <i>sukla</i> 2—14 ..	500

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Land Reclamation and Utilisation

The total area of the district in 1970-71 was 4,27,573 hectares, of which nearly 1.7 per cent was covered with forests and about 6 per cent was *usar* and uncultivable land. About one-tenth of the total area was utilised for purposes other than agriculture and nearly 5.2 per cent of the area was accounted as unfit for cultivation. Only about 1 per cent of the land was under pastures. The area under groves was nearly 2 per cent. The cultivated area in the district added up to 68.6 per cent of the total area, 3.2 per cent of the area being comparatively new fallow and 2.2 per cent of the land being old fallows.

The following statement gives the details of land utilisation in 1970-71:

Land use		Area in hectares	Percentage of total area
Forest	..	7,061	1.70
<i>Usar</i> and uncultivable land	..	25,624	6.10
Land used for purposes other than agriculture (area under water, sites and roads)	..	42,516	10.00
Waste land	..	21,908	5.20
Permanent pastures	..	3,858	1.00
Groves, shrubs etc.	..	8,463	2.00
Cultivated area	..	2,93,065	68.60
New fallow	..	13,790	3.20
Old fallow	..	11,294	2.20

Cultivable Waste—In 1950-51 the total cultivable waste in the district came to 60,936 hectares, nearly 14 per cent of the total area of the district. In 1961 the area of such land shrunk to 43,859 hectares or nearly 10.2 per cent of the total area of the district, excluding waste land covering an area of 6,728 hectares which was then classed as being under forests. In 1970-71 the area of cultivable waste land got further reduced to 33,202 hectares or 9.4 per cent of the total area of the district.

Cultivated Area

At the Settlement of 1840 the cultivated area in the district amounted to 5,18,814 acres (2,09,956 hectares) and rose at the following assessment of 1870 to 5,32,303 acres (2,15,416 hectares). The returns of 1877, the first year in which the new settlement was enforced throughout the district, gave the total cultivated area as 5,26,686 acres (2,13,143 hectares). The following statement shows the cultivated area for the census years from 1901 to 1961 and for the year 1971:

year	Net cultivated area	
	Acres	Hectares
1901*	5,63,775	2,28,143
1911*	5,59,910	2,26,587
1921*	5,45,165	2,20,621
1931*	5,60,622	2,26,876
1941*	5,89,715	2,38,653
1951*	6,44,229	2,60,711
1961@	6,93,088	2,80,483
1971 (f)	7,42,181	2,93,065

*The average of five years with the census year as mid-year
 @Average of five years ending 1961
 (f) Revenue year Fasli 1378

Double-cropped Area

The following statement shows the average double-cropped area in the district in the decades ending with the years 1901 to 1971:

Year	Double-cropped area	
	Acres	Hectares
1901	86,892	35,164
1911	58,281	28,037
1921	72,333	29,232
1931	82,034	33,189
1941	98,331	39,793
1951	1,16,649	46,206
1961	1,41,318	57,190
1971	1,67,043	67,603

Precarious Tracts

Barring floods, the dangers to which the district is exposed from the variations of the seasons are not particularly serious. Outside the central tract very little damage is done by excessive rains, and drought is rather to be feared. The extension of irrigation facilities has made an enormous difference, yet there are some villages, especially between the Yamuna and the Nun, where the nature of soil renders irrigation difficult. The villages lying on the southern slope of the Yamuna watershed and those situated in the south of pargana Kora, which are cut off by an intervening stretch of low ground, are precarious to some extent. There are large areas of rice land at the heads of the Bari Nadi and elsewhere, which are liable to suffer in years of light rainfall.

IRRIGATION

Before the introduction of the canals, the major portion of the cultivated area in the district was irrigated by wells and tanks. The canals were introduced in the district in 1898. Tube-well irrigation and minor irrigation schemes were started only during the post-Independence period.

Means of Irrigation

Canals—Canals are at present the chief source of irrigation in the district. The following statement gives the lengths of the existing canals in the district:

Canals				Length in km.
Fatehpur main system	..	..	..	530.33
Thata main system	..	..	..	29.00
Karari main system	..	..	..	5.40
Pachhimi Allahabad branch	..	..	..	539.70

The following statement gives some details of irrigated area in the district from 1972-73 to 1974-75:

Year	Irrigated area in hectares		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1972-73	21,940	30,541	52,481
1973-74	25,141	40,034	65,175
1974-75	31,792	47,597	79,389

Tube-wells—Tube-well irrigation was introduced in the district in 1949-50. The total number of tube-wells in the district including State tube-wells was 88 in year 1975-76 when the total irrigated area from State tube-wells was 3,008 hectares and from other tube-wells 23,007 hectares.

Wells—Before the introduction of canals wells formed the chief source of irrigation in the district. In 1906-07 there were 11,542 masonry and 2,330 non-masonry or kutchha wells actually used for irrigation and in 1950-51 the numbers of such wells were 12,712 and 921 respectively. In 1961-62 there were 13,539 masonry and 539 non-masonry wells. In 1975-76 there were 17,801 masonry and 224 kutchha wells used for irrigation.

Three lift-irrigation schemes have been completed in the district viz. the Blataura, Bahadurpur and Dapsaura pumped canals, the last being run to partial capacity only. These schemes were started in the district during the Fifth Five-year Plan and the area irrigated by them in 1975-76 was 532 hectares.

Lakes and Tanks—Irrigation from lakes and tanks was in vogue in most of the villages of the district in the past, the maximum area irrigated from them being 78,000 acres in 1891. Such irrigation was possible only in the years of good rains and with the availability of other sources of irrigation like canals and tube-wells, lakes and tanks are not used for irrigation to the same extent as five or six decades ago. In 1975-76 there were 26 lakes having a capacity of irrigating more than 100 acres (40.40 hectares) of land and 12,710 lakes and tanks with a capacity of irrigating less than 100 acres of land while the total area irrigated by them was only about 1,100 hectares.

Minor Irrigation Works—Since the fifties of the present century the government has taken up programmes for the establishment of private irrigation works, generally classed as the minor irrigation works. The commercial banks, co-operative institutions and quasi-government financial corporations also provide financial assistance to the cultivators for the construction of wells and installing pumping sets and Persian wheels in them. By the end of 1974-75 as many as 8,860 masonry wells had been constructed, 2,172 Persian wheels and 2,960 pumping sets had been installed and 6,578 private tube-wells had been established in the district.

AGRICULTURE INCLUDING HORTICULTURE

Soils

The composition of the soil is closely connected with the state of drainage and a line drawn from north to south across the doab will clearly illustrate the changes resulting from the variations in the levels of the land. Along the slope of the Ganga the soil contains a large proportion of sand and is known as *bhur*, its chief characteristic being the coarseness of its texture and the absence of alumina and lime. Crossing the watershed, the soil gradually changes into loam or *dumat*, a mixture of sand and clay in varying proportions. In the centre of the doab is the clay tract, in which depressions abound and the drainage is defective. This clay is generally known as *matiyar* and consists of a mixture of the finer particles of alluvial soil collected in the

depressions with a small proportion of alumina and lime. Where the interior streams have formed definite channels, the sandy soil again appears on either side, while on the higher land *dumat* of good quality is found in strips in the river valleys. The clay tract, however, contains large areas of barren *usar* and in its neighbourhood an inferior and very similar soil, called *chan-char*, is frequently found, capable of producing a poor crop of rice under favourable conditions. Further south, towards the Yamuna, the soil again turns into a kind of loam, but lighter in texture than *dumat* and known as *sigon*. Owing to the greater proportion of sand in its composition, it requires more irrigation than *dumat*. The *sigon* gradually merges into the soils of Bundelkhand which are found along the Yamuna. These are first seen in a light yellowish soil known as *pandua*, very similar to *sigon* and capable of irrigation. After this comes the characteristic black soils, of which the chief is *kabar*, found on the flatter portions of the Yamuna watershed. It is a thick tenacious clay, almost unworkable when wet, and incapable of irrigation when dry, owing to the cracks and fissures which form in it, permitting the water to sink too deep and rapidly. Another of the Bundelkhand soils is *mar*, an intensely friable soil with calcareous nodules, occurring beyond the Nun and in a few other parts. In the ravined tract denudation has converted these soils into a gritty refuse known as *ranker*, which is of very little value. Finally in the river beds of the Ganga, the Rind and the Yamuna, there are various descriptions of alluvial soils termed *tarai* and *rachhar*.

A scientific survey of the soils in the district to ascertain the degrees of their fertility was undertaken by the government in 1972.

Considering the variations in the physical features of the district, the watershed development in it under the influence of different rivers and its physiography, the district has been divided into a number of soil regions. A detailed description of the soil associations and soil types found in the district follows.

Ganga Khadar and Recent Alluvium—The tracts occurring on the bank of the Ganga under the influence of its watersheds, comprise the Ganga *khadar* and the recent alluvial regions, and occupy an area of about 50,000 hectares. These tracts usually take the form of a narrow belts about 5 km. wide, spread over the entire west-east span of the district as a continuation of similar tracts in the adjoining districts. The soil adjoining the river and in *katris* consists of coarse river sands of grey colour. The soils across the high banks consist of a grey brown to yellowish brown sandy loam.

Two soil types, namely, Fatehpur types I A and I B, are met with in this area. In view of its relatively insignificant area, the Ganga *khadar* is not so important, in regard to its soil classification. Fatehpur type I B soil profile, sampled from the Ganga riverine areas from village Pattisah, about 1.5 km. from the river, was examined and reported upon. The soils are greyish brown in colour at the surface and present a picture of uniformity in various horizons of the soil. The texture of the soil is generally sandy loam, the predominant factor being fine sand. Clay and silt content increases with depth. The soils are moderately alkaline and deficient in organic matter. The profile shows considerable beaching of sesquioxides. Potash content is somewhat

high. The concentrations of soluble salts are also high, the predominating salts being bicarbonates. Carbonates and sulphates are almost totally absent. The exchange complex of these soils is largely saturated with calcium. The features of the profile together with the presence of ferruginous as well as calcareous concretions are indicative of the relatively mature to sub-mature character of these soils.

The soils are fairly productive but are generally drought-stricken due to the low level of ground-water and absence of irrigation facilities. These tracts, therefore, in general, afford inferior crops such as jowar, *bajra* and *arhar* during Kharif and mixed crops of barley and gram or *lahi* and even wheat during Rabi. Zaid crops are not taken. In most areas from where the Ganga recedes, leaving fresh alluvial deposits, good crops of cucurbits as well as melons are usually obtained. The natural flora of this region consists of *jawasa* and *jhau* shrubs and babul trees. A system of judicious management of soil including frequent green manuring is likely to give better response by way of increased crop yields.

Ganga Flats—This type of land constitutes the major soil area of the district and is found throughout its length and breadth either in the form of soil with zonal characteristics or having acquired such halomorphic features. Large areas in this soil region have undergone considerable soil salinization, primarily in tahsil Khaga and, to a smaller extent, in other tahsils, as a result of the even landscape of the area. During the rainy season, big quantities of water accumulate in the area and stand on the surface for long periods. These waters disappear from the surface only after surface evaporation during the post-monsoon period. These saline tracts almost invariably develop where small *kankars* lie below the surface soil and do not allow free percolation of water.

Ganga Upland—The intensity of the upland tracts in the district is limited to about 75,000 hectares because of even landscape. These tracts are found in the form of wide strips of land extending from the centre of the district to its south-east up to the Allahabad border, roughly covering the parganas of Fatehpur, Haswa, Hathgaon and Ekdala. The region is the most prosperous area of the district.

The soils named Fatehpur type III are yellowish-brown in colour, and comprise sandy loam, thickly granular in structure. The lower horizons are marked with deposits of clays as well as silt below 75 cm. The leaching has removed soluble salts and the soils are relatively free from salinization. About 70 per cent of exchange complex is saturated with calcium and 17 per cent with magnesium. The soils are extremely productive and respond to fertiliser treatment and irrigation. The water-table in this area is low, but irrigation facilities give good crop yields except paddy which requires more water.

Ganga Lowlands—Almost the same factors as contribute to the development of the halomorphic soils of the region of the Ganga flats are responsible for the formation of soils of this region which comprises areas adding up to about 50,000 hectares of land in the district. The areas, with a landscape characterised mainly by depressions, collect washings of the finer fractions

from the surrounding elevated regions, thereby imparting to them the character of hydromorphic soils. This soil region is found spread over in compact tracts, the biggest tract occupying a central position stretching over Bindki and Fatehpur, the others extend over parganas Kora and Ghazipur. Massive quantity of water accumulates in these tracts during the monsoon season.

The soil of this region, which is named Fatehpur type IV, is of a fine texture, generally tending to be clayey, and grey-brown to dark-grey in colour. It is hard and compact when dry, and sticky when wet. The area with this type of soil is generally lowlying with occasional saucer-shaped depressions which receive washings consisting of dissolved salts and fine soil. The areas, therefore, acquire halomorphic characteristics. Fortunately excessively salinized blocks do not occur so frequently or extensively in this area as in the region of the Ganga flats. The area is, however, alkalisied to a much greater degree. The *usar* blocks of such areas are thus more difficult to reclaim, as they almost invariably have a hard *kankar* pan at various depth of their profile. The soils other than those which occur in depressions have adequate internal drainage and, therefore, remain free from salinization, and the clay content does not vary up to a depth of 150 cm. A remarkable feature of the soil is the mobility of sesquioxides from the first to the third horizon. Calcium predominates the exchange complex.

These soils are more suitable for paddy cultivation as well as Rabi crops. Judicious management of soils and cropping systems is essential for these areas.

Yamuna Khadar and Uplands—Like all other areas served by the Yamuna, extensive ravines in the vicinity of the river are met with throughout the span of the district also. A narrow alluvial strip comprising a fertile soil capable of growing Rabi crops without irrigation is generally found on the banks of the river after the annual flood. Above this strip occur the ravines, which are constantly eroded by the outflow of the river every year. Ravined land as well as gravel soils occur more extensively in the vicinities of the Nun river and around Jafarganj. Beyond the ravines there is a narrow belt of upland soil. The area occupied by this soil type i.e. Fatehpur type V, is about 42,000 hectares.

The soils of the ravines as well as of the upland area are gravelly, red in colour, and bear close similarity to the ranker soils of Bundelkhand. Frequently small rock fragments like those of quartzites and granites, which abound in the Bundelkhand area, are also met with in such tracts. Fatehpur type V soils are found mostly in the ravined areas in insolated blocks where cultivation is sparse. They are gravelly and can hardly retain moisture for crop growth and are agriculturally not important.

Yamuna Flats and Lowlands—Beyond the Yamuna ravines and the upland areas, occupying an area of about 41,000 hectares in the district lie level tracts variegated by depressions and possess a class of soil which resembles the grey and dark grey soils commonly found in Bundelkhand. Even in local parlance the names assigned to these soils are *padwa* and *marwa* which are synonymous with the *parwa* and *mar* soils of Bundelkhand. Besides their chromatic similarity with the Bundelkhand soils already mentioned, the

soils, developed from the alluviums of the Yamuna, have retained many other characteristic features of those soils. Where the landscapes are even and the area generally elevated, *padwa* soils of a grey to brownish-grey colour and loam to sandy-loam texture are usually noticed but, in the depressions, the soil almost universally acquires a heavy texture. Many of the characteristics of black soils of Bundelkhand are also displayed in these soils. The finer soils crack on drying and become uncultivable during dry months.

Soils of the Yamuna flats and lowlands are designated as Fatehpur types VI A and VI B. The soils of the Yamuna flats (type VI A) occur in a belt along the banks of the Yamuna and carry many characteristics of the *padwa* soils. The colour, texture, base status and reactivity of the exchange complex, all bear close analogy to these soils. They are dark greyish-brown to brown in colour at the surface but the subsoil exhibits a yellowish-brown hue. The upper regions of the soil are sandy loam in texture getting heavier in the lower layers. Chemically the soil profile is uniform in respect of silica and sesquioxides. Lime distribution varies from 3.5 to 7 per cent. Phosphate content is low but potash is of average distribution. Soluble salts are on the high side with preponderance of bicarbonates. The exchange complex of these soils is more reactive than the alluviums of the Ganga. The complex is primarily saturated with calcium up to 82 to 88 per cent and magnesium up to 7 to 11 per cent.

Fatehpur type VI B soils of the Yamuna lowlands are generally found in the interior of the region where the river takes steep bends in its course and where soil sedimentation takes place only in the last stages of floods. The soils are from dark brownish-grey to dark grey in colour and possess a very fine texture. They swell up when moist and crack, when dry, forming deep fissures. Coarse fractions are almost absent from all the layers. Clay content is about 35 per cent throughout the profile. The soils are moderately alkaline and highly calcareous, the magnesium content being lower than that of calcium. The exchange complex is predominantly saturated with calcium. These soils bear a close resemblance to the black soils of Bundelkhand. The strong calcareous nature, calcium-saturated exchange complex, uniformity in the features of different horizons and the black clayey nature of the soil speak for this resemblance. Even in agricultural behaviour they are similar to *mar* or *kabar* soils of Bundelkhand. Agriculturally these soils are fertile and grow good crops where irrigation facilities are provided.

Cultivation

The methods of cultivation prevailing in the district do not differ materially from those found in other districts of the State. Hence the only variations consist in the different kinds of crops grown in the three main natural divisions, which comprise the valleys of the great rivers, the dry portion of the central upland and the wet and waterlogged parts of the same tract. In the last the principal staple is rice. In the wet tract the principal Rabi crops are mixtures of gram and peas with wheat and barley. On the dry land of the central upland, the usual crops of the doab are grown, such as cereals, millets, pulses and oil-seeds,

Harvest

There are three harvests, the autumn or Kharif, the spring or Rabi and the Zaid or extra harvest which is insignificant in area and consists of cucurbits, vegetables, spices, tobacco, legumes and a host of low grade cereals and covered only 683 hectares in 1970-71. The Kharif crops are sown in Asadha—Sravana (June—July) and reaped in Kartika—Agrahayana—Pausa (October—November and December). The preparations for the Rabi sowing commence after the cessation of the rains and the crops are sown in Kartika—Agrahayana. The Rabi crops are harvested from the month of Chaitra (March) and the operations last sometimes up to Jyestha (May). There has been an appreciable extension of the double-cropped (*dofasli*) area and the more valuable and high yielding staples are fast replacing the old, indigenous varieties in recent years.

The relative figures of the area covered by the Kharif, Rabi and *dofasli* crops in the district are given below:

Year		Area under Kharif (hectares)	Area under Rabi (hectares)	<i>Dofasli</i> area (hectares)
1951-52	.. ..	1,56,170	1,51,296	40,314
1961-62	.. ..	1,72,113	1,75,771	63,508
1970-71	.. ..	1,73,699	1,86,286	67,603

Principal Crops

The principal Kharif crop in the district is the big millet or jowar, which alone or in combination with *arhar* occupies the major portion of the area sown in Kharif. In recent years high-yielding hybrid strains of jowar have been introduced in the district, though the older, indigenous varieties are not yet out of cultivation in many parts. In 1971-72 the district stood third in the Allahabad division in point of area under jowar and second so far as the total production of that crop was concerned.

The next Kharif crop in order of importance in the district is paddy. With the increase in the irrigation facilities during the last few decades, paddy has gained much area. In recent years the high-yielding hybrid strains of paddy have been introduced and they are fast replacing the indigenous varieties.

Bajra is also a notable Kharif crop. It is a favourite crop in light sandy soils or in the uneven tracts in the neighbourhood of streams and ravines. Usually *arhar* and cotton are sown mixed with it.

The rest of the Kharif area is taken up for the most part by the smaller and coarser millets like *sawan*, *kodon*, and *kakun* which flourish well in the

rakar soils. *Kodon* is also a favourite mixture with jowar. Among the pulses in this season *urd*, *moong* and *moth* are notable. They are usually sown mixed with jowar. The following statement gives some relevant details of the main Kharif cereals in the district in 1971-72:

Crops	Area sown in hectares	Total production in tonnes	Average yeild per hectare in the district (in quintals)	Average yield per hectare in the State (in quintals)
Jowar	.. 2,55,222	10,076	3.95	3.67
Rice	.. 68,668	77,601	9.84	7.98
Bajra	.. 13,741	6,835	4.39	5.58
Sawar	.. 737	309	4.20	4.20
Kodon	.. 3	1	4.61	4.61
Urd	.. 4,190	961	2.29	1.86
Moong	.. 392	75	1.92	1.55
Moth	.. 3	1	3.05	3.05

Rabi

A characteristic feature of the Rabi harvest in the district is that gram leads all other cereals in this season. It occupied about 37 per cent of the total Rabi area in 1971-72 when the district stood second in the cultivation of gram in the Allahabad Division, coming next to Allahabad.

Wheat taken the second place among the Rabi cereals in the district. The general practice here is to sow wheat in combination with gram, barley, pea or mustard. Wheat requires a good soil, careful tillage and an assured supply of water. In recent years a number of improved and high-yielding varieties of wheat have been introduced in the district like Sonalika. Kalyan Sona, Sonara, K-68 and K-65.

Barley is seldom sown alone, being generally mixed with wheat or gram or both.

Of the pulses, *arhar* occupies a sizeable area in the district. *Arhar* is really a Kharif crop as it is sown in the Kharif but is harvested with the Rabi crops. On account of the long time it takes in ripening jowar or *bajra* is mixed with it.

The following statement gives some relevant particulars of the main Rabi cereals produced in the district in 1971-72:

Crops	Area sown (in hectares)	Total production (in tonnes)	Average yield per hectare in district (in quintals)	Average yield per hectare in State (in quintals)
Gram	69,760	67,444	9.67	7.88
Wheat	53,144	85,857	16.16	12.66
Barley	42,911	48,396	11.28	10.41
Pea	3,783	2,492	6.59	8.36
Arhar	12,660	15,040	11.18	12.81
Masur	163	80	4.92	6.35

Non-food Crops

Cotton, which was a valuable cash crop in the district till the early years of the present century, has now wholly disappeared. Indigo has also met the same fate, because of the appearance of aniline and chemical dyes in the market. Poppy, extensively grown earlier in the district, has also disappeared from it. Oil-seeds like linseed, til, mustard and castor, sugar-cane, sunn-hemp, tobacco, vegetables are the chief non-food crops of the district.

The following statement gives some relevant details of the main non-food crops grown in 1971-72:

Non-food crops	Area sown in hectares	Total production in tonnes
Oil-seeds (combined)	4,649	1,762
Potato	1,874	17,971
Sugarcane	7,711	2,69,299
Tobacco	54	59

Improvement of Agriculture

The ever-increasing demand for food-grains necessitated far-reaching improvements and changes in the pattern and technique of agriculture. In the post-Independence period, especially since the 'green revolution' is the sixties of this century, development of agriculture has been given a very important place in the economic planning of the country.

Seed-Supply

The most common among the recently introduced, high-yielding varieties of seeds of cereals are the exotic paddy and millets, hybrid maize, Mexican wheat, U. P. wheat, U. P. maize and hybrid *bajra*.

Seeds are supplied by the government through the seed stores maintained by the agriculture department and the Pradeshik Co-operative Federation. There were 69 such seed stores in the district in 1975-76 and they distributed nearly 304.4 quintals seeds of Kharif and 419.3 quintals of Rabi crops in that year. The seed stores, however, meet a small fraction of the total seed demand of the farmers, the bulk being supplied by the local dealers who obtain them from the national seeds corporation and the Terai development corporation, Pantnagar, and other agencies or through mutual exchange. There is no government farm for supplying seeds and seedlings and plants in the district. A private nursery and a Zila Parishad one have been established for supplying seedlings in the district. In 1975-76 as many as 75,703 plants and seedlings, 7,220 kg. vegetable seed and 6,400 kg. seeds of commercial crops were distributed in the district.

According to seed priorities there are four categories of seeds, namely, nucleus, foundation, certified and registered seeds. Certified and registered seeds are always given for crop production. Certified seed is multiplied and produced by the agriculture farms. Foundation seeds are produced by the State research farms and nucleus seeds by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. The following statement gives an idea of seed saturation in respect of different crops in the district in 1975-76:

Name of crops					Per cent of seed saturation
Paddy	..	..	..	..	45
<i>Bajra</i>	..	..	..	..	34
Jowar	..	..	..	..	39
Urd, <i>moong</i>	..	..	..	..	10
Wheat	..	..	..	..	85
Barley	..	..	..	..	25
Gram	..	..	..	..	59
Pea	..	..	..	..	5
Oil-seed	..	..	..	..	90

Soil Nutrients

The traditional manures are cattle dung, farm refuse and stable litter. The usefulness of green manure crops such as *lobia*, *guar*, *dhaincha*, *sanai* and *moong*, which provide nitrogenous matter to the soil and increase its fertility is being increasingly realised by the cultivators. The seed stores distributed nearly 27.78 quintals of seeds of green manure crops and a total area of 9,139 hectares was sown with them in 1975-76.

The application of chemical fertilizers has become quite popular among the farmers. The nitrogenous, phosphatic and potassic fertilizers are the most widely used ones. The seed stores meet a small part of the total requirement of fertilizers, the bulk being obtained by the cultivators from licensed dealers. The fertilizers distributed in the district by the government, the co-operative institutions and various private agencies in 1975-76, aggregated about 3,858 m. tonnes of the nitrogenous, 419 m. tonnes of the phosphatic and 323 m. tonnes of the potassic varieties.

Agricultural Implement and Machines

According to the Live-stock Census Report of 1972, there were in the district 1,51,350 ploughs, and other improved agricultural implements including 50,114 harrows and cultivators, 239 sowing machines, 1,978 threshers, 2,182 sugar-cane crushers, 70 tractors, 35 *ghanis* or oil expellers, 2,183 diesel and 1,853 electric pumping sets for irrigation. The farmers make their own arrangement for the purchase of improved implements. The agriculture department of the government and the State agro industries corporation also sell them. Loans are provided for purchasing implements and for making other agricultural improvements by the co-operative institutions as well.

Rotation of Crops and Mixed Cropping

The practice of growing different crops in rotation on the same piece of land has been followed since time immemorial by the cultivators of the district, the knowledge being empirical rather than scientific. Now better methods of rotation of crops have been evolved and the farmers are gradually adopting them. The practice of leaving the fields fallow for at least one season was considered necessary to allow the land time to recuperate its fertility. But this practice is being abandoned as the rotation of crops and mixed cropping are proving more beneficial by giving increased yields. The agriculture department, agricultural universities and research centres are evolving better and more scientific rotations of crops and propagating them among the farmers. The most common rotations in vogue in the district are maize-wheat, maize-potato-tobacco, paddy-wheat, maize-early potato-late potato-*bajra*-wheat, ground-nut-wheat, and green manure-wheat.

The system of mixed cultivation gives an additional harvest in the same field, thus the overall yield is increased, the field and the nutrients and other inputs of cultivation are utilised to the maximum. The leguminous crops like *moong*, *urd*, and *guar*, sown with cereals, add nitrogenous matter to the soil and through it to the standing crops. Almost always *arhar* is mixed with jowar, *urd*, *til*, or ground-nut, *bajra* with *urd*, *arhar* with ground-nut, wheat with

gram, pea or mustard, barley with gram or pea, and maize with *urd*. Potato is sown mixed with *methi* (fenugreek) or onion, sugar-cane with *moong* and rainy season vegetables and late paddy with coriander or fenugreek.

Agricultural Co-operatives

The practice of joint cultivation of land (*sajha*) is very old. Other forms of co-operation in agricultural operations have also been very common among the cultivators.

At present statutory co-operative societies have been organised in the villages for farming, distribution of seeds, loans, fertilizers, implements, and marketing of agricultural produce. In 1975-76 there were 19 co-operative seed stores, 3 marketing societies at Bindki, Fatehpur and Khaga, the district co-operative bank, the U. P. State co-operative land development banks at each of the tahsil headquarters and 217 co-operative credit societies scattered all over the rural areas of the district. These institutions provide loans, seeds, fertilizers and marketing facilities for the produce of the cultivators.

Horticulture

The area occupied by artificial groves and fruit orchards was 8,463 hectares in 1970-71. Groves are chiefly found in the neighbourhood of towns and large villages, and the principal trees are the mango and *mahua*, the latter being frequently planted in isolated fertile patches bordering on *usar* land. Other common trees include the sissoo, which can be grown everywhere, and the nim, which is to be seen in and around inhabited sites and may grow in the poorest soil. These trees have been planted in great abundance along the roadsides. Orchards of fruit trees are to be found in the vicinities of the large towns and consist chiefly of guava trees, though these do not flourish in other parts of the district so well as in its eastern ones.

The horticulture department supplied 75,703 seedlings and plants, 7,220 kg. of vegetable seeds and 6,400 kg. seeds of commercial crops in 1975-76.

Agricultural Diseases and Pests

The district loses on an average 15 to 20 per cent of its agricultural produce every year due to the depredations of various pests and crop diseases. The pests are usually insects, birds, animals like stray cattle and jackals and rodents like rats and rabbits. Insects include white ants, aphids, grasshoppers, white fly, caterpillars and *gujia*. Plant diseases like rust, blight and canker are harmful to wheat, barley, jowar, paddy, *bajra*, potatoes, gram, *arhar*, fruits, vegetables, tomatoes and chillies. A large number of weeds also cause damage to the crops. They include the *doob*, *bathua*, *chaulai* and *kulfa*. Weeding and interculturing are the usual methods to destroy them.

For looking after the health of the flora of the district there is a plant protection officer at the headquarters of the district and a plant protection centre at each of the block headquarters. Spraying and dusting of insecticides and pesticides are carried out by the staff at these centres. A total area of 58,369 hectares was covered by various crop protection methods like seed treatment, eradication of rats and weeds, destruction of pests, treatment of diseases and spraying of insecticides and pesticides in the district in 1975-76.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

The domestic cattle of the district are, for the most part, of the usual small, thin and wiry breed common to the doab. The better varieties are imported, the larger and the heavier animals being brought to the district from the west, while a small and hardy stamp of animal comes from Bundelkhand. The ravines of the Rind, as well as those of the Ganga, the Yamuna and the Bari Nadi, provide the best pasturage in the district. The tract in the neighbourhood of the Rind is best suited for cattle-breeding and the animals there raised have a high reputation. Cattle are sent during the hot weather to the country around the Rind from the central tracts in which there is very little waste land suitable for grazing.

The live-stock population of the district, according to the live-stock census of 1966 was as follows:

Live stock	Number
Cattle	5,40,617
Buffaloes	2,18,544
Goats	2,12,662
Sheep	93,999
Pigs	49,137

Sheep and goats are generally reared by the Gadariyas for their flesh and skin. They are kept in large numbers throughout the district and especially in the ravined tracts where thorn and scrub jungles are plentiful. The sheep, which are of a good quality and are exported in considerable numbers to the adjacent districts, are mainly pastured on the coarse grass which covers the large waste lands near the lakes in the central tracts, on which the scrub jungle and babul trees that form the staple food of the goats grow. Sheep are kept for their wool, mutton and for penning on the land. The goats also are of a superior description. Goat milk is useful for patients suffering from stomach troubles and often sells costlier than cow or buffalo milk. Wool obtained from the sheep is used for making coarse blankets locally. Bulls male buffaloes, ponies, donkeys, camels and mules are the main beasts of burden besides being used as draught animals.

Development of Live-stock

No attempt was made in the past to improve the local breed of cattle by selection, and the usual Brahmani bull system prevailed. Considerable progress has been made in recent years in improving the breed of the cattle through selective breeding, culling undesirable animals, up-grading indigenous cattle with improved bulls of well-known and tried Indian breeds and distribution of seeds of improved varieties of fodder and cattle-feed at moderate prices. Artificial insemination service for breeding cows and buffaloes has been started

in the district and there were 31 centres for this purpose in 1975-76. More than 16,222 cows and buffaloes were artificially inseminated at these centres in 1974-75. Loans are also given by the government to breeders for the purchase of cows and buffaloes of improved stock. An amount of Rs 70,00,000 was given from 1970-71 to 1975-76 for the purpose and about 3,500 cows and buffaloes have been purchased so far.

For improving the breed of sheep, pigs and goats, high pedigree stud rams, boars and bucks are stationed at the veterinary hospitals and are also distributed among the breeders at concessional rates. In 1974-75 there were 4 ram centres and 7 buck centres in the district. Poultry-farming is rapidly gaining ground with the increasing demand for animal protein. The number of improved birds in the district was 7,892 in 1974-75.

Cattle Diseases and Treatment

The principal disease commonly prevalent in the district is rinderpest, which is generally fatal and is most common in the rainy season, breaking out at intervals at different places without any apparent reason. After the cessation of the rains the disease begins to abate. The other common cattle diseases are malignant sore-throat (Galaghontu), black-quarter (Padsuja), anthrax (Til-suja), dysentery (Pechish), foot-and-mouth disease (Khurha) and haemorrhagic septicaemia.

There is a live-stock officer who is in charge of the animal husbandry work in the district. To help him there is a veterinary officer, who looks after the schemes related to improving the breed of live-stock through artificial insemination. There were 17 veterinary hospitals and 2 dispensaries in the district in 1975-76. During 1974-75, the total number of animals treated was 1,67,588, those that were vaccinated numbered 2,41,337 and the number of scrub bulls that were castrated was 28,309.

Housing and Feeding

Domestic animals are generally housed in thatched kutchha sheds, pakka and well-ventilated byres with roofs of iron or asbestos sheets are to be seen only in the government farms and farms owned by the big cultivators. The ravines of the Ganga and the Yamuna as well as those of the Rind and the Bari Nadi, provide the best pasturage in the district. During summer cattle from the central tracts are sent to the Rind country for grazing. Grazing facilities for the cattle are also available in the forests, waste lands, groves and harvested or fallow fields. On the canal banks and alongside the rail track, cattle are allowed to graze under stipulated conditions. In 1970-71, the total area covered by culturable waste land, pastures, forests and fallow land was 57,911 hectares. Barren *usar* and unculturable land measured 25,624 hectares in the same year.

The crops which provide fodder are maize, jowar, *bajra*, *barseem*, *lobia* and *guar*. The husk and dried and crushed stalks of wheat, barley, *arhar* and paddy are also used by the farmers to feed the cattle. Seeds of improved fodder crops are also supplied by the government.

Fisheries

The district has a number of depressions and tanks suitable for pisciculture which is, however, still in its infancy. The chief fishing castes are Kahars, Kewats, Pasis and Gadariyas, but only a few persons earn their living entirely by fishing, as the rivers are too shallow in the hot weather to contain fish of any size. The implements in common use are nets of varying sizes and mesh, but the rod and line and different varieties of wicker baskets are also employed to catch fish.

The quantity of fish produced by the fisheries department was 11.5 kg. in 1975-76. The number of fry collected was 7,35,400 and the number of fingerlings produced was 78,819 that year by the fisheries staff in the district.

FORESTRY

In 1971 the district had an area of 7,061 hectares under forests, which was about 1.7 per cent of the total area of the district. Of the total area under the forests, an area of 2,125 hectares was under the control of the *gaon sabhas* and the remaining area was under the control of the forest department. The forests provide useful grazing ground to the cattle. The requirement of village people for building materials, agricultural implements and fuel, are to some extent met from the forests.

NATURAL CALAMITIES

Famines

The district has suffered greatly, from time to time, from droughts. There are no records, however, to show the intensity of the distress in the great famines which occurred before the introduction of the British rule, but it is certain that the district did not escape them. Almost immediately after the cession came a famine which occurred owing to the failure of the Kharif and many cattle perished but no revenue was remitted. The next great scarcity was felt in 1837, when the distress was caused not so much by the failure of the crops as by the high prices of grain on account of its export to the west.

The famine of 1860 did not hit this district. In 1868 and the following year, there was no general famine in the district as in the western portion of the province and part of Bundelkhand. The distress was confined to a small strip in the south of tahsil Fatehpur which at that time was peculiarly liable to drought, as it was then beyond the reach of the canal. Relief works were started in February 1869 and continued till September, the greatest number attending in any month being 8,649 in May, after the Rabi harvest, when the demand for labour was at its lowest. There was no poorhouse relief, and no remissions of revenue were granted.

In 1877 the district again suffered owing to the failure of the Kharif crops as only half of the normal area had been sown and irrigation had been possible in the northern part of the district only. On the whole there was little real distress owing to the good Rabi harvest.

The insufficient and ill-distributed monsoon of 1880 caused a local scarcity as the rice crop was a total failure and the other staples yielded less

than a quarter of the normal in all the parganas bordering the Yamuna. The Rabi area was larger but much of the seed failed to germinate and on most of the unirrigated land the harvest was entirely lost, while elsewhere the water-supply in the wells was so low that sufficient irrigation was unobtainable.

In 1883 a promising crop was severely damaged by hail-storm in the north-western part of the district necessitating a remission of revenue. The district was again hit by serious famine in 1896-97 when an area of about 1,490 sq. km. in the southern half of the district were severely affected. The whole district was in a depressed state owing to the exceptional rainfall of the preceding years, and at the end of 1894 the cultivation was decreasing near the lakes in the central tract and kans was spreading along the Yamuna. The next year was again unfavourable owing to the ill-timed and scanty rainfall both in the summer and the ensuing winter, the Yamuna tract especially being in a bad plight. Consequently, when the insufficient rain of 1896 reduced the yield of the Kharif harvest to less than one-third of the normal, severe distress was bound to follow. Relief operations were started, but were not so successfully conducted in the district as elsewhere and for a time the mortality was serious, while many tenants migrated. Poorhouses were opened in four places. A sum of Rs 1,57,724 was devoted to gratuitous relief. To provide employment for the able-bodied, ten works were opened in different parts of the district, the maximum attendance in one day being 37,900 and the total cost Rs 1,01,141. In addition, several zamindars instituted 15 village works on the aided system.

Toward the end of 1907, owing to the untimely cessation of the rains, distress began to be felt. Poorhouses and test works were opened, but attracted little labour, numbers of labourers having gone to the large public works in district Banda, and the people of the Yamuna tract preferring semi-starvation with the hope of getting on the gratuitous relief list. Scarcity was declared on the 9th January, 1908, for the whole district, though only the portion lying along the Yamuna was seriously affected, and gratuitous relief began to be given on the 16th February. It was discontinued about August 1.

The next scarcity was felt in 1914 when the tract along the Yamuna with an area of 978 sq. km. and a population of 1,13,912 souls began to feel distressed. A test work was opened at Sarauli. It proved of little use and was closed soon. Scarcity was declared on the 8th February, and one or two aided works were started, but by March the attendance fell off rapidly. The people took more kindly to the gratuitous relief, but by the 14th March there were only 1,182 persons being assisted. The Rabi harvest took away all the labourers, and they stayed away to prepare land for the sugar-cane and Zaid crops, being fortified by a good harvest of *mahua* and mango. There were loud cries for work, but few would move beyond their doors to get it.

The irrigation works carried on in the district especially after the Independence, have to a very large extent secured the district from drought and there has not occurred any serious famine. As a result of the vagaries of the monsoon and weather local scarcities and price fluctuations do occur. They are met by timely relief measures adopted by the government. Relief to the people is given in several forms such as the suspension and remission of the land revenue, distribution of *taqavi*, loans and gratuitous grants and providing

employment to the needy in construction or repair of works like roads, canals and *bunds* especially started for the purpose.

Floods

The lands liable to floods in the district are those along the courses of the great rivers and their tributaries. The northern part of tahsil Bindki and the tract around Khaga are affected by floods during the years of heavy rainfall. The severity of floods has been considerably reduced by the drainage works constructed by the irrigation department and now the damage caused by floods is not very serious. In recent years the rivers of the district were in spate in 1970-71 when a sum of Rs 3,23,000 was distributed in shape of gratuity, house subsidy and *taqavi*.



CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Old-time Industries

The manufactures of the district did not achieve any considerable importance in the past. However, cloth, metal utensils, household furniture, doors, windows and shoes were locally produced. Weavers, carpenters, blacksmiths, and cobblers were an essential part of the village economy, and in the urban centres goldsmiths who generally catered to the requirements of the rich were also found. The manufacture of whips and cotton prints was among the outstanding industries of the district.

The making of *koras* (whips) was an important industry of the town of Fatehpur, till the opening years of the twentieth century. Whips with bamboo sticks cost a few annas (less than a rupee) and for those made with gold thread and silver-mounted, the price was about Rs 8 per piece, and when the handle was covered with beaten silver, the price ranged between Rs 10 and Rs 20 a piece. A pretty and elegant riding whip, in the lighter English style, known as *chun*, was priced at about Rs 6. This type of whip was generally sold to Indian and English officers. Another kind of riding whip, which was commonly sold, cost about a rupee.

Garha and *gazi*, common varieties of cloth were woven in many parts of the district in the first decade of this century. Bindki, Kishanpur and other places in the vicinity of Kanpur, which was a big market of the region, had a flourishing trade in the manufacture of *garha* and *gazi* cloth. But with the establishment of cotton mills at Kanpur, the industry, unable to compete with the mill-made cloth, declined. At Kishanpur on the river Yamuna, coarse cotton prints, excellent in their kind, were produced in considerable quantities. Finer varieties of the material were produced at Jafarganj in pargana Tappa Jar. Bed-covers, curtains and awnings produced here were of exceptional excellence, and some specimens, dispatched to London for the exhibition of 1886, won great admiration. The process of printing till the first few decades of the twentieth century was rather primitive and cumbersome. A bed-cover or curtain of ordinary size cost Rs 4, if printed on *markin*. The same item, if made of finer material, cost Rs 5. Printing of silk was extensively in vogue at Kishanpur during the reign of the nawabs, but the business ceased long long ago. Another textile industry was the manufacture of coarse blankets at a number of places in pargana Hathgaon. A few copper-smiths of Kora monopolised work in metal, but the business ceased to be profitable, and the craftsmen migrated to Kanpur long ago. The making of pottery had some peculiar features in this district. *Surahis* or water jugs and *badhnas*, used by Muslims for ablutions were made by using two moulds, the upper and lower halves of the vessels being made separately and then joined in the middle with moist clay. Dhata and Kalra, in pargana Ekdala, were famous villages for producing pottery in two colours, red and black. It was perfectly

plain, and was meant for use by Muslims. Playing cards were manufactured principally at Khaga. They were of the Indian variety, each pack consisting of eight suits of twelve cards each. The material usually employed was paper or papier-mache and the price ranged from Re 1 to Re 1.50 per pack. The best kinds were made of the scales of the *rohu* fish and cost Rs 3 a pack.

In the second half of the nineteenth century, the production of indigo became popular in tahsils Khaga and Fatehpur. But by the beginning of the twentieth century the industry declined here, as elsewhere in the province, with the production of synthetic indigo in Europe.

The weaving of *tat patti* from sunn-hemp is another old industry of the district, mainly confined to the villages situated along the rivers Ganga and Yamuna. The demand for the material increased during the British rule as it was extensively used in residences, offices and educational institutions. In the fifties and sixties of this century the demand for it decreased, with the result that its production is now confined only to a few villages.

The other old-time industries of the district were the production of oil from oil-seeds, manufacture of jaggery, wooden articles, footwear and metal goods and tanning.

Industrial progress in the district has been slow even after the attainment of independence by the country in 1947. According to the census of 1951 there were only 10 registered factories in the district in that year. Of these six produced rice and wheat flour, two indigenous sugar and jaggery, one repaired motor-vehicles and one was engaged in the tanning of hides and skins. The total number of registered and unregistered factories and workshops in the district in 1961 was 2,845 of which 2,290 were situated in the rural areas and 555 in the urban centres. The State average for Uttar Pradesh was 4,460 factories per district and the figure of 2,845 for Fatehpur indicates the industrial backwardness of the district. In the rural areas and also in the urban centres the majority of the factories were engaged in the processing of food-grains and the production of articles of food. In both the areas single worker establishments were prominently represented, followed by establishments having on an average 2—5 workers each.

Of late the district has made some progress towards industrialisation. According to the census of 1971, the number of persons engaged in household industries, and in other than household industries was 12,511 and 6,472 respectively.

The number of factories registered with the directorate of industries, Uttar Pradesh, in 1970 was 87 small-scale units. On these units as many as 33 were engaged in the production of utensils and 11 units in manufacturing agricultural implements, which are in great demand from other districts of Uttar Pradesh, and the states of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. However, in 1970, there was a scarcity of raw materials, particularly iron and steel, but the situation has improved since the end of 1974.

There were 12 big factories in the district in 1976 of which the majority produced rice from paddy, one unit manufactures pulleys and other

agricultural implements. However as the total investment in each of these units was less than Rs 10 lakhs, they were categorised as small-scale industries.

Power

The U. P. State electricity board provides power to the district. It was only on March 31, 1970, that electricity was made available to the towns of Fatehpur and Bindki and 175 villages in the district. A sum of Rs 93,70,000* was allocated for the electrification of the district during the Fourth Five-year Plan. By the end of the Plan in 1973-74, a total number of 5 towns and 456 villages had been electrified. The other towns, besides Fatehpur and Bindki, which received electricity are Khaga, Jahanabad and Vijainagar.

The district has made considerable progress in electrification since 1970. The following statement gives the consumption pattern of electricity in the district in 1973-74:

Category	No. of units consumed (Kwh.)
Agriculture	9,049,000
Industries	2,042,000
Domestic and road lighting	1,712,000
Others	535,000
Total	13,338,000

Large-scale Industry

The Quality Steel Tubes (Private), Ltd, Kanpur, established a factory at Bindki in 1972 for the manufacture of steel pipes and tubes. The installed capacity of the unit is 30,000 metric tons per year. At present the pipes and tubes of diameters up to 15 mm. are being manufactured and within the next two years the size-range will rise to 65 mm. and finally to 150 mm.

The total investment in the unit in 1976 is about Rs 1,11,00,000 of which an amount of Rs 1,01,00,000 has been invested in the bulk purchase of mild steel and zinc, the two major raw materials. A sum of about Rs 10,00,000 has been spent on the installation of the factory.

Small-scale Industries

According to the present definition of various categories of industries, a small-scale unit is one with an outlay of Rs 10,00,000 or less and employing up to 50 persons. In the urban areas of the district, a large number of small-scale industries have come up, and the increasing demand for various kinds of goods has enabled them to stand on their feet. However, in the first few years of the seventies of this century, the industries, confronted with rising prices of raw materials and their scarcity, faced many difficulties. A brief description of the various industries follows.

Engineering and Metal Industries

Agricultural implements, utensils, steel furniture, press buttons, pulleys, weights and measures are produced in 93 units which are located in the urban centres of the district and provided employment to 602 persons in 1975. The following statement gives the total investment, value of production, and the value of raw materials used in 1975:

Total investment (in Rs)	Total production (in Rs)	Total value of raw materials (in Rs)
42,83,000	1,35,05,000	93,80,000

However the Press Buttons Co-operative Society, Ltd, Khaga, which produced press-buttons ceased production in 1976 due to conflict among the members.

The industrial units are electrically operated, power being available at Fatehpur, Bindki, Khaga, Jahanabad and Vijainagar.

Chemicals and Allied Industries

Soap, tooth-powder, candles, wax and ink are produced in 48 units which are located at Fatehpur, Khaga, Bindki and Jahanabad. Bahua and Hathgaon. As many as 176 persons were employed in the industries in 1975, when goods worth an amount of Rs 89,02,000 were produced consuming chemicals and oil worth an amount of Rs 67,50,000. An amount of about Rs 17,23,000 has been invested in the units.

Processing Industries

A large number of the small-scale industries in the district is engaged in the processing of paddy, wheat, *arhar*, gram, *moong*, *masur*, *urd*, sugar-cane, and oil-seeds. Rice, wheat flour, pulses, *khandsari* (raw sugar) and oil are produced in 118 units which had a total investment of Rs 1,21,33,000 in 1975 and provided employment to 678 persons. The total value of production and of the raw materials used in the same year was Rs 5,76,82,000 and Rs 3,84,00,000 respectively. The units are situated at Fatehpur, Khaga, Bindki and Jahanabad.

The factories are run either on electric power or diesel-oil.

Timber Industries

Wooden furniture, beams, doors and windows for buildings and carts of different types are made in 48 units which are located at Fatehpur, Khaga, Bindki Jahanabad, Lasuli and Kishanpur.

A sum of about Rs 12,31,000 was invested in the industry and 228 persons were employed in it in 1975. Most of the units are manually operated by carpenters and some of them use electricity as well.

The following statement gives the values of the total production and raw materials used in these units in 1975:

Value of total production (in Rs)	Value of raw materials (timber, nails, etc.) used (in Rs)
24,84,000	16,60,000

Leather Industry

Footwear, tanned leather, purses, bags and other goods are produced in 19 units which are situated at Fatehpur, Bindki, Khaga, Kora Kara, Alipur and Tharyaon. A sum of about Rs 4,11,000 was invested in the trade in 1975.

The following statement gives the values of goods produced and of the raw materials used and the number of persons employed in the industry in 1975:

Value of production (in Rs)	Value of raw materials used (in Rs)	No. of persons employed
5,67,000	4,00,000	274

Bricks

Bricks and prefabricated cement-concrete fixtures are produced in 53 units which are situated at Fatehpur, Khaga, Bindki, Jahanabad, Bahua, Bhिताura, Husainganj and Haswa. An amount of about Rs 84,26,000 was invested in the industry in 1975. The following statement indicates the values of goods produced, raw materials consumed and the number of persons employed in the industry in 1975:

Value of production (in Rs)	Value of raw materials used (in Rs)	No. of persons employed
2,10,10,000	1,53,00,000	2,254

Textile Industry

Hosiery goods, handloom cloth and hold-alls are produced in 17 units, situated at Bindki, Chak and Budwan. An amount of about Rs 69,000 is invested in the industry which provided employment to 594 persons in 1975.

The following statement indicates the value of production and the value of raw materials used in 1975:

Production (value in Rs)	Raw materials (cotton-yarn and dyes) used (value in Rs)
26,56,000	17,86,000

Other Industries—Frames of cycle-rickshaws, lamps for automobiles, pastilles used with betels, *surkhi* (powdered bricks), handmade paper and file covers, assembling of radios and transistor sets, manufacture of harmoniums, washers, nails, fountainpens, plastic goods, pipes, weights and measures and cycle-parts are the other industries of the district which are confined to 70 units. They are situated at Malwan, Bahera, Asothar, Taliyani, Haswa, Bhिताura, Aryan, Amauli, Vijainagar, Fatehpur, Khaga, Bindki, Jahanabad and Ghazipur. The total investment in these units amounted to Rs 29,76,000 in 1975, when goods worth an amount of Rs 78,55,000 were produced. The raw materials for these industries are mainly imported from Kanpur and Allahabad. All these industries employed 1,758 persons in 1975.

Industrial Estate

Facilities for establishing small-scale industrial units are available in the Harijan industrial estate at Fatehpur. Power and raw materials are provided at concessional rates and assistance is also available for the marketing of goods. However, no industrial units had been set up in the estate till October, 1976.

Cottage and Village Industries

In the past each category of industry was the monopoly of a particular caste. The following statement which is based on the census of 1961 indicates the number of persons and villages engaged in each type of industry:

Industry	Caste	No. of villages where the indus- tries are located	No. of persons employed
Cotton textiles	Julahas	10	288
Leather	Chamars	51	1,649
Basketry	Bansphors	59	392
Pottery	Kumhars	270	2,817
Total	4	390	5,146

A brief account of the various village and cottage industries in the district is given in the following paragraphs.

Textiles—Coarse cloth (*garha*), rough towels and bedcovers, were the only items that could be locally produced till the sixties of the century. A large number of weavers had migrated to Kanpur, as their profession suffered due to acute shortage of cotton-yarn. About the end of 1974, the State Government came to the rescue of the industry and cotton-yarn was made available on reasonable terms. The situation has further improved with the establishment of a large factory at Rae Bareilly, which produces cotton-yarn. It appears that the textile industry is slowly returning to its old prosperity as in addition to *garha*, many other items like fine cloth, dhotis, durries and bedcovers are being produced. Printing of textile cloth has also been modernised, as moulds and dyes are available in plenty.

The industry which comprises 260 units, was manned by 650 persons in 1975 and has centres at Chaklaapur, Badhwan, Mirdam Ka Purwa, Khasmau, Tendauli, Mahalina, Aryan, Meesa, Haswa, Aurai, Jahanabad, Aung and Bindki. An amount of about Rs 70,600 had been invested in the industry by 1975, when handloom cloth and other goods worth an amount of Rs 9,07,000 were produced, consuming cotton-yarn and dyes worth a sum of Rs 8,10,700.

Cloth is printed in 11 units, which are located at Kishanpur. As many as 11 persons were employed in the trade in 1975, when job-work worth an amount of Rs 30,000 was performed. Cotton is carded in a one-man unit at Fatehpur, and carded cotton worth an amount of Rs 35,000 was produced in 1975.

Blankets—Woollen blankets are produced at only a few places in the district. This industry has been hard hit by competition with the woollen mills of Kanpur, which manufacture both cheap and costly blankets. The coarse blankets are produced in the winter season, generally using the wool of the local sheep. In 1975, as many as 45 units which employed 101 persons, produced blankets worth Rs 90,000, consuming wool worth a sum of Rs 60,000. The units are located at Chaklaapur and Shana; a sum of about Rs 35,000 is invested in the industry.

Strings and Ropes—Strings of sunn-hemp (*sanai*) and ropes of *moonj* are produced in a number of villages.

Ropes are produced in almost all the villages adjoining the rivers Ganga and Yamuna. The *moonj* plants are soaked in water for two or three days, then beaten with a wooden hammer and made into fibre which is spun into ropes called *ban*. It is wrapped on a charka made into bundles and taken to markets for sale. Being an agro-industry the trade is mainly confined to the months of February to July. *Ban* made here finds its way to distant places like Delhi and Patna.

There were 445 units in the trade in 1975, with a total investment of an amount of Rs 28,500 and when 2,102 persons were employed in the industry. The total value of the strings and ropes produced was a sum of Rs 2,93,800 in 1975. Raw materials worth an amount of Rs 1,83,000 were consumed.

Leather Goods—Footwear, bags and belts of leather are produced in a number of units. In 1961, this trade employed 1,649 persons, and was

confined to 51 villages. The industry has been hard hit by competition with factory-made goods. However, efforts have been made to provide good quality tanned leather to the workers. The leather produced, adopting the old technique of tanning, is inferior in quality. Generally lime, *reh* and babul bark are used to cure the hides.

Leather was tanned in 57 units and footwear manufactured in 191 units in 1975, when 106 and 335 persons were employed in the respective industries. The following statement indicates some other statistics about the trades. The figures pertain to 1975:

Trade	Total investment (in Rs)	Value of produc- tion (in Rs)	Value of raw materials used (in Rs)
Footwear	4,50,000	9,37,000	8,23,000
Leather tanning	17,400	3,60,000	1,52,800

Leather is tanned at Abunagar, Faridpur, Jahanabad and Basawanpur. The main centres of the footwear industry are Fatehpur, Ghazipur, Jahanabad and Bindki.

Brassware—Utensils of brass are produced in 45 units which are situated in tahsil Bindki. In the past the industry produced utensils both for the urban and the rural populations. However, with the establishment of small-scale units in the urban centres of the district in the sixties and seventies of this century, the industry is fighting a grim battle for survival. *Phul* (bell-metal) utensils do not appear to be much in demand although even now some people prefer *phul* utensils to the stainless steel ones. In 1975, the industry provided employment to 244 persons, an amount of about Rs 13,600 was invested in it, and utensils worth as amount of Rs 21,99,700 were produced.

Smithy—Articles required by the rural people such as iron utensils ploughs, buckets, and spear-heads are manufactured in 402 units which are manned by 324 village blacksmiths who use blowers of old designs, modern appliances being unknown to them.

An amount of about Rs 80,000 had been invested in the industry by 1975, when goods worth an amount of Rs 4,45,000 were produced consuming iron rods and sheets worth Rs 2,00,000. The industrial units are located at Hathgaon, Bilandpur, Alipur, Bahua, Bindki, Bhitaura, Husainganj, Fatehpur and Jahanabad.

Cutlery and locks are made in four units which employed eight persons in 1975. An amount of about Rs 1,500 was the total outlay in the industry in 1975, and goods worth an amount of Rs 9,500 were produced, consuming brass and other metals worth Rs 3,900.

Carpentry—Wooden frames for windows and doors, charpoys, carts, ploughs and furniture are made by a large number of carpenters, an average unit of production is generally manned by one or two persons. There were about 530 units operated by 983 persons in 1975. The total investment in the trade in 1975 amounted to Rs 38,600 when goods worth a sum of Rs 2,66,000 were produced, consuming timber and other materials worth Rs 1,88,000.

Pottery—Pottery which was famous for its artistic finish in the medieval period has disappeared. Only ordinary specimens of pottery are now produced. In the villages, the potter makes *nands* (troughs) which are used for feeding cattle. Pottery has been more or less replaced by the metal utensils. In the urban centres *kulhars* (cups) and saucers are bought by shopkeepers who sell things like milk, curds and sweetmeats. The urban potter of Fatehpur is still proud of his *surahis* (earthen pots with long and round openings) which, he claims, provide very cool water in the summer season.

There are about 891 potters in the district and the value of their annual production amounted to Rs 47,550 in 1975.

Basketry—In 1961, there were 392 weavers of baskets in the district who resided in 59 villages. Bamboo is the main raw material used in the making of baskets. About 340 persons were employed in the trade in 1975, and baskets worth an amount of Rs 19,000 were produced.

Jaggery—This is an agro-industry, which was very important in the British days. Sugar-cane was considered a cash-crop and the farmers generally paid their revenue out of the sale proceeds of jaggery. Although sugar-cane and jaggery are not the only cash-yielding products today, there were as many as 800 jaggery producing units which employed 3,000 persons in 1975, and produced jaggery worth Rs 3,00,000.

Oil—Oil from oil-seeds was produced in 311 units in 1975. Each unit is generally operated by one man. A majority of the crushers, in the past, were run with animal power but with the increasing availability of electricity, a majority of them use either electricity or diesel engines.

Mustard is grown in large quantities in the district, and the main item of production is mustard oil. Capital amounting to about Rs 1,50,800 was invested in the industry by 1975, when oil worth an amount of Rs 2,20,200 was produced, consuming oil-seeds worth Rs 1,13,000.

Tat-patti—*Tat-patti* is made at Kora, Kondarpur, Kripalpur, Shivpuri, Meera maung, Rania, Kapri, and Ussar in 592 units which had a total investment of a sum of Rs 90,800 in 1975. As many as 1,532 persons were engaged in the industry in that year when finished material worth Rs 1,94,000 was produced consuming raw materials worth Rs 70,400.

Other Industries—Catechu, frames for photographs, *bidis*, boxes, fireworks, ornaments, nets, bamboo sticks, and tobacco are produced in a number of units which are located at Fatehpur, Khaga, Bindki, Kishanpur, Bahrapur, Rasulabad, and Jahanabad. As many as 235 units, which employed 495

persons in 1975, were engaged in these industries. The following statement indicates the value of the various products in 1975:

Items	Value of production (in Rs)
Catechu	32,000
Photo-frames	33,000
Bidis	25,000
Boxes	18,000
Fireworks	15,000
Ornaments	45,000
Nets (cement)	26,000
Bamboo sticks	12,000
Tobacco	45,000

Aid to Industries—The U.P. Finance Corporation, Kanpur, and other institutions provide financial assistance to the industrial concerns. The corporation provides assistance on its own behalf and also on behalf of the State Government. Loans are granted primarily for the purpose of acquisition of fixed assets for the establishment of new concerns, or for the expansion, renovation and modernisation of the existing units for periods of 7 to 12 years depending on the nature and size of loans. The period is extended to 15 years if the unit is located in one of the economically backward district, like Fatehpur. Repayment commences after one or two years from the date of the first disbursement of the loan. This period is extended to three or four years in backward districts. The rates of interest on the loans vary from 3½ to 9 per cent in normal cases, but they are reduced to 7 or 7½ per cent per annum in economically backward areas.

Loans are also made available by industrialists, the commercial banks, State Government, and the other financial institutions. The following statement indicates the total value of loans made available in each year of the Fifth Five-year Plan:

Year	No. of units receiving the loans	Total value of loans (in Rs)
1974-75	60	15,00,000
1975-76	80	16,00,000
1976-77	100	18,00,000
1977-78	120	23,00,000
1978-79	140	28,00,000
Total	500	1,00,00,000

Industrial Potential

The infra-structure of the district has been developed during the last four Five-year Plans. There are a large number of metalled roads in the district in 1975 linking it with the adjoining districts, which include the industrial and marketing metropolis of Kanpur.

The district lies nearly midway between Allahabad and Kanpur on the railway line, which comes from Delhi and Kanpur and after traversing a distance of 88 km. in the district proceeds to Allahabad and then to Bihar and Bengal. Electricity is supplied not only to urban areas, but also to quite a few villages. An industrial estate has been set up at Fatehpur and provided with power. It should prove a great attraction to enterprising industrialists.

The Bank of Baroda, which investigated the industrial potential of the district in 1970, has concluded that a number of industries can be established in the district.

Resource-based Industries

Leather Tanning—This industry if undertaken in an organised manner, has great scope for development in the district. At present small numbers of hides are processed by village tanners for making semi-finished sole leather. Field investigations have shown that about 41,523 hides and 29,669 skins become available every year from within the district. Another 75,000 hides and 25,000 skins are imported annually from the adjoining districts of Rae Bareilly, Pratapgarh, Hamirpur and Banda. Only a part of the imports are processed in the district and the rest are sent to Kanpur, Unnao and Calcutta for processing.

A fully mechanised modern small-scale unit can be established at Fatehpur, with an outlay amounting to Rs 1,50,000, capable of producing 50,000 kg. of pressed sole leather per annum and consuming 25 to 30 hides per day. Chrome leather can also be produced by the unit. Heavy leather is used for making soles and belting, while chrome leather is employed for light uses. For undertaking the complete process of production involving vegetable tanning and chrome tanning, a large-scale unit may be established with a total outlay amounting to Rs 12,00,000. While only 20 workers would be employed in the small-scale unit, the large-scale unit will employ about 120 persons.

Leather-goods—The availability of tanned leather can naturally lead to the establishment of a small-scale leather goods unit, preferably at Fatehpur or Jahanabad. Leather boxes, purses, belts and even footwear can be produced in the unit for supply within the district where, it is estimated, leather goods worth an amount of Rs 2,50,000 are in demand every year. Another small-scale unit, with an outlay of a sum of Rs. 5,000 can be opened to produce industrial leather. Industrial belts are required in textile mills while leather washers are required for replacement in water-pumps and taps. This unit can produce industrial leather worth Rs 50,000 annually.

Bone-meal—Bones of animals can be crushed into bone-meal, which is a good fertiliser for the soil. About 800 tonnes of bones are sent every year from the district to Kanpur and Unnao. A small-scale unit with an outlay

amounting to Rs 50,000 can be established at Khaga, which will employ about 20 persons. The demand for bone-meal is likely to increase in future.

Cold storage—It is estimated that about 21,927 tonnes of potatoes are produced per year in the district. As there are no cold storage facilities in the district, most of the produce (75 per cent) comes to the local markets and the rest is diverted to markets outside the district. The potato growers are forced to sell their produce at very low prices. Cold storage facilities can be provided at Fatehpur, and also at the other tahsil headquarters. A cold storage plant with a total capacity to store 19,500 quintals of potatoes can be established at Fatehpur with an outlay of an amount of Rs 5,75,000.

Strawboard—It is made from partially cooked straw, bagasse or grass or from a combination of all the three items. Fatehpur is an important paddy growing area and about 3,000 to 4,000 tonnes of straw is available annually. About 800 tonnes of bagasse is also available every year in the district. Coarse grass grows in abundance in the district. Strawboard is mainly required for the bookbinding industry, textile mills, and for making frames. The demand for strawboard is increasing and this trend is likely to be maintained. A unit with a capacity to manufacture 4 tonnes of strawboard daily can be established at Fatehpur with a total outlay of an amount of Rs 5,00,000. The unit will employ about 60 persons.

Other Industries—A saw-mill, a unit for producing activated carbon, a unit for manufacturing *khandsari* sugar, an oil-mill, a *venaspati* (vegetable) oil unit, and a few units for processing rice and pulses can be established in the district as the raw materials are available in plenty and the demand for the goods is also increasing.

Demand-based Industries

Builders' Hardware—The development activities lead to the construction of buildings for houses and offices. With an increase in the outlay on the fifth and subsequent plans the building activity is likely to attain new heights. Not only more cement and bricks will be required but also doors, windows, electrical goods and a number of items that go to make modern buildings. Therefore all the items that may be required can be produced in the district as raw materials like metals and other goods can be imported from Kanpur.

Steel Furniture—It is durable and is likely to be in great demand in future. Steel can be imported from Jamshedpur or other steel mills. Plastic weaving material can also be imported from Kanpur.

Welfare of Industrial Labour

The majority of the workers employed in industrial units, comes from the rural areas, and return to their farms, whenever sowing and harvesting operations commence. There are no welfare centres for industrial workers in the district. However, various pieces of labour legislation have been enforced in the district.

CHAPTER VI

Banking, Trade And Commerce

BANKING AND FINANCE

The district had a flourishing trade with the adjoining districts and the goods moved by boats, bullock-carts and ponies. The Yamuna connected it with distant places like Delhi and Agra, while the Ganga linked it with Kanpur and other up-country towns.

The business of dealing in money was developed in the early medieval period when bankers flourished at Fatehpur. Trade was transacted mainly in agricultural products, whips and cotton cloth. Fatehpur lies nearly midway between the Yamuna and the Ganga and the traders moving along the rivers assembled here to settle their accounts. Husainganj and Jafarganj were also two important centres of trade in the days of Muslim rulers. There has always been a sizeable trading community, the *banias*, in the district. They formed the bulk of the indigenous bankers in the district and financed not only the agriculturists, but also the petty traders and artisans. *Hundis* (negotiable instruments) were extensively used in their transactions. The rates of interest on small cash loans for short periods varied from 18½ to 37½ per cent against pawned articles. The interest increased when the risk was considerable and the amounts of the advances were large. However in large transactions, involving mortgages of movable property, the interest ranged from 18 to 24 per cent per annum.

The Fatehpur District Co-operative Bank, Ltd is the first bank which was established at Fatehpur on December 18, 1905. The growth of banks in the district had been very slow till the end of the sixties of this century, as the following statement indicates:

Bank	Year of establishment
1	2
Head-office, Fatehpur	
District Co-operative Bank Ltd., Fatehpur	25-9-1906
Branch-Office—	
Allahabad Bank, Bindki	5-9-1938
Allahabad Bank, Fatehpur	8-3-1944
Punjab National Bank, Fatehpur	12-3-1951
State Bank of India, Fatehpur	11-10-1955
State Bank of India, Bindki	11-2-1960

1	2
State Bank of India, Khaga	1966
Bank of Baroda, Fatehpur	1971
Central Bank of India, Amauli	1971
Bank of Baroda, Bindki	1972
Bank of Baroda, Husainganj	1972
Bank of Baroda, Kishanpur	1972
Bank of Baroda, Haswa	1972
Central Bank of India, Jahanabad	1972
Bank of Baroda, Hathgaon	1973
Bank of Baroda, Malwan	1976
Bank of Baroda, Jahanabad	1976

In 1976 the Fatehpur District Co-operative Bank, Ltd. had 10 branches in the district, which are located at Bindki, Khaga, Fatehpur, Jahanabad, Husainganj, Malwan, Thariaon, Asothar, Kishanpur and Hathgaon. The U. P. State Co-operative Land Development Bank, Ltd. has opened its offices at each of the three tahsil headquarters at Fatehpur, Khaga and Bindki. The commercial banks, namely the Punjab National Bank, the State Bank of India, the Central Bank of India and the Bank of Baroda have opened 17 offices in the district, of which 11 are located in the urban centres, and six function in the rural areas. There are 30 offices of the various banks in the district. They assist the various sectors of economy, by mobilising the savings of the people, as the savings lead to greater investment and development.

Savings bank facilities are also available in the post-offices of the district. The following statement gives an idea of the finances proposed to be made available from different sources for the implementation of the Fifth Five-year Plan in the district:

Source	Amount (in Rs)
Public savings	26,38,00,000
Institutional finance (banks)	11,63,00,000
U. P. Government and Government of India	10,50,00,000
Total	48,51,00,000

Rural Indebtedness

When Fatehpur formed part of the kingdom of Avadh, the prevailing economic conditions were far from satisfactory as the district was exposed to the attacks of the Marathas and others from the south. Even in the beginning of the British rule the people in general were in a state of poverty. In the Settlement in 1870, the presiding officer was of the view that three-fourth of the tenants were in debt, the most prosperous being the Muraos, Brahmanas, Ahirs (Yadavas) and Kurmis. In the second half of the nineteenth century, as the law and order situation improved, and the agriculturists could live in comparative safety, production increased and the general condition of the people improved. This was indicated by the spread of cultivation and an increase in excise revenue. However progress was checked by a run of bad seasons between 1891 and 1898, but the recovery was quick. The famine of 1897 no doubt added to the indebtedness of the farmers, many of whom escaped to Kanpur and other places to avoid payment of their debts. As the situation improved with the construction of the canal and the receipt of sufficient and timely rains, the farmers entered on an era of economic prosperity, unknown in the past. Few of the Muraos, Lodhas and Kurmis, forming about the most industrious class among the agriculturists, remained indebted. The village money-lenders who financed the people had comparatively less control over the debtors who appeared to be quite happy and independent.

In the first decade of the twentieth century the rate of interest on small loans for which movable property was pawned ranged from 18 to 37 per cent per annum. The rate increased as the risk increased or the period was extended by the debtor. The rate of interest on large sums against mortgaged property varied from 18 to 24 per cent per annum, which was decreased to 12 per cent when a house or some land was offered as security. In regard to agricultural loans, the *Sawai* system was in vogue. The rate of interest varied from 25 per cent for one season to 50 per cent for two seasons or harvests. Village shopkeepers and even some of the zamindars had taken to money-lending. The Raja of Asothar and the zamindars of Gamhoi were prominent money-lenders in those days.

The economic depression of the thirties of this century led to much suffering as incomes and prices slumped steeply. The prices rose slowly in the last quarter of 1934 and they increased further during the Second World War (1939—45) and thereafter. A large number of villagers joined the armed forces and police as they had done in the First World War (1914—18). Considerable amounts of money were remitted by them to their relatives in the villages. The high prices of agricultural commodities gave good returns in terms of money and some of the agriculturists were able to repay their old debts. The trend has continued but the cost of goods like cloth and farm inputs like fertilisers has also gone up involving larger expenditure by the agriculturists. The population of the district also grew by 19.94 per cent in the decade 1961—71. The per capita income of the average farmer has no doubt increased, particularly after the massive aid given to small farmers since 1970. The production of food-grains has increased and the district is nearly self-sufficient in this respect. As the economic condition of the small farmers has improved, the rural indebtedness has decreased.

The Reserve Bank of India estimated that an average family of a cultivator was indebted to the extent of Rs 308.5 in 1971 and that the total assets of an agriculturists' family amounted to Rs 1,111.51. There is still a large number of agricultural labourers in the district. In 1971, the family of a rural labourer was indebted up to a sum of Rs 121.93 while his total assets amounted to Rs 1,218.06. The villages situated near the Ramganga canal have benefited to a greater extent.

Urban Indebtedness—Industrial and other workers residing in the urban centres of the district faced economic difficulties due to the rise in prices.

The Reserve Bank of India held a survey in 1971, which showed that the total value of the assets of the household of an artisan amounted to Rs 1,949.13, and that an average family of an artisan was indebted to the extent of a sum of Rs 183.22. Many of the artisans of the district reside in the urban centres.

Debt-relief Legislation

The Usurious Loans Act, 1918, was the first enactment which authorised the courts to reopen loan transactions and relieve the debtor of the liability to repay loans when the interest was excessive and the transaction unfair. By an amendment in 1926, the Act was made applicable to all parties seeking relief from loans secured with mortgage, but it did not define the words 'excessive' and 'unfair', with the result that the courts could not give effective redress. By another amendment effected in 1934, the Act was made applicable to all debts and debtors, and laid down the limits beyond which the rates of interest could be deemed to be excessive. The other enactments that followed the economic depression of the thirties were the United Provinces Agriculturists', Relief Act, 1934, the U. P. Temporary Postponement of Execution of Decrees Act, 1937, and U. P. Debt Redemption Act, 1940. These laws enabled a considerable reduction of the amounts of instalments for the payment of debts. They also protected the person and property of the debtor from being proceeded against in execution of decrees.

The U. P. Government decided to introduce further reforms in 1875, and the U. P. Regulation of Money-lending Act, 1976 has been enforced recently.

The Act aims at providing relief from extortion to small farmers, agricultural labourers, village artisans and other weaker sections of the community. The law is also expected to help the administration in its efforts to curb black money.

Among other things, the Act provides for the fixation of rates of interest by the government, and it is essential on the part of the money-lender to issue a receipt for each payment made to him. For loans of Rs 1,000 or above, the money-lender must make the payments by cheques. The Act forbids the creditor to molest the debtors near their places of work on pay-days. The creditor is also required to furnish account slips to the debtor periodically, which shall be open for inspection by the registrar of money-lending.

The Act enjoins it upon the money-lenders to declare the details of each loan transaction, within three months of the enforcement of the Act. No

suit can be filed in respect of any loan not included in the declaration. Under the provisions of the Act, a registrar looks after the money-lending transactions in the State. Every money-lender must obtain a licence, and no one can lend money without a valid licence.

Commercial loans of amounts above Rs 5,000, advanced by banks, the Life Insurance Corporation of India, co-operative societies and government and loans from provident fund accounts, are not covered by the Act.

Role of Private Money-lenders and Financiers

The money-lenders in the district are generally traders and affluent farmers. *Rastogis* from Lucknow and Kanpur have also advanced large sums as loans. The rate of interest in the rural areas continues to be as high as 36 per cent per annum, it is generally around 24 per cent per annum in the urban centres.

Commercial Banks

There were only 6 offices of the commercial banks in the district in 1971. The State Bank of India had a branch each at Fatehpur, Bindki and Khaga. The Allahabad Bank had one pay office each at Fatehpur and Bindki. The Punjab National Bank had a pay office at Fatehpur.

The deposits of the commercial banks in the district in December, 1967 were of the order of Rs 132 lakhs and the total amount advanced added up to Rs 10 lakhs. The credit-deposit ratio was 7.6 per cent. The per capita deposits amounted to Rs 72.4 while the per capita advances were a meagre Rs 0.8, the corresponding figures for the State of Uttar Pradesh in the same period were, per capita deposits Rs 36.5 and per capita advances Rs 13.0.

By the end of September, 1976, a number of offices had been opened by the commercial banks and the following statement gives the number of offices of each commercial bank in the district in 1976:

Commercial Bank	No. of branch-offices in the district
Bank of Baroda	8
State Bank of India	3
Central Bank of India	2
Allahabad Bank	2
Punjab National Bank	1
Total	16

In the past the commercial banks generally advanced money to traders and industrialists and the weaker sections of the society borrowed from money-lenders. However, there has been a change in the policy of the commercial banks in recent years. Agriculturists, small traders and industrialists,

transport workers and self-employed persons received advances amounting to Rs 60,48,000 in 1975, while the total advances for the year amounted to Rs 78,67,000. The following statement gives the amount of money advanced to the weaker sections of the society (termed as priority sector) in 1975:

Items	No of Accounts	Amount advanced (in Rs)
Advances to priority sector—		
Agriculturists	1,726	40,72,000
Small businessmen	313	7,22,000
Small industrialists	45	6,80,000
Transport workers	64	3,05,000
Self-employed persons	283	2,69,000
Total of priority sector	2,431	60,48,000
Total Advances (in Rs)		78,67,000
Total no. of depositors	33,464	
Total amount of deposits (in Rs)		6,32,99,000
Total advances as percentage of total deposits		12.4

Co-operative Movement

The co-operative movement was introduced in the district in 1901, when five village co-operative banks were established in the district, at Kasimpur, Shankapur, Alipur, Bilanda and Philwamau. However the two banks situated at Bilanda and Philwamau made some progress and the others failed. The movement gathered momentum after the establishment of the Fatehpur District Co-operative Bank, Ltd, at Fatehpur, in 1905. The following statement shows the progress of the co-operative movement in the district during the last seven decades:

Year	No. of primary co-operative credit societies	Amount of loans advanced by societies (in Rs)
1910	67	28,000
1920	78	40,000
1930	92	65,000
1940	115	95,000
1950	121	1,05,000
1960	300	45,51,000
1970	305	96,53,000
1976	217	2,09,79,000

The decline in the number of societies after 1970, was the result of the formation of viable societies by the merger of small and uneconomic ones. The total membership of the societies in 1970 was about 91,500, which increased to 1,80,471 in June 1976.

The Allahabad Bank, which is the lead bank of the district has brought out the following facts and figures about the primary co-operative credit societies in the district:

	Average data as per society		
	1967	1968	1969
Share Capital (in Rs)	10,753	11,149	11,269
Membership	419	385	390
Deposits	1,817	1,898	1,893
Loans advanced (in Rs)	21,568	25,572	24,023
Overdues (in Rs)	7,220	7,669	9,632

Other Co-operative Institutions—The Zila Sahkari Sangh, Ltd, Fatehpur, was established in 1948. It was the central co-operative institution for consumer's co-operative societies in the district. However it was closed in 1974.

The marketing of goods of various kinds is undertaken by a chain of co-operative stores, and the three major marketing societies in towns each at the tahsil headquarters.

Marketing societies were established at Fatehpur and Bindki in 1958, and the one at Khaga in 1961. The agriculturists market their products through these societies. A survey of the three marketing societies of the district has shown a marked retrogressive trend in the value of agricultural commodities handled, as would be clear from the following figures:

Data about three marketing societies:

	Figures are in Rupees		
	1967	1968	1969
Share capital	4,42,509	4,45,845	3,86,193
Working capital	10,54,594	8,18,862	8,73,906
Value of produce purchased	27,30,536	14,51,739	9,78,151

There are other categories of co-operative societies in the district which cater to specific requirements, such as providing consumer goods. The following statement gives the number of such co-operative societies in the district and their respective membership in the year 1971:

Co-operative societies	Number	Membership
Salary earner's co-operative societies	16	1,690
Co-operative housing societies	2	Not available.
Co-operative farming societies	27	591

Co-operative Banks—The Fatehpur Co-operative Bank, Ltd, was established at Fatehpur in 1905. However, the activities of the bank received considerable fillip only in recent years. In 1975, the bank had 10 branches which were located at Fatehpur, Bahua, Jahanabad, Husainganj, Thariaon, Malwan, Asothar, Khaga, Kishanpur and Hathgaon.

The bank finances the member co-operative societies in the district and also provides banking facilities. The following statement gives the amount of loans advanced by the bank during the five years (1970-71 to 1974-75):

Year	Short term (in Rs)	Medium term (in Rs)
1970-71	14,57,000	4,91,000
1971-72	36,66,000	14,52,000
1972-73	80,89,000	33,02,000
1973-74	75,38,000	24,59,000
1974-75	90,92,000	16,96,000

The Uttar Pradesh State Co-operative Land Development Bank, Ltd. has three branches which are located at Fatehpur, Khaga and Bindki. The bank provides long term loans for 7 to 15 years at 9.50 per cent interest per annum for agricultural development. In recent years the bank has been providing loans for various minor irrigation projects. The following statement gives the amount of loans advanced to the farmers in the district during the five years (1970-71 to 1974-75):


Year	Amount (in Rs)
1970-71	16,79,000
1971-72	39,55,000
1972-73	46,83,000
1973-74	38,50,000
1974-75	22,02,000

National Savings Organisation

The post-office savings bank scheme has been in operation in the district since the last decade of the nineteenth century. In recent years a number of small savings schemes have been formulated to tap the savings of those who generally do not subscribe to government loans and to inculcate the habit of thrift in the people, and also to utilise the savings for investment in national development projects. The armed conflict with China in 1962 led to the introduction of defence deposits and national defence certificates in which forms funds were raised for the defence of the country.

Various securities have been floated from time to time. The Government of India introduced a 15 years public provident fund scheme in 1974-75 for the benefit of those people who had no regular savings for old age like pension or provident fund.

The following statement gives the total amounts invested in these securities as on December 31, 1975:

Security	Value (in Rs)	No. of accounts
		
National Savings Certificates		
2nd issue	19,880	
4th issue	48,950	
5th issue	4,56,660	
Recurring Deposits	13,49,708	2,237
Cumulative Time Deposits	3,34,189	45
Post-office Savings Bank	4,71,46,961	6,238
Time Deposits		
1—Year	7,55,116	350
2—Years	3,96,375	252
3—Years	1,75,475	62
5—Years	2,30,250	72
Total	4,17,48,075	

Total value (net) after making payments of mature securities—
Rs 44,89,815.

Per capita savings in the district in 1975-76: Rs 33.00.

Life Insurance

Life insurance business was taken over by the Life Insurance Corporation of India from private companies in 1956. The corporation established an

office at Fatehpur on May 16, 1962. Two class I officers, 11 class II officers, 14 class III officers and three others have been working in the office of the corporation since 1976.

The following statement gives the performance of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the district in the five years (1971-72 to 1975-76):

Year	Total no. of persons insured	Total premium paid (in Rs.)	Total value of policies insured (in Rs.)
1971-72	2,353	14,52,044	1,79,50,000
1972-73	1,865	17,80,118	1,45,57,000
1973-74	1,600	19,19,983	1,20,48,500
1974-75	1,448	19,81,292	1,08,91,750
1975-76	2,022	24,56,736	1,36,24,000

Government Loans

It had been a tradition of the rulers of the country to provide relief to the agriculturists in distress caused due to a natural calamities or for other reasons beyond human control. However, since the attainment of Independence in 1947, loans are advanced not only to farmers in distress, but also for the development of the agricultural economy. The bulk of loans to the agriculturists is routed through the co-operative banks and co-operative societies in the district.

Currency and Coinage

Punch-marked coins, with one or two figures marked on them were in circulation as far back as the sixth century B. C. The Imperial Guptas issued a series of fine coins which are considered to be of high artistic merit. The weight of the earliest coins was as laid down in the *manu samhita*. Generally coins of a single metal, copper or silver, were in circulation. The silver coin was known as *purana* or *dhurana* and weighed 32 *ratis*.

In the medieval period there were mainly three types of coins, the dam, the rupee and the *mohar*. A rupee was made up of 40 dams and 10 rupees made a gold *mohar*. The Farrukhabadi rupee of 169.9 grains was in vogue in this region. The silver rupee was introduced by Emperor Sher Shah and Akbar added some new features to it.

The British issued their own rupee of 180 grains. It was divided into 16 annas, and an anna into 12 pies or 4 paise (old). The decimal system of coinage was introduced on October 1, 1958. The rupee has now been divided into 100 paise. There are coins of one paisa, two paise, three paise, five paise, ten paise, 20 paise, 25 paise and 50 paise.

The currency consists of one rupee notes and coins issued by the Government of India and the bank notes issued by the Reserve Bank of India. The

Reserve Bank of India has issued notes of the denominations of rupees two five, ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred. Currency and coins are made available to the district through the branches of the State Bank of India.

Each bank is provided with a currency chest which is a receptacle in which new or reissuable notes are along with rupee coins. The branches of the State Bank of India in the district receive their supplies of currency, notes and coins from the currency office of the Reserve Bank of India Kanpur.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Course of Trade

In the early times and even in the medieval period the big rivers were the main trade routes of the district. The Ganga which reaches the district after flowing through north-western India linked it with important places like Allahabad and Patna in the east. The Yamuna connected the district with Delhi, Agra and Etawah in the west, and Hamirpur and Banda in the south. This river reaches Allahabad, the entrepot of riverine trade in the ancient and medieval periods. It is said that large boats that could carry huge armies and their equipment were seen going up and down the rivers in times of war and merchant vessels followed the same routes when peace prevailed.

The roads in the early days were few and in very poor shape, however, they connected the district with Kannauj and Prayag, the two important centres of administration and trade in the early periods. The route which originated from Delhi ran along the river Yamuna through the district, to Allahabad and onwards to the eastern parts of the country in the Mughal period. The British improved the roads and the construction of railway created a new means of communication. The broad-gauge railway line was first opened to traffic in March, 1859, linking the district with Allahabad in the east. By 1902, the line had been extended to Kanpur, and Fatehpur came to stay on the railway map of India.

The introduction of the railways and metalled roads had adverse repercussions on the riverine trade. The important trade centres such as Bhitaura and Sheorajpur, the former being also administrative headquarters of the district in the beginning of the British rule, lost all fascination and importance and by the second decade of this century, they were only used as points where people, gathered on auspicious occasions to bathe in the sacred Ganga.

In the past agricultural commodities were the main items of exports while articles like cloth, chemicals, medicines, and coal were imported from Kanpur and other places. For a number of years, very few other commodities were exported from the district. In the seventies of this century the increase in agricultural production has enabled the district to export rice, jaggery, pulses, oil-seeds and oil. Potatoes are also exported in small quantities. Hides and skins, agricultural implements, iron and steel pipes are the main export items of non-agricultural origin.

The imports of the district are consumer goods and raw materials like steel, iron, cotton-yarn, tanned leather and dyes.

Exports and Imports

The following statements give the figures of exports and imports of important commodities of the district in 1975-76:

Exports

Commodity	Quantity in metric tonnes	Destination of export
Rice	30,850	Eastern U. P., Bengal, Maharashtra, Kerala
Arhar dal	10,000	Eastern U. P., Bihar, Bengal
Gram dal	2,000	Bihar, Bengal
Arhar	2,500	Allahabad, Kanpur, Bengal
Gram	500	Kanpur
Oil-seeds	10,000	Do.
Mustard oil	2,000	Do.
Jaggery	500	Bundelkhand

Imports

Name of articles	Quantity in metric tonnes
Cement	1,168
Coal	1,990
Salt	3,754
Fertilisers	4,817
Sugar	708
Iron goods	2,720
General merchandise	110
Soap	100
Mobil oil and Kerosene	1,042
Cloth	315
Leather goods	180
Petrol	4,35,000 Litres

Trade Centres

There are five organised wholesale markets (*mandis*) located at Fatehpur, Khaga, Bindki, Kishanpur and Jahanabad.

The wholesale market of Fatehpur had been largely a clearing centre for rice and paddy produced in the district. These commodities are grown and produced in large quantities in the district and the *mandi* at Fatehpur is the main centre of export of paddy and rice to eastern U. P., Maharastra, Bengal and Kerala. Other commodities such as wheat, pulses, and oil-seeds are also sold in this market. About 3,00,000 quintals of agricultural commodities are sold here annually. Fatehpur is also an important market for the sale of cloth medicines, fertilisers, agricultural implements and utensils. There are about 30 licenced traders in the market.

The largest wholesale market (*mandi*) of the district is located at Bindki. The main items of sale in this *mandi* are pulses (*arhar* and gram), oil-seeds (mustard and til), wheat and jaggery. On the average about 3,50,000 quintals of agricultural commodities are sold here annually. About 20 licenced traders operate in this market.

The *mandis* at Khaga, Kishanpur and Jahanabad transact trade in oil-seeds, pulses and paddy. The following statement gives the average annual turnover and number of the licenced traders in these markets:

Wholesale markets	Annual sale in quintals	No. of licenced traders
Khaga	1,87,200	15
Kishanpur	80,000	9
Jahanabad	51,000	8

The wholesale markets feed a large number of local retail markets, which are known as *hats* in the villages. The *hats* receive the bulk of their supplies from the agriculturists. The retail trader receives a commission on the sale of goods when his supplies come from the wholesale market. He also gains from the difference in wholesale and retail prices. Food-grains, cloth, general merchandise, salt and even plastic goods are sold in the retail markets. Generally the markets are held on one or two days in a week. The big *hats* are held daily, and in addition to the usual goods, tea and snacks are also available there.

Warehousing

A substantial quantity of food-grains is wasted due to poor storage accomodation available in the district. A majority of the cultivators of the district are without even kutchha storage accomodation. They store their goods in primitive types of containers or in cavities in the earth and then covered with straw.

The following statement gives the names of the authorities owning the number and capacity of warehouses in the district in 1975:

Authority owning the warehouses	No. of godowns	Capacity (in metric tonnes)
Government	20	9,200
Co-operative department	23	7,625
Total	43	16,825

In addition, godowns have also been built for the storage of fertilisers in the district. Fertilisers are in great demand these days, and they have to be stored in places generally away from the residential quarters. The following statement gives the number of godowns which were owned by the agriculture and co-operative departments of the State Government and also such godowns as were owned by individual or private business organisations in 1975:

Fairs

Owner	No. of godowns	Capacity (in metric tonnes)
Agriculture department	37	3,460
Co-operative department	29	2,950
Others	4	640
Total	70	7,050

Fairs

A large number of fairs are held at different places in the district. Most of these fairs are of little commercial importance and nearly all of them are religious in origin, attended generally by the people of the immediate neighbourhood.

The only fair of some commercial importance is held at Sheorajpur on the river Ganga in tahsil Bindki. Here large numbers of pilgrims assemble on the full moon day of Kartika for taking the path in the Ganga and on this occasion considerable trade is carried on in horses, ponies, cattle, cloth, agricultural implements and food-grains.

Price Control and Rationing

In the wake of the Second World War (1939—45), the prices of all commodities rose and in order to arrest their further rise, and to give relief to the consumers, chiefly in the urban centres, the prices of a large number of commodities were controlled and the supply of most of them to the consumers was rationed. Some of the more important commodities thus controlled or rationed were food-grains, cloth, matches, sugar, and petrol. Dealers in these commodities had to take licences from the government. Various schemes for the rationing of food-grains, mainly wheat and its products, gram, rice, sugar and kerosene have, however, prevailed ever since with varying

degrees of applicability. There were 47 fair-price shops in the district in 1975, where wheat and sugar were sold.

Weights and Measures

In the past, and even in the opening years of the twentieth century, the *kos* was equivalent to about two miles. *Hath*, which was equal to half a yard, was a constituent part of the land-chain, and it was the most important and accurate of all standards. Prior to the annexation of the region in which the district lies, the land-chain comprised 120 *haths* or 60 *gaz* of 30 inches each. This was regarded as a *pukka* measure, the *kutchra jarib* in some parts being equivalent to 20 *paces*. At the Settlement of 1838, a chain of 14 yards was accepted and the *bigha* was thus of 1,936 square yards, or two-fifths of an acre. This was the only known *kutchra bigha*, in contradistinction to the *pukka* or standard *bigha* of 3,025 square yards.

The local standards of weights varied from place to place but the most common was the *ser* (*seer*) of 100 *tolas*. In the northern markets of Fatehpur, Asti and Husainganj, the *seer* was of 96 *tolas*, similar to that in vogue at Dalmau in district Rae Bareilly across the river Ganga. The government *seer*, introduced by the British was of 80 *tolas* which was curiously enough known as the *kutchra seer*. The *ganda* denoted generally a group of four, and in some areas it denoted a *chhatak*. Before the Britishers took over the district, the *ser* (*seer*) equalled 89 *sanwat* rupees in retail, and 96 *sanwat* rupees in wholesale transactions. But across the river Yamuna it was equal to 20 copper coins, known as *Chikna Jamnaparis*. Liquor was sold either by the *ser* or the bottle, which contained one and a quarter pints or three-fourths of a *ser*. Oil was also sold by the *ser*, but quantities less than two *chhataka* were calculated by the *bela*. Goldsmiths and Jewellers had their own scales of weight.

The metric system of weights and measures was introduced in the district with effect from October 1, 1960. For the proper enforcement of the new system, the U. P. Government established an office under a deputy controller of weights and measures at Kanpur. Subsequently another office was opened at Fatehpur under a senior inspector.

Every trader has to submit his weights and measures for inspection and every such weight and measure is stamped after being found accurate. Camps are held in different mandis and metric weights and measures are publicised. However, the old weights and measures are still in use in the interior of the district. The number of traders punished for using old and inaccurate weights and measures in the last three years would appear from the following statement :

Year	No. of traders punished
1973-74	315
1974-75	459
1975-76	173

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

Trade Routes and Highways

The district has at all times been advantageously situated with regard to means of communication. Through the centre of the district ran the famous road called the Uttarapatha in very early times, the imperial road during the Maurya period, the *badshahi* road in the Muslim period and the Grand Trunk road from the time the Britishers became masters of the country. It connected the ancient Hindu capitals of Kannauj and Prayag (Allahabad) and was the only main artery and life-line of the country from the western to the eastern parts. After the introduction of the British rule, means of communication greatly multiplied though they were principally designed to augment the military mobility of the rulers. At the beginning of the present century the district was well provided with roads, connecting it with all parts of the State. In 1905 the total length of the roads in the district was about 862 km., a sufficiently large portion of which was metalled. The length and condition of the roads remained practically the same till the thirties of the present century but during the Second World War most of the important roads in the district were metalled. In the year 1947, the district had 320 km. of metalled roads, of which a length of about 180 km. was maintained by the public works department and the remaining portion by the erstwhile district board. About the year 1963 there was in all a length of 336 km. of metalled roads in the district including a length of about 72 km. of the Zila Parishad roads. Out of these, a length of 184 km. was painted (black top) or of a cement-concrete surface, and the remaining length of 142 km. was unpainted. In 1976, there were about 445 km. metalled and 71 km. unmetalled roads under the public works department and 112 km. metalled and 238 km. unmetalled roads under the control of the Zila Parishad in the district. The roads of the district under public works department have been classified as National Highways, State Highways, major district roads and other district roads and those under the Zila Parishad as metalled and unmetalled. A list of important roads in the district is given at the end of the chapter.

MODES OF CONVEYANCE

From the earliest times till the introduction of the railways, carts and pack animals were the principal means of land transport in the district. The ox, the buffalo and the camel have always been the usual beasts of burden in the district. Palkis (palanquins) were used by those who could afford them. They are a rare sight on the roads now and mechanised transport vehicles like trucks, buses and taxis have virtually replaced them and are the most common modes of conveyance in vogue in the district.

The ekkas and tongas have largely been replaced by the cycle rickshaws in the urban areas. As an economical and easy means of transport, the bicycles

are popular among the common people, specially with students, small traders, hawkers and office goers. *Dolis* and *palkis* are now visible only on occasions of the orthodox type of marriages otherwise the flower-bedecked-car has robbed them of all vestige of esteem.

In the rural areas the bullock cart is still a multi purpose vehicle. It is employed for different agricultural purposes like carrying manure, grain and fodder, and building material e.g., cement, lime, and sand, as also for the conveyance of the sick, for visits to fairs and on occasions of festivals and marriages. They are eminently suited for village roads which play havoc with the delicate machinery of the mechanised vehicles particularly during the rains. Cycle rickshaws have made their appearance in the rural areas too. The bicycles have now become a common sight in the villages. Of late, tractors, besides being increasingly used for agricultural purposes are found to be useful means of transport in the rural areas, in spite of the law that they should not be used on public roads. Boats are used to ferry passengers, cattle and goods over rivers. In the urban areas vehicles have to be registered with the local bodies which lay down standard rates of fares, though, in practice, the fare is generally settled mutually between the parties and is in most cases higher than the standard rate.

Mechanised Vehicular Traffic

Till 1947 motor vehicles, mainly, lorries and trucks used for transport were very limited in number in the district. With the development of roads in the last three decades their number has much increased and they crowd day and night all the main routes of the district. Consumer goods, agricultural produce, building materials and various other commodities are transported by trucks. The freight is usually settled by the parties concerned and varies from one to two rupees per km. A truck of an average size carries a load of nearly 74 quintals. Trucks have to be registered with the regional transport organisation of the State Government on payment of a fixed annual fee and permits are given to ply the trucks on the roads in the State.

The following statement gives the number of different kinds of registered vehicles on roads as on March 31, 1977.

Kind of vehicles							Number
Motor cycles	..	..	..	..	..	..	264
Motor cars	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Buses	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Public carriers (Trucks)	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Private carriers (Trucks)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Taxis	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Tractors	..	..	..	..	..	..	252
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	64

The national permit schemes has also been launched by the Central Government to supplement the rail transport and to facilitate the transport of


goods from one part of the country to the other safely, quickly and economically. Both government and private buses ply for the transport of passengers.

U. P. State Road Transport Corporation—The U. P. Government roadways organisation which has been converted into the U. P. State road transport corporation with effect from June 1, 1972, had started running passenger buses in the district in 1948, and their number has gradually increased ever since as bus journey is gaining popularity day by day. In the year 1976, the corporation buses covered 14 routes in the district.

Railways

The district was originally served by the East Indian Railway, one of the oldest railways in India, the section traversing the district having been opened to traffic on 3rd of March, 1859. After the nationalisation and re-grouping of the railways with effect from May 14, 1952, it has been included in the Northern Railway. It enters the district from district Allahabad and traversing tahsils Khaga, Fatehpur and Bindki runs north-westward to Kanpur. There are 11 railway stations in the district at an average distance of 8 km. consecutively.

The following statement gives the names of railway stations the district and their distances from the district headquarters as well as from previous station:



Name of railway	Stations	Distance from previous station (km.)	Distance from district headquarters (km.)
Northern Railway	Aung	6	38
	Bindki Road	6	32
	Kanspur Gugaali	8	24
	Malwan	7	17
	Kurasti Kalan	10	7
	Fatehpur	7	0
	Faizullahpur	11	11
	Rasulabad	9	20
	Sath Naraini	7	27
	Khaga	7	34
	Katoghan	7	41

TRAVEL FACILITIES

Before the introduction of the railways and mechanised motor transport, journeys were be set with dangers and difficulties, people generally travelling in

groups. The serais or inns served to provide travellers food and shelter and their animals resting places, specially during the Mughal period.

Dharmshalas—The dharmshalas provide lodging facility to travellers and pilgrims. There are two dharmshalas at Fatehpur, three at Bindki and one at Jahanabad.

Dak Bungalows and Inspection Houses—There are three inspection houses at Fatehpur one each of the Zila Parishad, the public works and the irrigation departments. The public works department also has an inspection house at Rampur Thariyaon in tahsil Fatehpur. There is an inspection house of the irrigation department, one each at Asothar, Ghazipur, Jindpur and Sidhaon in tahsil Fatehpur and at Jalala, Bakewar, Janta, Bijauli, Paradan, Pandepur and Jahanabad in tahsil Bindki.

POST-OFFICES

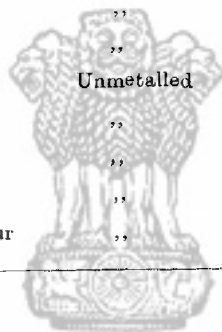
In the beginning of the British rule the duty of forwarding all public correspondence lay with the zamindars, but this system failed to ensure the safety of the mail or regularity in its conveyance. In 1843 Mr Thornton placed the district *dak* upon an efficient footing, instituting a regular postal service. This was gradually developed, till the amalgamation of the district *dak* with the imperial department when the local lines and offices were gradually taken over. In the second decade of the present century all post-offices of the district were under imperial management. In the next few decades several sub-post-offices and branch post-offices were opened at different places. At present there is a head post-office, with 27 subpost-offices and 154 branch post-offices in the district.

The facility of transmitting and receiving telegrams is available at nearly all the post-offices and important subpost-offices in the district.

List of important roads in the district

Road	Length in km.
1	2
Maintained by public works department	
National Highways	
Grand Trunk	90
State Highways	
Fatehpur—Rae Bareli—Sultanpur	24
Fatehpur—Banda—Sagar	37
Major district roads and other roads	
Agra—Etawah—Fatehpur (unmetalled)	30
Bindki—Lalauli	24
Bakewar—Bindki railway station	17
Amauli—Chandpur—Barwa	22
Khaga—Naubasta	15
Khaga—Kishanpur	18
Airwa—Alipur—Jita	15

1		2
Husainganj—Hathgaon	Unmetalled	25
Vijaipur—Dhata	,,	24
Ghazipur—Vijaipur	,,	33
Khajuha—Amauli	,,	22
Maintained by Zila Parishad :	,,	
Fatehpur—Jahanabad	Metalled	18
Bindki—Kalyanpur	,,	6
Khajuha—Hamirpur	,,	26
Bahrampur—Asothar	,,	11
Bakewar—Musafa	,,	10
Husainganj—Asni	,,	6
Khaga—Khakheroo	,,	13
Khajuha—Pahoor	,,	10
Kora—Shivrajpur	Unmetalled	22
Shah Coti	,,	22
Sarauli—Dhamghat	,,	16
Bilanda—Hathgaon	,,	23
Fatehpur—Shahjadpur	,,	21



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

The decennial census of 1971 divided the economic activity of the people into the main and subsidiary categories. All part-time workers were removed from the category of workers unlike as indicated in the census 1961, and were included in the subsidiary categories. Naturally the total number of workers in 1971, namely 4,28,506, was less by 41,891 than the 1961 figure, which was 4,70,397. On the whole, the population of the district increased by 10.94 per cent in the decade 1961—71.

All the persons who are economically active but are neither cultivators nor agricultural labourers, may be considered to be engaged in miscellaneous occupations. Their number was 88,954 and 56,810 in 1961 and 1971 respectively. An idea of how the non-farm workers were distributed among major categories of miscellaneous employment, may be had from the following statement :

Occupation	1971	1961
Mining and quarrying, forestry, fishing, hunting, etc.	119	652
Household industry	12,511	29,366
Manufacturing other than household industry	6,472	2,474
Construction	1,649	1,752
Trade and commerce	10,747	13,216
Transport, storage and communications	1,628	2,449
Other services	23,684	39,047
Total	56,810	88,954

It is apparent from the statement that except the sector represented by manufacturing (other than household industry), fewer persons were engaged in other vocations in 1971. This is the result of rationalisation of the number of workers to a great extent in 1971. Unlike in the 1961 census, only those persons were enumerated as workers in 1971, who performed work regularly and for longer hours. Mere casual work was ignored.

Most of the workers of this category work in the rural areas where the majority of the population of the district resides. According to the 1971 census 44,198 persons belonging to the category of miscellaneous workers, worked in the rural areas, and 12,612 persons worked in the urban areas.

Expressed in percentage, 77.8 per cent of the miscellaneous workers operated in the rural areas and 22.2 per cent in the urban areas.

PUBLIC SERVICES

A break-down of persons employed in public services in 1961 is given in the following statement:

Category of public service	Number of employees		
	Total	Males	Females
Police	292	292	—
Administrative departments and offices of the Central Government	353	353	—
Administrative departments and offices of the State Government	3,393	3,383	10
Administrative departments and offices of quasi-government organisations, local bodies, etc.	220	198	22
Total	4,268	4,226	?

Persons serving the Central Government, State Government and the local bodies belong to the fixed income group and are hard hit when the prices rise. The comparative position of the Central Government employees is a bit better than that of those serving under the State Government or local bodies, if fringe benefits are taken into account. Many kinds of benefits, allowances, loans on liberalised terms are available to the employees. Encashment of earned leave for a month, if a minimum of two months of earned leave is due to the employee, is permitted by the State Government.

The employees are allowed to form associations or unions under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, for the protection and promotion of their service interests. Government servants of the State working in the district are members of the State Employees Joint Council or the Ministerial Employees Association affiliated to the state-level organisations. Those serving the local bodies are members of the Local Authorities Employees Association, and the employees of the State road transport corporation Ltd, are members of the employees road transport corporation joint council.

LEARNED PROFESSIONS

Education

Teachers, principals, clerks and administrative officers are employed in this profession, and with the opening of a large number of educational institutions after independence, the number of employees has increased

considerably. The following statement gives the numbers of various categories of employees in 1961 :

Teachers	Women	Total
University	—	1
Secondary schools	8	294
Middle and primary schools	109	1,304
Nursery and kindergarten schools	2	28
Others (not elsewhere classified)	15	407
Total	134	2,034

There were 3,281 teachers in 1971 of which 378 were women.

Since 1964, the triple benefit scheme has been extended to the state aided institutions, run by local bodies or private persons, bringing the advantages of contributory provident fund, compulsory life insurance, and retirement pension, which includes family pension, to the members of the teaching staff. Payment of salaries to the teachers working in the institutions which receive grants from the government is made through cheques jointly drawn by the manager of the institution and a nominee of the district inspector of schools.

Teachers' wards are entitled to free tuition up to the intermediate standard. Needy and disabled teachers receive financial aid from the national foundation for teachers' welfare fund, and those suffering from tuberculosis can take advantage of facilities of free treatment available at the Bhowali sanatorium. The teachers in the district have joined one or the other association devoted to their welfare. The Madhyamik Shiksha Sangh, is meant for the teachers of the higher secondary schools, and the Prathmic Shiksha Sangh for their counterparts working in the primary and junior high schools of the district. They are affiliated to the state-level apex bodies. Many teachers are on the executive bodies of the managing committees of several educational institutions and the membership of the State Legislative Council has been thrown open to them through the formation of separate teachers' constituencies.

Medicine

The medical and health services in the district are in the bulk state-managed and the number of private medical practitioners is very small. The numbers of doctors/physicians belonging to the allopathic, Ayurvedic, homoeo-

pathic and Unani system in the district in 1961 are given in the following statement :

	Total No. of doctors	No. of lady doctors
Allopathic	65	2
Ayurvedic	274	2
Homoeopathic	27	—
Others	54	—
Total	420	4

In addition, there were 5 nurses, 30 midwives and health visitors, 11 nursing attendants and related workers, 35 pharmacists and pharmaceutical technicians, 8 vaccinators, 9 sanitation technicians, 7 opticians and other medical and health technicians. The enormous rise in the medical and public health facilities in the district has caused a simultaneous increase in the number of medical and public health workers.

There were 345 physicians and surgeons and 165 nurses and other medical and health technicians in 1971.

A branch of the Indian Medical Association with laudable objectives like the promotion and advancement of medical and public health services functions in the district, at Fatehpur, with a small membership.

Law

The district had 160 legal practitioners and advisers in 1961. From among the lawyers, the government has appointed district counsels, separately for conducting civil, criminal, and revenue cases on behalf of the State. A panel has also been constituted to share the work-load of these functionaries.

With a large influx of new entrants, the legal profession has become very competitive in recent years. However, many lawyers do not continue in the profession for long and the number of lawyers has decreased. The total membership of the Bar Association, Fatehpur, was 103 in 1976. The Bar Association maintains harmonious relations between the bar and the bench, and cordial feelings among the lawyers themselves.

Engineering

The following statement gives the number of engineers and allied workers in the district in 1961 :

Engineers, architects and surveyors	52	(2 women)
Draughtsmen ..	11	
Science and engineering technicians	1	
Laboratory assistants	2	

There were only 10 architects and engineers in the district in 1971.

Mostly persons belonging to this class of workers are employees of government, local bodies and corporations.

Arts

There were 278 artists, writers and related workers in the district in 1961. But according to the 1971 census there were only 105 sculptors, painters, composers and related workers in the district.

Household Industry and Manufacturing

The following statement gives the number of persons employed in the industries of the district in 1961 and 1971:

Year	No. of persons employed in the industries
1961	31,838
1971	18,983

The two figures indicate a decrease in the number of persons employed in industries. However, the actual number of persons employed in the industries has not decreased. The 1961 figure covered part-time workers also, while the 1971 figure represents only full-time workers.

Domestic and Personal Services

These services are rendered by domestic servants and cooks. Most of them live with their masters and provide a variety of services. In the rural areas they cook their meals separately but in the urban centres they receive their meals from the family kitchens. They work during the pleasure of their employers and in most cases they eke out a miserable living. However, with the increase in the development activities in recent years, this category of workers has been able to seek and procure jobs in institutions, both government and non-government. As this class of workers has decreased in number, the domestic employees have been forced to increase the wages and provide other facilities. There were 973 domestic and personal servants in the district in 1961. According to the 1971 census there were only 602 maids and related house keeping service workers in the district.

Barbers, Hairdressers, etc.

In 1961, the number of barbers, hairdressers, beauticians and related workers was 3,107. Those working in the villages had to perform certain customary duties on the occasion of various ceremonies at the houses of their patrons, in addition to their usual, regular services. With the simplification of rites, the barbers are being employed in extra-professional activities on a lesser scale.

According to the 1971 census there were only 1,774 hairdressers, barbers and related workers in the district.

Washermen

There were 3,895 washermen and women in the district in 1961. Of these 2,625 were males and 1,270 females. The growing popularity of synthetic fabrics has adversely affected the income of the traditional washerman. Many of the washermen and even others have established dry cleaning plants and pressers. There were 1,451 launderers, dry cleaners and pressers in the district in 1971.

Tailors

In 1961, the number of tailors, cutters and other related workers was 2,875. However there were only 1,863 tailors and sewers in 1971. The sewing machine is invariably used by the tailors. Even those working in the rural areas use the sewing machine, where even today, the stitching charges are paid in kind in the wake of rising prices of food-grains, the tailors are glad to receive cereals for sewing simple shirts, *kurtas* (long and loose shirts without collars), pyjamas and *lahngas* (long loose skirts). On the other hand, the tailor in the cities is an expert on various types of dresses, and his ability to master new designs of both male and female dresses provides him with higher rates of remuneration. Fatehpur town has a number of well-trained tailors, whose customers are officials, businessmen, lawyers and students.



CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

Workers and Non-workers

The percentage of workers and non-workers in the total population in the district was 43.67 and 56.33 respectively in 1961, when the corresponding State figures were 39.1 and 60.9 respectively. The cultivators and agricultural labourers formed the bulk of the working population of the district, and together formed 80.9 per cent of the total number of workers in 1961. Next came other services claiming 8.3 per cent, followed by the household industries and other manufacturing concerns employing 6.72 per cent and trade and commerce engaging only 3.0 per cent of the total number of workers. The number of persons employed in other categories was small and they accounted for 1.1 per cent of the total number of workers. Transport, storage and communications, construction, mining, quarrying, live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations and orchards were the other categories of activities which hire workers.

The extent of female representation among workers was 12.4 per cent of the total population as against 6.7 per cent in the State in 1961. The non-working female dependents were mostly engaged in household work and did not seek work for their livelihood. Their participation was higher in agricultural than in non-agricultural activities. Of the total number of women workers, 87.4 per cent were engaged in agricultural activities and 12.6 per cent in non-agricultural activities in 1961. In 1971, women formed 16.3 per cent of the total working force of the district and 94.2 per cent of them were engaged in agricultural activities and 5.8 per cent in non-agricultural activities.

An analysis of the working population, according to age, indicates that the largest number of workers was in the age-group 15—34, which accounted for 47.7 per cent of the total number of workers in 1961. The next age-group 35—59 accounted for 37.0 per cent, the age-group 60 and above for 7.9 per cent and the youngest age-group of workers below 15 years of age accounted for only 7.4 per cent of the total number of workers. The proportion of workers in the lower and higher age-groups was comparatively very small.

The following statement gives the percentages of the distribution of workers in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors of economy of the district in 1961 and 1971:

Year	Total population	Total No. of workers	Percentage of workers to total population			
			Agricultural	Non-agricultural	District	State
1961	10,72,940	4,70,397	35.50	8.17	43.67	39.1
1971	12,78,254	4,28,506	28.92	4.58	33.50	30.9

It is evident from the above statement, that the working population of the district decreased in the decade 1961—71, thus increasing unemployment. However, this anomaly has cropped up due to a change in the definition of the term, 'worker', made in the census of 1971. The definition of 'worker' was not very precise in 1961 when a person working even for an hour a day was enumerated as worker. Accordingly a woman who attended to her household duties was a worker if she went to the field or attended to the cattle even once in a day. In the census of 1971, a man or woman who was engaged permanently in the household duties, such as cooking food for the household, has been categorised as a non-worker, disregarding his or her part-time contribution to economic activities. This may explain the decline in the number of total workers in 1971, in spite of the rise in population to the extent of 19.1 per cent in the decade (1961—71).

In the 1971 census, the workers were classified into nine major categories, the basis of the classification being those economic activities which were similar in respect of process, raw materials and products. Some details of information regarding the nine categories of workers in 1971 are as follows:



Category		No. of persons		Percentage to total workers	Percentage to total population
		Total	Male	Female	
cultivators	..	2,53,661	2,24,505	29,156	59.19
Agricultural labourers	..	1,16,176	79,351	36,827	27.12
Live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities	..	1,857	1,676	181	0.47
Mining and quarrying	..	119	105	14	—
Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Household industry	..	12,511	11,355	1,156	4.44
(b) Non-household industry	..	6,472	6,159	313	0.13
Construction	..	1,649	1,614	35	0.38
Trade and commerce	..	10,747	10,343	404	2.51
Transport, storage and communications	..	1,628	1,608	20	0.37
Other services	..	23,684	21,745	1,939	5.52
Total workers	..	4,28,506	3,58,461	70,045	—
Total non-workers	..	8,49,748	—	—	100.00
Total population	..	12,78,254	6,72,491	6,05,763	—

All the non-workers have been grouped together in one single class, though they were classified at the 1971 census into the following categories:

- (a) Full-time students
- (b) Those attending the household duties
- (c) Dependents and infants
- (d) Retired persons and rentiers
- (e) Persons of independent means
- (f) Beggars and vagrants
- (g) Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions
- (h) Others.

GENERAL LEVEL OF PRICES AND WAGES

Prices

In the ancient and medieval periods money, unlike today, was in short circulation and the prices were not determined in terms of money, but in terms of some other commodities. Barter system was in vogue. However, on the basis of the records available, the prices were low except in times of war, and other calamities. The prices of wheat and other cereals were extremely low in the reign of Akbar as indicated below¹:

Wheat	..	12 maunds per rupee
Barley	..	16 maunds per rupee
Rice	..	16 maunds per rupee
Moong	..	18 maunds per rupee
Meat	..	17 seers per rupee
Milk	..	44 seers per rupee
Sheep	..	Rs 1½ per sheep

In the British rule prices began to be determined by the demand and supply position of the commodities as money was available in adequate quantities. The district had a certain advantage because of its location. The demand for the produce of the country was constant due to the presence of two large navigable rivers and of the Mughal road that traversed the district

¹ Srivastava, A. L.: *The Mughal Empire*, p. 560 (Delhi, 1959)

from west to east, connecting it with Kanpur and Allahabad. As, however, the agricultural produce could be exported from the district at greater profit than that of remoter tracts with which communications were comparatively difficult, the influence of the demand naturally made itself felt at an early stage of the development of the district. Thus between 1840 and 1870 the rise in prices, amounting to about 25 per cent was much less marked than in many districts of Avadh, not because they did not reach eventually the level attained elsewhere but because they had originally been higher than in those parts which were not easily accessible. For the same reasons the seasonal fluctuations were less violent. A local scarcity could easily be met by importation, and when, as was the case between 1850 and 1857, prices fell considerably, it was due to the overstocked condition of the market in the wake of successive good seasons. With improved communications, prices always tend to approach closer to the normal. Since 1870, in spite of the extended market consequent upon the development of roads and railways in other parts, the prices rose largely because of the increase in trade and the fall in the price of silver. During the last thirty years of the nineteenth century the rise amounted to an average of 20 per cent for wheat, 17.6 per cent for barley, and 16.4 per cent for gram. This rate was slightly enhanced by the scarcity conditions created by bad seasons in the last decade of the century. In the beginning of the twentieth century, although there was plenty of grain, the prices did not revert to the levels attained in the last decade of the last century. The average prices of wheat, barley and gram in the period 1901 to 1904 were, 14.06 seers, 18.94 seers, and 19.31 seers for a rupee respectively.

The prices mentioned at the end of the last paragraph indicated an increase of 25, 27, and 21 per cent respectively for wheat, barley and gram since the forties of the last century. The increase in prices was sustained till the second decade of this century, largely due to the First World War (1914—18), and was a world-wide phenomenon due to the diversion of resources including agricultural produce to the military needs of the British government. The following statement gives the trend in general prices from 1917 to 1928:

Year	Price index (1911-base year)
1911	100
1916	108
1928	166

The rise in prices was maintained for the larger part of the twenties, and on the average most of the commodities were available in quantities less than 10 seers to a rupee. In the last three years of the third decade, the world-wide economic depression caused a steep lowering of prices. The shrinking income of the common man did not allow him to benefit from the low prices, and the agriculturist found it difficult to sell his commodities and if at all he could find a customer, the returns were so low that his total income was

reduced by a big margin. This trend in prices continued up to 1934, and the following statement gives the general prices in 1934, 1939, and 1944:

Year	Price Index (Base 100 in 1911)
1934	98
1939	130
1944	390

The prices stabilised in 1935 and slightly increased in the following years. The outbreak of the Second World War (1939—45) again created scarcity conditions as food-grains and other agricultural commodities were collected for the use of the armed forces. However, the major causes of rise in prices were the practices of speculation and profiteering. Stocks were held back in anticipation of future shortages, and the normal demand could not be met by the quantities of supplies available in the market. Naturally the prices rose. At the beginning of 1940, price control measures, put into operation on the outbreak of the war in 1939, were vigorously enforced by the district authorities.

In 1942, a district advisory committee was formed to find out ways and means to ease the situation. Even this committee could not check the prices, and therefore the government fixed the prices (as modified from time to time). Every food-grains' dealer had to obtain a licence, and prosecution were launched to check profiteering. The following statement gives the average rise in the prices in the periods between August, 1939 and August, 1943, and between August, 1939, and December, 1944 in the district:

Period	Per cent rise
I. Between August, 1939 and August, 1943	287
II. Between August, 1939 and December, 1944	150

It was experienced that effective control on prices was not possible without a corresponding check on supplies. In January, 1943 partial rationing covering 25 per cent of the population was introduced. Wheat, rice and certain coarse grains were available at government shops to the ration card-holders. Efforts were made to meet the requirements of the poorer sections of the urban society. The measure could not achieve the desired results and, faced with explosive inflationary conditions, the government introduced total rationing in 1945, which remained in force for nearly three years, getting discontinued about May, 1948. During this period food-grains, sugar, and kerosene oil were available in the government shops. Cloth used by the common man was also rationed. The open market in rationed food-grains was nearly closed. For a few months after the discontinuance of total rationing the prices showed a decreasing trend, but it was a short-lived phenomenon.

The basic overall shortage asserted itself and the rise in prices was swift and alarming. The government reacted to the situation quickly and total

rationing was reimposed around July, 1949, when the prices of some of the necessary articles were as follows:

Commodities	Price in Rs. per seer
Wheat	0.53
Rice	0.73
Pulse (<i>Arhar</i>)	0.46
Gram	0.33
Barley	0.38
<i>Bajra</i>	0.50
Salt	0.14

The total rationing continued till June, 1952, when a change was made in government policy with regard to controls and open markets were restored. The ration card-holders, however, continued to receive wheat from the fair-price shops. This was done to discourage rise in prices. Restrictions on the movement of food-grains within the State were withdrawn and their procurement was suspended. These measures had a positive effect, and the rise in prices which had been considerable in the second half of 1952, was checked.

The following statement gives the wholesale prices of some of the food-grains and potatoes in June, 1952, December, 1952, and in June, 1953:

Food-grain	Prices (in Rs. per maund of 40 seers or 37.6kg.)		
	June, 1952	December, 1952	June, 1953
Wheat	15.36	20.00	18.00
Rice	23.63	24.00	26.00
Gram	12.80	18.00	14.00
<i>Arhar</i> dal	11.50	20.00	20.00
Potatoes	5.42	12.50	8.33

The prices appeared to be determined by the demand and supply position of the various commodities. This had its disadvantages too. The cultivator was not sure of his returns. The uncertainty, however, led to the fall in prices in 1954 and 1955. The fall in prices in the period June, 1953, to 1955 was 46.1 per cent for wheat, 42.3 per cent for rice and 40.8 per cent for gram. This was a countrywide trend, which was checked in order to stabilise

the economy, ensure regular and just returns to the agriculturists and ensure growth of agricultural production. The government, therefore, took measures in 1954 to support the agricultural prices, and the close of the fifties of this century saw a slight increase in prices, which ensured stability and growth of the economy to some extent.

The following statement gives the wholesale prices of wheat, gram, rice, *arhar* dal, and potatoes in the month of June in the years 1955 to 1960:

Commodities	Prices in rupees per maund of 40 seers or 37.6 Kg.					
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Wheat	9.69	14.00	15.00	19.00	Not available	Not available
Gram	5.72	11.00	13.31	13.81	13.25	13.25
Rice	15.00	16.00	24.00	27.00	18.75	Not available
<i>Arhar</i> dal	6.40	11.00	11.37	15.00	17.00	13.75
Potatoes	4.17	6.66	10.83	6.66	Not available	5.00

In the years, 1958 and 1960, the decimal system of currency and coinage and the metric system of weights and measures respectively were introduced in the district. The change-over to the new system did not cause any major repercussions on the economy. However, traders did make some marginal gains in the process. A rupee is equivalent to 100 paise (known as *naya* paise for several years), and an *anna* comprises 6 paise. In many transactions the trader paid 16 annas (that makes a rupee) or 96 paise, thus he gained 4 paise in a rupee. The popular unit of weight was the seer before October 1, 1960, which was replaced by the kilogram, popularly known as *kilo*. One seer is equal to 0.9331 kg. and in many transactions even today the trader weighs goods using the old seer instead of the kilogram, because of the ignorance of the customers, particularly in the rural areas, regarding the exact difference in the weight of the two measures. In the process the trader gains marginally.

The story of prices in the district in the sixties and the first half of the seventies of the century is very much related to the two wars with Pakistan in 1965 and 1971. After 1971 a sizeable quantity of food-grains was sent to Bangala Dsh to save the people of that country from drought and starvation caused by scarcity and the destruction brought about by the Pakistan army.

The retail prices of a kilogram of wheat, gram, rice and *arhar* dal in August, 1960 were Re 0.44, Re 0.40, Re 0.55 and Re 0.53 which increased to Re 0.95, Re 0.90, Rs 1.20 and Re 0.55 respectively in 1965. The rise in prices has been alarming in the seventies, particularly in the year 1973-74.

The purchasing power of the rupee had come down to 36 paise in September, 1973. Computed on the basis of the consumer price index, with 1949 as the base, it was 99.0 paise in 1960, 80.6 paise in 1965, 44.6 paise in 1970, and 36.0 paise in 1973. The value of the rupee had further gone down by the middle of 1975. The situation has considerably improved since then.

The following statement gives the retail prices per kilogram, except where indicated otherwise, of a few commodities in the last five years :

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Rice	1.03	1.29	1.60	1.92	1.77
Wheat	0.89	1.06	1.37	1.76	1.28
Gram	0.89	1.18	1.97	2.16	1.80
Barley	0.69	0.79	1.24	1.32	0.99
Jaggery (<i>gur</i>)	1.57	1.94	1.74	1.92	2.59
Sugar	2.49	3.66	3.95	4.90	4.65
Chee	13.10	14.39	16.97	21.38	22.14
Mustard Oil	5.42	5.81	8.96	9.11	6.03
Chillies	5.45	3.39	6.11	9.90	15.60
Turneric	3.08	3.84	6.04	6.03	5.51
Salt	0.25	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.26
Arhar dal	1.33	2.01	2.30	3.38	2.46
Urd dal	2.41	2.53	2.53	3.01	3.30
Moong dal	2.14	2.36	2.53	3.07	3.09
Pea dal	Not available.	2.00	Not available	3.00	3.00
Jowar	0.72	0.81	1.07	1.34	1.16
Bajra	0.77	0.84	1.21	1.37	1.24
Firewood (per quintal)	10.92	11.84	13.06	17.40	18.03
Kerosene (per litre)	0.77	0.91	1.13	1.36	1.35

The above list indicates a general fall of prices in 1975-76. However, there are some exceptions. The prices of jaggery, ghee, firewood, *urd* and *moong* pulses, and chillies showed an increasing trend in 1975-76. The rate of increase in price of chillies was alarmingly high, being about 57.6 per cent, higher than in the previous year.

Wages

In the past, and even for a number of years during the British rule, wages were paid in kind. Coarse grains, *madua*, jowar, *bajra* and gram were distributed to agricultural labourers each day. Some jaggery was also sometimes given to the labourers by way of refreshment. Another method to pay a labourer in the rural areas was to give him some land and allow him to retain a portion of the harvests. This wage was not at all adequate even to maintain the labourer at the subsistence level. Various other functionaries in the village were also paid in kind, generally twice in a year, at the Kharif and Rabi harvests. The washerman, blacksmith, carpenter and even the village *vaid*, doctor, and priest received wages or honoraria in kind.

The first wage census was held in the State in 1906. The following statement gives the results of wage surveys held in the district in successive years:

Year	Wages (per day)	
	Skilled worker (in paise)	Unskilled worker (in paise)
1906	25	12
1911	31	15
1916	37	19
1928	61	25
1934	50	15
1939	41	16

The wages for the first time rose in the wake of the first World War (1914—18), and this trend continued till the end of the twenties, when, on account of the economic depression, the wages, in tune with the prices, declined, and even on the eve of the Second World War (1939—45) the daily wages were 41 paise for the skilled worker and 16 paise for the unskilled worker. The corresponding figures for 1934 were 50 paise and 15 paise respectively. The wages did not rise proportionately to the prices, as a result of the Second World War. In 1944, the daily wage of a skilled worker was only Re 1, while that of the unskilled worker was 25 paise only.

The wages have continued to rise in the post-Independence period, greater increase in wages has been registered in 1970 and thereafter on account of a phenomenal rise in prices. The following statement shows the daily

wages of skilled and unskilled workers in certain years in the fifties, sixties and seventies:

Year	Unskilled worker (in Rs)	Mason (in Rs)	Carpenter/ Blacksmith (in Rs)
1956	1.00	2.55	2.55
1960	0.62	2.75	2.75
1965	1.50	3.00	2.50
1970	2.00	4.00 to 4.88	4.39 to 5.00
1975	3.75 to 5.00	7.50 to 8.00	7.50 to 8.00

In the villages of the district there are a large number of wage-earners, who work as weeders, reapers, irrigation workers, carpenters, blacksmiths, tillers of land, and workers engaged in the transplantation of rice. They all work for eight hours a day and their wages are paid both in cash and in kind (food-grains). In addition, there are barbers and washermen, who unlike in the past, now prefer cash payment of wages. The following statement gives the total daily wages of the various rural workers of the district in 1975:

Type of workers	Amount (in Rs)	Rate
Weeder	2.50	Per day
Reaper	4.00	Per day
Transplantation worker	2.50	Per day
Tiller (for ploughing)	3.50	Per day
Carpenter	7.50	Per day
Blacksmith	7.50	Per day
Barber	0.75	Per hair cut
Washerman	0.15	Per cotton garment

In the urban centres of the district the wage-earner is provided with a variety of jobs, and the payment is higher for skilled jobs. The lowest paid is the scavenger who gets on an average only Rs 3.00 per month for cleaning one latrine once everyday. Casual labourers, like the chaukidars (guards) and porters are also unskilled workers. The following statement gives the wages

of the various skilled and unskilled workers in the urban centres of the district in 1975:

Category of worker	Mode of payment	Amount (in Rs)
Gardener	.. (a) Per mont (Whole-time)	200.00
	(b) Per month (part-time)	100.00
Woodcutter	.. Per maund (37.6 kg.) of wood cut into small pieces as fuel.	0.75
Herdaman	.. Per cattle per month	5.00
Domestic servant	.. (a) Per month with board	30.00
	(b) Per month without board	60.00
Carpenter	.. Per day	8.00
Blacksmith	.. Per day	8.00
Tailor	.. (a) Per shirt (short sleeves)	2.00
	(b) Per shirt (long sleeves)	3.00
	(c) Per woollen suit	85.00
Midwife	.. Per child birth	10.00 to 15.00
Barber	.. (a) Per hair cut	0.75
	(b) Per shave	0.30
Motor-driver	.. Per month	300.00
Truck-driver	.. Per month	300.00
Chowkidar	.. Per month	150.00
Porter	.. Per maund (37.6 kg) of load carried for a mile (1.6 km.)	1.00
Casual labourer	.. Per day	5.00
Scavenger	.. Per month per latrine	3.00

GENERAL LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT

Employment Trends

Employment is provided in the private and public establishments and for the implementation of the various development schemes. The public sector has naturally provided more avenues of employment to the people. The number of employees serving in the private establishments has also increased as the following statement indicates:

Year	No. of establishments			No. of employees		
	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total
1970	78	79	157	1,715	8,558	10,273
1971	80	82	162	1,871	9,883	11,754
1972	83	87	170	2,102	10,237	12,339
1973	84	93	177	2,088	10,617	12,705
1974	94	107	201	2,634	11,695	14,329

The numbers of persons employed in various work-categories, as in December, 1974, were as follows:

Nature of activity	No. of reporting establishments sector	No. of employees		
		Private sector	Public sector	Total
Agriculture, live-stock, hunting and fishing	2	—	375	375
Manufacturing	32	697	19	716
Construction	9	—	941	941
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	4	—	623	623
Trade and commerce	22	284	236	520
Services (public, legal, medical, etc.)	132	1,653	9,501	11,154

Employment of Women

A larger number of women is now finding employment in the public sector after its expansion. The following statement gives the number of women employed in the private and public sectors in 1974:

Number of women employed in the private sector	201
Number of women employed in the public sector	1,078
Total number of women employees	1,279
Percentage of women employees to total employees in the private sector	8.76
Percentage of women employees to total employees in the public sector	9.21

The proportion of women workers was 15.9 per cent in the educational services, 25.1 per cent in the medical and health services, 18.5 per cent in the manufacture of goods and 10.4 per cent in other services. Only 0.7 per cent of the women employees were engaged in trade and commerce.

Unemployment Trends

The number of illiterate persons seeking employment in the district is very low. The largest number, among those who seek work, is of those who have passed the high school examination (matriculation). The following statement gives the educational qualifications of men and women who were registered for employment in the employment exchange of the district during the year ending on December 31, 1974:

Educational standard	Men	Women	Total
Post-graduate	46	7	53
Graduate	435	9	444
Intermediate	1,740	27	1,767
Matriculate	1,925	59	1,984
Below matriculation	1,935	38	1,973
Illiterate	296	44	340

During the quarter ending December, 1974, the local employment exchange was required to recommend candidates for 24 posts, 15 under the State Government and 9 under the local bodies.

The district experienced shortages of Ayurvedic physicians, stenographers (Hindi and English), women to teach intermediate and degree classes, and technical hands during the quarter ending December, 1974.

Employment Exchange

The employment exchange at Fatehpur was established in 1960 to provide job assistance to unemployed men and women, and to meet the requirements of employers by providing suitable candidates to them. From its very inception the employment exchange introduced the employment market information scheme. All employers in the private and public sectors of the economy had to inform the exchange in each quarter of the year about the number of persons employed in their organisations in different categories of posts and the number of vacancies existing in the establishment. They have also to give details of qualifications and experience required of candidates to be employed in the vacant posts. However, establishments which employed less than five persons are exempted from this obligation. The employment exchange made every effort to provide the employers with suitable candidates. Collection of data about the number of persons needed for the public and private sectors, enables the exchange to plan in advance to provide the required number and kind of candidates. Problems related to employment can thus be solved without waste of time. The following statement gives the achievements of the employment exchange during the last five years:

Year	Number of vacancies notified by employers	Number of persons registered for employment	Number on live-register	Number of persons provided with employment
1971	848	6,405	4,398	162
1971	559	7,072	5,604	52
1972	578	13,688	13,562	186
1973	802	8,111	8,456	218
1974	413	6,693	6,561	61

NATIONAL PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The development of the rural areas in the district was taken up with some degree of seriousness in 1936, when the first Congress government came into office. A rural development association was formed at the district level which functioned as an advisory body. It had a non-official chairman and a subdivisional magistrate as its secretary. The work related largely to rural hygiene, construction of roads and establishment of libraries and night schools for adults. With the out-break of the Second World War in September, 1939, the Congress government went out of office and the scheme could not continue.

The development of the district, and in particular the agricultural sector of the economy, was commenced in all seriousness in 1947, when the rural development department was merged with the co-operative department and

the rural development association was replaced by the district development association. The district co-operative officer became its secretary and a non-official its chairman. In 1951, the association was named as the district planning association, the district magistrate of the district became its ex officio chairman and the district planning officer, its secretary. The association had a number of sub-committees for the preparation and execution of the Five-year Plan. The development blocks were the units where the programmes of each department of the government were executed.

The First Five-year Plan was enforced in April, 1951. Emphasis was laid on the development of agriculture, irrigation and transport. Efforts were made to improve agricultural practices and develop the village community through the national extension service schemes and people's participation. Voluntary labour was engaged in the construction of roads, digging of pits and doing earthwork for the construction of buildings. The scheme was known as '*shramdan*'. Improved methods of agriculture and use of compost were introduced and means of irrigation were augmented.

The development block, Balwa, in tahsil Fatehpur, was the first to be established on January 26, 1954. In the First Five-year Plan two other development blocks were opened at Bindki and Vijaipur in tahsils Bindki and Khaga respectively. In the Second Five-year Plan, as many as eight new development blocks were opened, of which three blocks are located in tahsil Fatehpur, three in tahsil Bindki, and two in tahsil Khaga. In the Third Five-year Plan, two more development blocks were established one each at Khaga and Fatehpur.

The First and Second Five-year Plans were executed by the district planning committee. In 1958, the Antarim Zila Parishad was created by amalgamating the district planning committee and the district board. For the successful implementation of the planning and development programmes, a three-tier structure of local self-government was adopted from December 2, 1961. Accordingly, there exist the village panchayats at the village level, the Kshettra Samiti at the block level, and the Zila Parishad at the district level. In order to effect co-ordination of different plan schemes, the resources of the agriculture, co-operative, animal husbandry, panchayat raj and some other departments and organizations have been pooled and placed under the control of the additional district magistrate (planning).

The district now has 13 development blocks for the implementation of the development schemes. Some particulars relating to each development block are given in the following statement :

Development Block	Tahsil	Date of establishment	Population		Area (in hectares)
			1961	1971	
Dhata	Khaga	1-4-62	66,492	78,990	26,168.00
Vijaipur		26-1-56	91,362	1,07,936	20,193.00
Hathgaon		1-10-57	81,737	97,212	27,808.70
Airawan, Khaga (hq.)	Fatehpur	1-10-60	81,703	97,856	31,369.04
Haswa		1-10-58	86,682	99,802	33,474.41
Asothar		1-1-59	75,940	90,992	40,515.54
Bhitwa		1-7-57	86,868	1,03,156	34,600.24
Teliyan, Fatehpur (hq.)		1-10-62	71,365	69,005	30,726.84
Balwa	Bindi	26-1-54	70,274	87,433	29,655.54
Malwan		26-1-55	88,274	1,05,716	38,447.02
Khajula		1-10-59	81,769	96,969	34,213.56
Deomar		1-4-61	70,899	86,271	30,662.65
Arnauli		1-10-61	76,437	90,983	36,717.16
Total		—	10,30,183	12,06,346	—

There are a number of *gaon sabhas* and *nyaya* panchayats in each development block, their total numbers being 1,015 and 132 respectively in 1975. The following statement gives their numbers in each block in 1975:

Development block	No. of Gaon Sabhas	No. of Nyaya Panchayats
Dhata	88	9
Vijaipur	78	10
Kathgaon	100	13
Airawan	73	11
Haswa	69	12
Asothar	52	9
Bhitwa	100	14
Teliyan	67	9
Balwa	70	11
Malwan	81	9
Khajuha	85	9
Deomar	70	8
Amanli	82	8
Total	1,015	132

In the Third Five-year Plan, it was envisaged that every block should go through the first stage of intensive development spread over a period of a decade or more, so that the district economy could get self-reliant and self-generating. It was sought to ensure the provision of a minimum level of living conditions to every family, while narrowing the economic and social disparities. Some special programmes such as those related to the use of improved varieties of seeds, particularly the hybrid ones, intensive cultivation methods of wheat and paddy and crop protection measures were taken up in hand. However, due to the conflict with China on the northern borders, the process of planning and development got considerably slowed down in the second half of 1962 and in the rest of the Third Plan period.

In the next three years after 1966, yearly plans were introduced to fulfil the following broad objectives:

- (1) A growth rate of 5 per cent in the agricultural sector, and 8 to 10 per cent in industry.

(2) A special growth rate of 6.9 per cent in the production of food-grains to ensure self-sufficiency

(3) Maximisation of employment opportunities

(4) Mitigating social imbalances resulting from the high rate of population growth and inadequate expansion of agricultural production by reducing the fertility rate of 25 per thousand in the shortest possible time

In the Fourth Five-year Plan (1969—74), socio-economic relations were to be so adjusted as not only to lead to appreciable increase in national income and employment but also to greater equality in incomes and wealth. It was sought to distribute land to the landless labourers, and cut down the large land-holdings of the rich farmers. However the impact of this planning and development programme could make itself felt only in the year 1970-71. The distribution of high-yielding varieties of seeds and fertilisers, adoption of scientific methods of cultivation, and the pursuit of an intensive programme of minor irrigation works became practicable when funds for buying the equipment and power for energising the tube-wells were made available by the Uttar Pradesh State Co-operative Land Development Bank, Ltd, and the Rural Electrification Corporation, Ltd, respectively. In 1970, as many as 82 villages of the development blocks Amauli, Vijaipur, Hathgaon, Dhata and Airawan were electrified. The per capita consumption of power rose from 3.9 units in 1956-57 to 9.9 units at the end of the Fourth Five-year Plan, when a total of 456 villages of the district received electricity. Construction of roads has also improved the infrastructure of the district. In this plan alone roads with a total length of 98 km. were constructed. Agricultural production which is the main pursuit in the district registered a major breakthrough when 3.25 lakh tonnes of food-grains were produced in 1970-71, the figure for 1969 being 2.77 lakh tonnes only. By the end of the Fifth Five-year Plan (1974—79), the estimated annual food-grain production will be around 4.36 lakh tonnes, and the additional irrigation potential would rise to cover 24,000 hectares of land through the installation of state tube-wells alone. Medium and major irrigation works are also likely to create a potential for the irrigation of 81,000 hectares. The construction of the Ramganga canal has benefited a large number of farmers residing in the northern portion of the district. The small farmers' development agency of the Government of India, which has been functioning in the district since August 15, 1970, has also encouraged the small farmers to adopt modern methods of agriculture, make their holdings economic by increasing production, add land to the cultivated area and establish agro-industries. In spite of the fact that the population of the district has increased by 19.1 per cent in the decade 1961—71, the standard of living of the common man has improved.

The standard of living of the people is dependent on two factors, namely, the total income of a family and its expenditure pattern. The per capita income of an average farmer has increased with the increase in production of agricultural commodities and the high prices fetched by them during the last two decades. The expenditure pattern also shows definite upward trends on such necessities as implements, fertilizers, irrigation work and seeds. Therefore, the big farmers owning larger holdings could spend part of their

incomes on recreation, better clothes, household equipment, transport and education. Businessmen and top bureaucrats enjoy a high standard of living as indicated by their use of cars, costly clothes and household equipment.

The extent to which planning has improved the standard of living, cannot exactly be determined. It is a fact, however, that till the forties of this century a person could travel a distance of only 20 km. in the interior parts of the district in four to five hours, using either a pony, an ekka or a tonga. The roads were full of dust in the dry season, and mud in the rainy season. With the construction of a large number of metalled roads and the extension of the plying of state buses in the district, one may now travel long distances in comparative comfort and in a shorter time. Automobiles are not the only popular items in vogue, transistors and radios appear to be available in every village, only a few of them being licensed and the rest being used without licences. News, whether local, State, all-India or global can be tuned in to by the rich and the poor alike. The total number of licences issued for radio receiving-sets in the last 5 years (1971—75) was 10,950 in the district.

The economic progress of a region depends on the development of the infra-structure and the establishment of such industries as may be sustained and expanded in the region. The infra-structure of the district has been developed to a great extent, as more power, better roads, and better means of communication are available now. The Ramganga project has, to a large extent, led to the agricultural prosperity of the district. It is now exporting food-grains and oil-seeds to Kanpur. Although the community development programmes have not achieved all what was hoped for from them, they have mobilised public participation in them. The people, who had been inactive for decades, have been prompted to endeavour to develop and better their economy prospects. Even a lower class family in the urban and rural areas spends, more on education, clothing, medicines and other goods. Nearly twenty years ago a family's budget comprised mainly of expenditure on food. Only marginal sums of money were spent on items like dress, and medicine. According to a survey conducted in 1975-76, an average lower class family in the urban and rural areas now incurs an expenditure of Rs 155 and Rs 97 respectively on non-food items each month representing 82.4 per cent and 74.6 per cent respectively of its total monthly expenditure.

A study of the budgets of the various families belonging to different income groups shows an increase in the expenditure on non-food items like education, medicine, dress, fuel, light, and recreation. This indicates an improvement in the standard of living of the people. However the expenditure on these items tends to decrease, rather sharply as the income decreases. The average rich family in the urban areas spends a sum of Rs 2,217.75 per month and the average rich family in the rural areas spends a sum of Rs 1,620.50 per month. The middle class family in the urban and rural areas spends amounts of Rs 916 and Rs 621 per month respectively. The corresponding amounts for the lower class family are Rs 188 and Rs 133 for the urban and

rural areas respectively. The following statement gives per capita expenditure in various categories of families:

Family of 6 members	Per capita expenditure per Month (in Rs)
Upper class (urban)	369.62
Upper class (rural)	270.28
Middle class (urban)	152.67
Middle class (rural)	103.50
Lower class (urban)	31.34
Lower class (rural)	21.67

The district statistics officer, Fatehpur, has recently made a survey of the family budgets of the average upper, middle and lower class families in the district. The value of consumer articles, particularly eatables, has been taken at duly reduced lower rates for the rural areas as they are produced by the agriculturists themselves. In the urban areas rates used also reflect the quality of articles consumed. His estimates of the monthly budgets of such families, consisting of 6 members each, showing the amounts of expenditure on the various items, are given in the tables that follows:

FAMILY BUDGET

I—Upper Class Family

Items	Expenditure (Value in Rs) per month	
	Urban	Rural
Food-grains and other eatables	727.75	530.50
Tobacco, betels, etc.	150.00	100.00
Fuel and light	75.00	25.00
Clothing, bedding, etc.	250.00	125.00
Education, sports, etc.	225.00	225.00
Ceremonies	50.00	50.00
Medicine and other services	300.00	280.00
Furniture and ornaments	140.00	75.00
Conveyance	100.00	100.00
Miscellaneous	200.00	110.00
Total	2,217.75	1,620.50

II—Middle Class Family

Items	Expenditure (value in Rs) per month	
	Urban	Rural
Food-grains and other eatables	346·00	256·00
Tobacco, betels, etc.	40·00	25·00
Fuel and light	25·00	10·00
Clothing, bedding, etc.	100·00	40·00
Education, sports, etc.	100·00	100·00
Ceremonies	20·00	10·00
Medicine and other services	105·00	65·00
Furniture and other goods	70·00	35·00
Conveyance	30·00	15·00
Miscellaneous	30·00	65·00
Total	866·00	621·00

FAMILY BUDGET

III—Lower Class Family

Items	Expenditure (in Rs) per month	
	Urban	Rural
Food-grains and other eatables	33·00	33·00
Fuel and light	10·00	2·00
Clothing, bedding, etc.	20·00	10·00
Education	25·00	15·00
Medicine and other services	25·00	10·00
Furniture and other goods	15·00	5·00
Miscellaneous	15·00	10·00
Total	143·00	85·00

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

After their cession to the East India Company in 1801, the parganas included in the sirkar of Kora formed part of the district of Kanpur, while the remainder of this district constituted part of Allahabad. However, the long distances of these portions from the district headquarters necessitated their amalgamation under the charge of a separate officer. Consequently on 8th August, 1814, these outlying parganas of both Kanpur and Allahabad were placed in charge of a joint magistrate, with his headquarters at Bhitaura. In 1826, this subdivision was converted into a separate district of Fatehpur. The district, at present, forms part of the Allahabad Division which consists of four other districts—Allahabad, Kanpur, Etawah and Farrukhabad. For purposes of general administration, the division is placed under a commissioner with his headquarters at Allahabad.

Commissioner

The Commissioner functions as a connecting link between the government and the districts placed under him, over which he exercises full administrative control. He controls, guides and advises district and regional officers, solves inter-departmental problems and assesses the work of officers of the various departments. He also acts as an appellate authority, hearing appeals and revisions as the case may be under the U. P. Tenancy Act, the U. P. Land Revenue Act and the U. P. Encumbered Estates Act, District Board Act and the Municipalities Act. He is the chairman of the regional transport authority and has extensive powers of supervision over the Zila Parishad, municipal boards and other local bodies.

District Officer

Being the chief executive authority in the district, the district officer, designated as collector and district magistrate, is vested with the powers of exercising overall supervision and control over the general administration of the district. He is the head of the criminal administration of the district. Maintenance of law and order, enforcement of various laws, rules, regulations and miscellaneous government orders, supervision of the prosecution of criminal cases, release of prisoners, appraisal of public opinion and the taking of measures to avoid or suppress disturbances of the public peace are some of the important duties assigned to him as district magistrate, and it is in their performance that he comes in close touch with the police who follow his instructions. He is the licensing authority for possession of arms and ammunition. As collector he is responsible for recovery of land revenue and other government dues and the maintenance of an up-to-date record of rights. Minor survey, record and settlement operations, resumption and acquisition of land, rehabilitation of displaced persons, distribution of relief on the occurrence of natural calamities are some other matters dealt with by him as the principal

revenue officer of the district. As ex officio district deputy director consolidation he also supervises the work of consolidation and hears revision under the U. P. Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953, as amended.

Besides his many-sided administrative activities, the district officer also looks to the equitable distribution of food-grains and other essential commodities with the help of the district supply officer. He is also ex officio the district election officer and president of the district soldiers', sailors' and airmen's board.

In the planning and development activities in the district he acts as a prime supervisor, and in this task he is assisted by a district development officer who co-ordinates the planning activities of various departments in the district.

With the adoption of the concept of a welfare state in the country, the district officer's role has assumed new dimensions, as he is called upon to make the welfare of the people his prime concern in his task of the general administration of the district.

In the performance of his revenue and executive duties, he is assisted by three subdivisional officers stationed at tahsil headquarters.

For purposes of revenue administration each of the three tahsils - Fatehpur, Bindki and Khaga is in the immediate charge of a resident tahsildar who acts as a magistrate in addition to being an assistant collector and presides at his tahsil office and court. His main duties include collection of land revenue and other government dues, maintenance of land records, hearing of cases and looking after the welfare of the people. He is also called upon to take measures to provide relief on the occurrence of natural calamities. The tahsildar also holds the charge of the tahsil subtreasury.

The district superintendent of police heads the police organisation of the district, which is responsible for the maintenance of law and order. He is in overall charge of the police force and is responsible for its efficiency, discipline and proper performance of duties. He is assisted by two deputy superintendents of police and a large number of subordinate officers.

The district judiciary is headed by a district judge with headquarters at Fatehpur, under the control of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. He is the highest judicial authority in the district for all civil and criminal matters.

OTHER DISTRICT LEVEL OFFICER OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

The following are the more important state government functionaries, some of whom are the local heads of their offices and have their headquarters at Fatehpur:

District development officer (formerly designated as district planning officer) who exercises control over the activities of the following officers (mentioned from S. No. a to g) whose offices have been pooled under him:

- (a) assistant registrar co-operative societies
- (b) district Harijan and social welfare officer

(c) district agriculture officer
 (d) district panchayat raj officer
 (e) district savings officer
 (f) assistant engineer, minor irrigation
 (g) district live-stock officer
 chief medical officer
 superintending engineer (irrigation)
 district supply officer
 district industries officer
 district inspector of schools
 district Basic Shiksha Adhikari
 district cane officer
 district employment officer
 treasury officer
 superintendent of jails
 commandant home guards
 district probation officer
 soil conservation officer
 sales tax officer
 assistant engineer (tube-wells)
 deputy regional marketing officer
 executive engineer (lower Ganga canal)
 executive engineer (R. G. C. division)
 executive engineer (P. W. D.)

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Income Tax—For purposes of assessment, levy and collection of income-tax, wealth tax, and gift tax the district is under the independent charge of an income-tax officer. Administratively, the district falls under the control of the commissioner, income-tax, Kanpur.

Central Excise—For purposes of central excise, the district is divided into two ranges, Fatehpur including Khaga and Bindki, each under the charge of an inspector. The excise inspector is responsible for collection of central excise, the chief excisable items being tobacco, goldwares, cotton yarn and other items.

Indian Post and Telegraphs—The postmaster, with his headquarters at Fatehpur is incharge of the post-offices in the district. With the help of five assistant postmasters, 2 inspectors and other staff he supervises the work of the post-offices in the district.

The district falls within the jurisdiction of the superintendent, Kanpur division, with headquarters at Kanpur.

Railways--The Fatehpur railway station is situated on the Delhi-Mughal-sarai section of the northern railway. It enters the district from district Allahabad and traversing tahsils Khaga, Fatehpur and Bindki runs north-westward to Kanpur. There are 11 railway stations in the district and the administration of the railway stations is in the hands of the station masters assisted by the assistant station masters.



CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Fiscal History

The details of the revenue administration of the district in the ancient and pre-Mughal period are not available. However, there is reason to believe that the system prevalent in this region was about the same as that which existed in other parts of the country, namely, a system of direct dealings between the local chief and the farmer for payment of land revenue, the former taking a share of the produce and the latter, in return, enjoying protection from external aggression and internal enemies. The share of the chief or king could be paid in cash as well as in kind and ranged from one-sixth to one-third of the produce of the land. The *Smritis* (ancient law books), however, prescribe the King's share as one-sixths of the produce. Panini also mentions the payment of certain cesses to the king to meet emergent expenditures on special occasions. It appears, however, that except for irregular periods of time during the Khalji and Tughlaq periods, revenue administration never received much attention in early medieval India. It goes to the credit of Sher Shah (1540-1545 A. D.) that during his reign the reorganisation of revenue became the paramount concern of the State. He reorganised the revenue system, substituting the method of collection of revenue on the basis of estimates of the yield of the land or of the areas occupied by a system based on actual measurement.¹ The land was measured by rope or chain, the standard *gaz* (yard) being fixed at thirty-two *anguls* (an *angul* being about three-fourths of an inch), sixty *gaz* making a *jarib* and a square of 60 *jaribs* (3,600 sq. yards) making a *bigha*. After the death of Sher Shah and the resulting confusion which prevailed for well over a decade, the whole revenue system devised by him got utterly disrupted, requiring another master mind to reconstruct it on a sounder basis. An administrative genius arose in the person of Akbar who, with the aid of his talented finance minister, Todar Mal, attempted the first regular Settlement. He divided his empire into a number of subahs and each subah into a number of *sirkars* and each *sirkar* into a number of *mahals*. A code was promulgated for the administration of the empire and, with minor modifications, Sher Shah's revenue system was enforced without affecting the customary rights of the cultivators.

The most important reform, however, for which Akbar deserves special credit, was the introduction of the *dah-salah* or the 'Ten-year' schedule of rates. It is wrong to assume that the *dah-salah* system meant anything like the decennial Settlement or Settlement after every ten years. On the contrary, under this system the revenue assessed was based on the average of the collections made in the previous ten years. The system was intended to continue indefinitely and indeed it did remain in force at least till the end of

¹ Tripathi, R. P. : *Rise and Fall of the Mughal Empire* (Allahabad, 1964), p. 134

Akbar's reign. The basis of assessment was the usual one-third of the produce in kind, although payment in cash was encouraged. The revenue was fixed in *dams* (a *dam* being about one-fortieth of a rupee). The *elahi gaz* (33 inches or 83.8 cm.) and *tanah* (a measuring rod) were used as standards of measurement. The unit of area measurement was the bigha. Land was classified according to the continuity of cultivation. A piece of land cultivated continuously was styled as *polaj*; if left fallow for periods up to four years, it was termed *chachar*, and if it remained uncultivated for longer periods it was classed as *banjar*. Land which remained uncultivated for short periods was known as *parti*. The *polaj*, *chachar* and the *parti* lands were further subdivided into good, bad and middling.¹

During the days of Akbar the area covered by the present district formed part of the province of Allahabad and was divided between the two sarkars of Kara and Kora, the former containing twelve *mahals* of which only eight now fall in this district, while the latter contained eight *mahals* of which four are now included in the district. The revenue demand of each *mahal* in Akbar's reign was as follows:

Akbari <i>mahal</i>	Revenue demand (in Dam)	Cultivated area (in Bighas)
Fatehpur Haswa	28,92,705	55,915
Haswa	21,23,661	42,521
Kutla	9,09,234	18,043
Hathgaon	27,23,508	55,323
Ayasah	8,45,766	15,784
Kunra (or Koson)	6,93,487	11,782
Aijhi	16,24,034	35,826
Rari	27,07,034	56,728
Kora	67,71,891	1,24,749
Kwatpur Kananda	8,30,070	17,965
Kutra	5,84,274	12,179
Gunir	5,13,497	10,049

The above statistics given from the *Ain-i-Akbari* goto show how well-developed the villages and the cultivation in them were in the district in Akbar's time. They also assist us in making a comparative study of the incidence of revenue then and during the British regime and after Independence though it may be presumed that the total revenue assessed was only seldom realised.

1. *Ibid.* p. 241

After the death of Aurangzeb, the administration of revenue relapsed into a state of confusion; the local authorities, in order to consolidate their own position, sometimes, allied themselves with one faction in the imperial court and sometimes with the other, and in the process withheld with impunity the payment of revenue into the government treasury, until at last at the turn of the 17th century the East India Company acquired the middle doab including this district under the treaty of 1801 with the nawab vizier of Avadh. At the time of the cession, the nominal assessment of the various parganas included in the district amounted to Rs 14,44,484. Almas Ali Khan, the local governor, who held several districts in Avadh in addition, resorted to heartless extortion to push up the yield from revenue, partly to meet the excessive demands of the East India Company and partly to satisfy the numerous farmers and sub-farmers and their minions. This sordid state of affairs had sprung up mainly due to the absence of any local zamindar's strong enough to resist the authority of government, the raja of Asothar being possibly an exception. The district had been far too highly assessed before the cession, and the natural result was that numerous villages were wrested from their old occupants and taken into their possession by the dewans and other dependents of the local officials. Even the Company, after acquiring this tract of land did not pay due attention to this problem. The whole tract was made over to nawab Baqar Ali Khan and the nominal revenue was retained for three years. The nawab was officially recognised as the tahsildar and received ten per cent, of the collections. Being a past-master in the art of extortion he made his tenure still more abhorrent on account of the oppressive and highhanded methods adopted to collect the revenue. It soon became evident that it was impossible to work the district with an assessment higher than what had ever been imposed.

Increasing oppression and an almost unbearable burden on land called for immediate redress. Consequently a fresh Settlement was made in 1804 resulting in considerable reduction in the revenue demand which was fixed at a sum of Rs 12,59,102. Between this Settlement and the inauguration of the first regular Settlement in 1840 two more half-hearted attempts were made in 1809 and 1812 to settle the district but none could result in a satisfactory solution of the problem. An attempt had in the meantime been made to effect a Settlement under Regulation VII of 1822, but the procedure then laid down was so elaborate and complicated that the effort was abandoned.

These early Settlements were all summary and were based on the information which was most insufficient for the purpose, without any accurate measurement of areas, classification of soils, records of the rights and liabilities of shareholders, or in fact, any data from which the produce of the land could even approximately be determined. The natural result of so radically faulty and imperfect a method was that the injury done to the interests of the zamindars was incalculable. The evil effects of the system were greatly increased by the undue advantages of the position taken by the farmers. Villages were constantly sold for arrears; mortgages were frequently foreclosed when no right of foreclosure existed; fraudulent sales were effected and settlements were concluded with parties who had no right whatever in the villages. To undo the evils and illegality of the entire proceeding, and

relieve the brutal oppression of the zamindars a special commission was appointed under Regulation 1 of 1820 and 1 of 1823, but despite its most sincere efforts the commission failed to provide much redress.

The first regular Settlement was made in the year 1840, when the district was in a very depressed state owing to the widespread devastations of the severe famine of 1837. The work of assessment commenced in September 1838. The demarcation of the boundaries, the professional survey, and the preparation of the village papers which were found to have been systematically falsified were undertaken. The settlement officer visited as many estates as possible, and recorded the results on the basis of his personal observations and inquiries made from the peasantry themselves, as to the class of soil, extent of irrigation, character of the crops and general characteristics. He set to make the actual assessment on a skeleton of the parganas showing the names and boundaries of each village on these leases. The chief defect in this system was failure to discriminate and record the natural varieties of soils, no attempt being made to distinguish those along the Yamuna from the loam soils in the doab. The Settlement was made for thirty years and the result was an enhancement of Rs 89,011 or 6.5 per cent, the total revenue assessed being Rs 14,51,747 as compared to Rs 13,62,736 in 1820. However, shortly after its submission, the Settlement proved unworkable. It was noticed that there had been far more petitions against the assessment than in any other district. Consequently in 1843 a revision of the settlement was undertaken. It was found that operations had been unduly hurried, and that the information collected was insufficient and that there had been numerous errors in measurement, regarding both the irrigated and assessable areas. No serious deviations from the earlier Settlement of 1840 were, however, made. The revenue in villages where it had been exceptionally severe was reduced; the total decrease amounted only to Rs 23,989 or less than 1.7 per cent of the total revenue (Rs 14,51,747). Subject to this modification, the previous proposals were accepted and the Settlement confirmed for 30 years from 1840.

Operations for the second Settlement commenced in December 1870, with the survey work and lasted till 1874. The survey work consisted of a plane-table field-to-field survey conducted by professional *amins*. Much attention was paid to the inspection of land, and village papers and statistics were accurately prepared. For the purpose of assessment similar soils in different villages were classed under one head, the tracts containing the various soils were marked off on the map, while notes were taken of the character of each circle and the rates elicited at the inspection. After much consideration and analysis the average rent rates were fixed by the settlement officer who obtained an assumed rental of Rs 26,03,851 to which was added an amount of Rs 34,920 as *siwai* income. This represented an excess of 23.2 per cent over the assets assessed at the last Settlement. The share taken as revenue was Rs 13,07,297, or 49.5 per cent of the assets, the general result being a decrease of 7.2 per cent in the previous total.

The results of this Settlement amply showed that it worked more satisfactorily than that which it superseded. The collection of revenue had been much easier, if the distress caused by the famine of 1897 be excluded. The Settlement was sanctioned originally for a period of 30 years, from the 1st of

October, 1874, for pargana Fatehpur; a year later for Haswa, Bindki, Kutia Gunir and Tappa Jar; from the 1st of May, 1876, in Kora; from the 1st of October, 1876, in Ghazipur tahsil, and a year later for Khaga. By the close of 1900 the effect of the famine had been already dissipated and a period of comparative prosperity seemed to follow. It was, therefore, decided to extend the Settlement for an additional period of ten years to watch the results of newly introduced canal irrigation in the district and the progress of recovery.

The third regular Settlement began in October, 1911 and continued till March, 1915 when the operations were closed. The survey of the previous Settlement was accepted as correct; the existing maps were, however, corrected with a view to the proper record of new cultivation and division of fields by the *patwaris*. In this Settlement different methods of soil classification were employed. In 1870 the irrigable land was determined by recording actually the area irrigated during the last four ordinary seasons. The result was that whereas in 1870, as much as 47.2 per cent of the cultivated area was found irrigated, it rose to only 48.4 per cent in 1911 in spite of the construction of several masonry wells and the introduction of canals in the southern half of the district. Further, the classification of land was based on natural advantages enjoyed by it, e.g. position, soil and facilities for irrigation.

On the basis of the above classification and analysis, the net assets assessed amounted to Rs 30,04,060. The share taken as revenue was Rs 14,40,646, or 47.95 per cent of the net assets, the general result being an increase of 10.3 per cent in revenue. Thus the average demand per acre of the cultivated area was Rs 2-9-7 as compared with Rs 2-7-6 at the previous Settlement. The new assessment was fixed for 30 years although it came into force at different dates in different parganas.

With very few exceptions the Settlement worked well and remained in force till 1952, when the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 came into force in the district.

Relation between Landlord and Tenant

The tenancy and revenue system in ancient India was so conducive to the well-being of the agriculturists that it hardly put any strain on the relations between the landlords and the tenants. However, the onset of the Muslim conquests, followed by their attempt to settle in the country, gave rise to numerous problems regarding land-holdings like assessment, Settlements of revenue and the rights of cultivating communities. Despite early mismanagements, rulers like Alauddin Khalji, Sher Shah and Akbar gave their most sincere attention to laying down a firm and sound policy of land management. Unfortunately, the frequent periods of misrule which disturbed the country throughout the medieval times undid all their good work, and brought untold misery to the cultivators, besides disrupting the revenue system.

Under the Mughals, the zamindars acted like agents of the imperial government for the purpose of collection of revenue. Their hold on land was neither proprietary nor their office hereditary, but with the beginning of the British power, they appropriated to themselves both these attributes.

On acquiring the territory of the present district, the East India Company adopted the existing system. The British government took measures to strengthen the position and powers of the zamindars whenever it was deemed necessary, to ensure timely and effective realisation of the revenue, which was their main aim. No definite rights of tenants or tenancy laws existed till much after the great upsurge of 1857.

The Land Improvement Act of 1883 and the Agricultural Loans Act of 1884, provided some relief to the indigent cultivators who had fallen a prey to the avarice of the money-lender. The U. P. Tenancy Act, 1939, was favourable to the tenants, the law with respect to the devolution of holdings being made elaborate and restrictions being imposed on ejectments. Tenants of *sir* were given a certainty of tenure for five years during which they could not be ejected except for non-payment of rent. Tenants were given the right to make improvements on their land, for which the consent of the landholder was not necessary. They could also erect buildings on their land for themselves and their cattle, and their rights also became heritable and all tenants, except tenants of *sir* and subtenants, became hereditary tenants with rights of succession. The fear of enhancement of rent except at the time of Settlement and up to the fair standard rates fixed by the settlement officer, was completely done away with. However, this Act was only a halfway measure because tenancies were not transferable. The tenants were not benefited materially till the whole structure of tenures was changed and the persons interposed between the State and the cultivators were eliminated—a measure that came into being with the passing of the U. P. Agricultural Tenants (Acquisition of Privileges) Act, 1949, followed by historic and most revolutionary measure, the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (U. P. Act No. 1 of 1951).

LAND REFORMS

Abolition of Zamindari

The abolition of the unjust and oppressive system of interposing intermediaries, i.e. the zamindars, between the actual tiller of the soil and the State for the purpose of assessment and realisation of revenue was long overdue, and became a watchword of State policy after the achievement of Independence in 1947.

The U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, which was enforced in the district on July 1, 1952 brought an end to the institution of the intermediaries and once again direct relationship between the State and the cultivator was established. The zamindars were divested of their rights over the *abadi* lands (inhabited sites), *parti* (fallow land) and *banjar* (barren land) and the rights of the tillers in such land were enhanced individually or for the village community as a whole. Besides, the Act reduced the multiplicity of tenures and secured the cultivators' ownership of the land. Much-needed incentive was thus provided to the cultivator for making improvements on his holding and augmenting the production. The zamindars were awarded compensation in lieu of the loss which they had incurred with the enforcement of this Act. *Bhumidhari* rights could be acquired by the tenants over their holdings on payment of ten times of the annual rent. Those who

did not pay the amount, could not get transferable rights over their lands; they could only till and inherit. Subletting except in cases of disability as defined in the Act, was prohibited.

In place of a multifarious tenure system, the Act provided for only three kinds of tenure-holders in land viz; *bhumidhars*, *sirdars* and *asamis*. *Bhumidhars* have proprietary rights in their holding. In January, 1977, another major change was made in the tenure system; the State Government abolished by law the *sirdari* tenure and all the *sirdars* became *bhumidhars* automatically without having to pay twenty times of the land revenue. Public lands vest in the *gaon samaj* now and are managed by a committee known as the Bhumi Prabandhak Samiti (land management committee). It lets out lands on temporary leases for agriculture and horticulture or for other purposes. The tenants are known as *asamis* of the *gaon samaj*. Besides guaranteeing compensation to the intermediaries, the Act also provided for the payment of rehabilitation grants to those whose land revenue did not exceed Rs 1,000. Up to March 1976, a sum of Rs 1,11,29,345 in cash and bonds had been paid to the intermediaries by way of rehabilitation grant.

In 1974-75 the holdings under different kinds of tenure-holders in the district were as follows:

Kind of tenure-holder	No. of tenure-holders	No. of holdings	Total area (in hectares)	Average size of holdings (in hectares)
<i>Bhumidhars</i>	3,97,777	2,47,692	1,07,538	0.445
<i>Sirdars</i>	5,80,709	3,36,338	2,32,009	0.688
<i>Asamis</i>	8,504	7,033	4,603	0.675

Collection of Land Revenue—After the abolition of zamindari, the land revenue came to be collected directly from the *bhumidhars*, *sirdars* and *asamis* through collection *amins*, whose work is supervised by the naib-tahsildars, tahsildars and subdivisional officers. The ultimate responsibility for collection of land revenue is that of the collector of the district. In 1952, for a brief period, the government also appointed a district collection officer for doing this work exclusively but later the post was abolished. The main dues and their amounts, recoverable in the district as arrears of land revenue, in 1975-76 were as follows:

Main dues	Total demand (in Rs)
Land Revenue	35,39,522
Irrigation	85,58,962
Vrihat Jot Kar	1,814
Taqavi Act XII	1,24,658
Taqavi Act XIX	33,876
Bhumi Vikas Kar	33,90,165

Bhoodan—The Bhoodan movement of Acharya Vinoba Bhave was initiated in Uttar Pradesh in 1951 with the object of obtaining land for the landless. By 1975, nearly 3,766 hectares of land had been received as gift for the landless in the district.

Consolidation of Holdings

The U. P. Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953, was enacted to prevent fragmentation of holdings and consequent loss in agricultural production. The main object of this enactment is to consolidate the holdings and to replan the villages. Suitable places are reserved for works of public utility; and roads are laid out to provide approach to the holdings in the villages. The tahsilwise area of the holdings consolidated up to 1976, was as follows:

Name of tahsil	Year of enforcement	Total number of villages	Area consolidated (in hectares)
Bindki	1972	84	24,358
Khaga	1972	203	28,475

Urban Land Reforms—Abolition of zamindari in the urban areas of the district was done after the enactment of the U. P. Urban Areas Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1956 (U. P. Act IX of 1957). Up to March 31, 1976, a sum of Rs 22,330 had been assessed as compensation of which a sum of Rs 19,716 has been paid.

Imposition of Ceilings on Land Holdings

To effect an equitable distribution of land, the U. P. Imposition of Ceilings on Land Holdings Act, 1960 (Act 1 of 1961), was enforced in the district on January 3, 1961. By a later amendment, which came into force on June 8, 1973, the maximum size of the holding of a tenant was fixed at 7.30 hectares of irrigated land or 10.95 hectares of unirrigated land. All the land thus declared surplus vested in the State Government and compensation is payable to the land holder concerned for the land of which he was divested. The Act has affected 36 landholders in the district and an area of 301 hectares of land has been declared surplus.

The effect of these reforms has been the discouragement of absentee landlordism, reduction of unwieldy holdings and security of possession of land to the tenure-holder. Besides, the reforms have also afforded incentives for making improvements including the erection of a large number of small private tube-wells.

ADMINISTRATION OF TAXES OTHER THAN LAND REVENUE

In the district, as elsewhere in the State, the sources of revenue include several Central and State taxes also.

Central Taxes

Central excise and income-tax are the most important of the taxes levied by the Union Government.

Central Excise—The excise revenue collected in the district yearwise for the five years, ending 1974-75 was as under:

Year	Amount (in Rs)
1970-71	42,905.84
1971-72	60,638.95
1972-73	39,287.10
1973-74	33,495.38
1974-75	47,224.81

Income-tax—The following statement gives the details of collection of the income-tax, wealth-tax and gift tax in the five years ending 1975-76 :

Year	Income-tax		Wealth-tax		Gift-tax	
	No. of assesses	Amount (in Rs)	No. of assesses	Amount (in Rs)	No. of assesses	Amount (in Rs)
1971-72	1,200	4,59,000	10	5,170	4	1,175
1972-73	1,504	7,08,000	31	6,000	23	7,000
1973-74	1,855	7,01,000	14	10,000	51	19,000
1974-75	2,255	9,74,000	10	15,000	30	12,000
1975-76	1,953	10,26,000	31	20,000	32	16,000

State Taxes

Excise—Excise has been one of the most important sources of State revenues in the district since the beginning of the British rule. It is chiefly realised from the sale of liquor. The collector and district magistrate assisted by the district excise officer, collects the excise duty and generally administers the work relating to it.

Liquor—The number of liquor shops in the district in 1975 was 58 and the total consumption of liquor during the same year was 1,24,175 litres.

Hemp Drugs—The hemp drugs viz; ganja and bhang constituted important sources of excise revenue in the past. The use of *charas* is prohibited now and licences for the retail sale of bhang are granted by the collector through

annual auction. The consumption of bhang and ganja in the five years ending 1974-75 was as follows:

Year	Bhang (in kg.)	Ganja (in kg)
1970-71	3,629	5.00
1971-72	4,298	4.25
1972-73	5,376	4.50
1973-74	6,391	4.850
1974-75	7,341	=

The following table gives the total excise revenue realised on various goods during the five years ending 1974-75:

Year	Country spirit (in Rs)	Hemp drug (in Rs)	Foreign liquor (in Rs)	Commercial spirits (in Rs)	Opium (in Rs)	Tari (in Rs)
1970-71	13,49,709	67,719	1,000	3,810	1,455	8,670
1971-72	13,03,494	73,768	1,866	5,135	329	10,094
1972-73	14,45,810	87,713	2,660	6,360	167	7,895
1973-74	19,78,669	1,21,681	4,028	4,810	141	7,665
1974-75	25,76,772	1,30,599	7,427	15,412	111	6,860

Sales Tax—Sales tax is levied under the U. P. Sales Tax Act, 1957. For the purposes of assessment and collection of this tax, the district is put under a sales tax officer. The amount realised in respect of important commodities like cloth, *kirana*, food-grains, oil, oil-seeds etc; during the five years ending 1974-75 was as follows:

Year	Amount (in Rs)
1970-71	8,64,118.67
1971-72	11,36,212.46
1972-73	12,71,628.00
1973-74	18,88,397.00
1974-75	23,00,388.00

Stamps and Registration—Stamp duty was introduced by the British rulers to discourage litigation and to earn revenue from the litigants. Affixation of stamps is, therefore, made compulsory in legal proceedings and in courts of law. Later on use of stamps was made obligatory for business transactions too, such as receipts, hand-notes, bills of exchange, bonds, etc. Similarly legal documents and sale deeds for transfer of property also have to be written on stamp paper.

The Indian Stamp Act, 1899, classifies stamps as judicial and non-judicial, the former being used to pay court fees and the latter have to be affixed on documents like bills of exchange and receipts. The income from stamps includes fines and penalties imposed under the Indian Stamp Act (Act 11 of 1899). The receipts from judicial and non-judicial stamps during the five years ending 1974-75, are shown in the following statement:

Year	Receipts (in Rs) from stamps	
	Judicial	Non-judicial
1970-71	3,21,626.50	5,58,225.00
1971-72	3,24,266.00	7,93,866.75
1972-73	3,15,244.00	5,52,984.75
1973-74	3,84,336.00	9,17,670.75
1974-75	3,56,281.25	18,24,311.00

Registration—In Fatehpur, additional district magistrate (revenue and finance), has been invested with the charge of the district registrar. In the discharge of his duties he is assisted by three subregistrars, posted in each tahsil. The following statement would give the numbers of the documents registered and the total amount derived as registration fees during the five years, ending 1975:

Year	Number of documents registered	Income (in Rs)
1971	7,952	22,83,69.75
1972	7,236	2,01,540.42
1973	7,974	1,74,158.40
1974	7,979	3,17,132.00
1975	7,800	3,51,081.75

Taxes on Motor Vehicles

All motor vehicles are liable to taxation under the U. P. Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1935, and Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. The regional transport officer, Kanpur, is incharge of the district for this purpose. The amounts of the collections of the passenger, goods and road taxes in the region for the years from 1970-71 to 1974-75 are given below:

Year	Passenger tax (in Rs)	Goods tax (in Rs)	Road tax (in Rs)
1970-71	4,25,619	36,95,733	92,88,088
1971-72	5,28,760	35,98,816	92,31,908
1972-73	10,19,668	42,31,629	1,03,61,168
1973-74	14,97,690	50,19,954	1,21,12,606
1974-75	18,65,442	77,48,660	1,46,04,862

Entertainment and Betting Tax

This tax is imposed on all commercial public entertainments and betting, such as cinema shows and circuses. The following statement gives the amounts collected under this head in the district between 1970-71 and 1974-75:

Year	Amount (in Rs)
1970-71	1,58,555.87
1971-72]	2,24,297.46
1972-73	2,74,876.17
1973-74	3,31,761.79
1974-75	4,24,510.27

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

LAW AND ORDER

During very early times, the present district formed part of the kingdoms of the Mauryas, Guptas and Harshvardhan, who invariably made the inhabitants of the various localities collectively responsible for the maintenance of peace and prevention of crime in their respective areas. Village guards (*rakshaks*) were appointed in each village to safeguard the life and property of the villagers and, in case of failure, they were held personally responsible to indemnify the loss wherever possible. With the growth of feudalism, the responsibility of maintaining peace and order in the villages devolved upon the zamindars, although the institution of *rakshaks* does not appear to have come to an end. During the Muslim rule, kotwals were appointed in the towns and were paid a monthly allowance to meet the expenses of their staffs of chowkidars and peons. In the 16th century it was made the duty of the faujdars to maintain peace, keep roads free from robbers and enforce imperial regulations. To assist him, thanadars were appointed. During the reign of Sher Shah and his successors, the mukaddam stood at the lowest rung of the police organisation and the machinery for the maintenance of law and order. His was really a tough job as he was made personally responsible for any act which disturbed the public, peace or public security, under pain of punishment for any failure. It was prescribed in no uncertain terms that if a theft or robbery occurred within the limits of a village, and the perpetrators of the crime were not discovered, the mukaddam would be arrested and compelled to make good the loss. And in case of murder, if the murderer could not be found, the mukaddams themselves were to be put to death. The effect of such stringent regulations was immediate and far-reaching and the contemporary annals are full of praise for the unparalleled peace and security which prevailed during the reigns of Sher Shah and his successors. After Aurangzeb's death, till the installation of the British authority in 1801, the law and order situation appears to have remained in a fluid state. Under the British rule, a regular police force came into existence for the maintenance of law and order. Escorts and guards were drawn from the army, special patrols were deployed for road and river traffic, and a small force for the detection of crimes was kept at police-stations. The first revision of the police organisation took place in 1840 and the district was divided into the nine circles of Fatehpur, Haswa, Hathgaon, Kishanpur, Ghazipur, Jahanabad, Amauli, Khajuha and Sheorajpur. Owing to their irregular shapes and varying sizes a redistribution of these circles took place in 1845, and *thana* and tahsil boundaries were made to coincide, the number of circles being reduced to seven, with stations at the first six of the places named above, and at Bindki, while out-posts were established at Khaga, Khajuha and Jafarganj and seven small *chaukis* at various other places.

In the beginning the revenue officials, in addition to their usual work, performed police duties under the supervision and direction of the collector and magistrates. The tahsildars supervised police work in the tahsils, with a number of thanas under their jurisdiction. The combination of judicial, police and administrative functions in the collector and magistrate over-burdened him with work. The tahsildars, owing to the nature of their work, could not give much attention to their police duties. The duty for maintaining watch and ward was performed very inefficiently by the village chowkidars (watchmen) who were servants of the landlords and chaos and confusion resulted.

The outbreak and the magnitude of the revolt of 1857 revealed many shortcomings in the police organisation not only in this district, but in the whole British territory in India. It was felt for the first time that the responsibility for the organisation and maintenance of the police force must devolve upon the provincial governments, and it was for them to maintain a regular and paid police force for preserving security and law and order properly. A committee of enquiry was set up in 1860 to recommend measures for the re-organisation of the police set-up. The recommendations of this committee found expression in the Police Act (Act V of 1861) which is still in operation with only minor modifications. The Act introduced a uniform system. In each district was appointed a superintendent of police to act as the head of the local police. The district was divided into a number of police circles which were further subdivided into thanas (police-stations), each under the charge of a subinspector.

Incidence of Crime

The district is not known for high incidence of crimes except when during the closing years of the last century crimes affecting life, and those of theft and robbery showed a notable increase. The period covering the first half of the present century, must have, in all probability seen an increased incidence of various crimes, due partly to the preoccupation of the government with matters of greater importance such as the conduct of the two World Wars, and the rising national spirit of independence which animated the entire fabric of society. However, after the attainment of independence by the country the incidence of crimes gradually declined and in 1956 only 95 cases were committed to the courts of sessions for trial. The majority of these cases related to offences affecting life and property. The number of petty crimes, such as those relating to coinage, cheating and mischief, was negligible. The following statement, gives the incidence of crimes under various heads which occurred in recent years (1971—1975):

Crime	Year				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
<i>Murder—</i>					
Reported	93	77	97	119	117
Convicted	11	4	6	4	2
Acquitted	19	11	6	3	1

[Contd.]

Crime	Year				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
<i>Dacoity—</i>					
Reported	113	97	105	129	104
Convicted	10	11	4	—	—
Acquitted	26	11	4	2	—
<i>Robbery—</i>					
Reported	127	118	134	204	102
Convicted	5	1	2	3	1
Acquitted	6	7	4	5	—
<i>Riots—</i>					
Reported	170	120	137	165	91
Convicted	10	1	—	—	—
Acquitted	11	4	3	1	—
<i>Theft—</i>					
Reported	921	825	729	995	693
Convicted	23	8	3	7	2
Acquitted	15	9	4	1	—
<i>House breaking—</i>					
Reported	1,058	853	847	788	597
Convicted	10	6	5	4	4
Acquitted	12	4	6	6	2
<i>Kidnapping with sex crimes—</i>					
Reported	32	30	28	27	11
Convicted	2	1	—	—	—
Acquitted	1	1	—	—	—

Organisation of Police

At present the district is included in the police range, Kanpur, under the charge of a deputy inspector-general of police with headquarters at Kanpur. The superintendent of police heads the district police administration and is responsible for its efficiency, discipline and performance. He maintains contact with the residents of the district and collects detailed knowledge of developments likely to disturb the peace and tranquillity of the district or any sizable part of it. The police force is divided into two branches namely, the civil and the armed police.

Civil Police—The duties of the civil police comprise watch and ward, maintenance of law and order, prevention, detection and investigation of crime and service of the various processes of the law courts.

For the sake of convenience and efficient functioning of the police force, the district has been divided into three circles, each under the charge of a deputy superintendent of police. Each circle is subdivided into a number of police-stations which have been demarcated on the basis of area and population and located in important villages and towns. The names or locations of the various police-stations, out-posts, circle-wise, are given below :

Circle	Police-station	Out-post
1. Kotwali	1. Kotwali 2. Husainganj 3. Lalauli 4. Ghazipur 5. Asothar	Husainganj Abunagar Bakarganj Murari Tola
2. Khaga	1. Khaga 2. Kishanpur 3. Khakhreru 4. Hathgaon 5. S. Ghosh 6. Tharion	Narauli Dhata Chhiulaha
3. Bindki	1. Malwan 2. Kalyanpur 3. Chandpur	Aung Baqwevar Amauli, Jafarganj, Khajua and Bindki.

The superintendent of police has also under him a local intelligence unit whose function is to keep track of unlawful political moves and anything else likely to subvert law and order or the safety of the society and country.

Armed Police—The duties of the armed police are to furnish guards and escorts, to suppress and prevent disorder and crimes of violence, to restore peace in disturbed areas and to protect government property, treasuries and vital communications. The armed police is stationed at the reserve police lines at the district headquarters.

Prosecution Staff—The prosecution staff has been separated from the regular police establishment and has been placed under the district magistrate since April 1, 1974. Soon after through an amendment made by the State Government, they work under the superintendent of police as before. It consists of a public prosecutor and 8 assistant public prosecutors. They conduct cases on behalf of the State before the magistrates and advise the investigating officers on legal matters arising in the course of the investigation of crimes.

Village Police—The village chowkidars, numbering 701, work on a part-time basis and are the only police agency operating exclusively in the villages. Their main duty is to keep watch and ward, but they also help in the investigation of crimes in the villages. They are appointed by the district magistrate but their supervision and control rests with the superintendent of police.

Pradeshik Vikas Dal

This organised and disciplined body of volunteers was set up in the district originally under the name of Prantiya Rakshak Dal to mobilise man-power, carry out youth welfare activities in the rural areas and prepare villagers for self defence. They are also often called upon to perform civil defence duties like guarding and assisting the regular police in traffic control, emergent law and order situations, fire-fighting and maintenance of communications. The paid staff of this organisation in the district consists of a district organiser who supervises the work of the entire setup, and 13 block organisers. The unpaid staff comprises 13 block commanders, 132 *halka sardars* (circle leaders), 1,015 *dalpatis* (group leaders), 3,490 *tohi nayaks* (section leaders) and 29,772 *rakshaks* (guards).

Besides supervising the work of the block organisers the district organiser also co-ordinates development programmes in co-operation with the block development officers. He also organises *Shramdan*, training camps, games and sports in the rural areas.

Home Guards

The organisation of home guards is a part of the civil defence scheme inaugurated after the Chinese aggression in 1962. The volunteers are trained in fire-fighting, first-aid and other rescue works. They are also trained to help people during natural calamities, such as floods and droughts. Besides, acting as auxiliaries to the police force, members of this organisation perform various other duties e.g. maintenance of law and order, protection of vulnerable points and government property. At present the total number of home guard companies in the district is 14. There are usually three platoons in each company.

Village Defence Societies

The village defence societies are purely non-official bodies set up to protect villagers against the attacks of dacoits and robbers. The main task of these societies is to keep in check undesirable elements of society and to organise and strengthen measures for ensuring the safety and protection of private property and human life. In 1975 there were as many as 1,360 such societies in the district.

Government Railway Police

There is a railway police out-post at Fatehpur which exercises jurisdiction over all the railway stations of the district. It is under the charge of a sub-inspector. The out-post is under the overall control of the superintendent, government railway police, Allahabad.

Jails and Lock-ups

The district jail, located at the district headquarters, is in the charge of a superintendent who is assisted by a jailor, a deputy jailor and three assistant jailors. The overall administration of the jail is vested in the inspector general of prisons, U. P., Lucknow. The jail hospital is looked after by a whole-time doctors. The jail has separate portions for the female prisoners and persons

under trial. The district jail has the capacity to accommodate 362 convicts and under trials. The daily average population of convicts and persons under trial in the district jail in the years from 1971 to 1975 is given in the following table:

Year	Daily Average population	
	Convicts	Under trial prisoners
1971	119	434
1972	102	615
1973	68	517
1974	72	583
1975	86	480

Welfare of Prisoners—Before 1948 the prisoners and persons under trials were divided into three categories, namely 'A', 'B', and 'C' but now they are classed either as 'superior' or 'ordinary'. After the Independence of the country, conditions of life for the prisoners have considerably improved. They are now even paid for the work they do during their imprisonment. Besides looking after their material and moral well-being, the government also strives to make them proficient in the three R's (reading, writing and simple arithmetic). They are also encouraged to read newspapers, books and periodicals from the jail library. Facilities for recreation, indoor and outdoor games, cultural and social activities and religious discourses are also provided for them.

Visitors—The ex officio visitors of the jail are the director of medical and health services, U. P., the commissioner of the Allahabad division, the district and sessions judge and the district magistrate. Besides them, all the members of the State and Central legislatures belonging to the district, all members of the standing committee of the state legislature on jails, the chairman of the central committee of the Uttar Pradeshiya Apradh Nirodhak Samiti and others recommended by the district magistrate and appointed by the government, are also non-official visitors of the jail.

Revising Board—A revising board, consisting of the district magistrate, district and sessions judge and a non-official member, considers the revision of the sentences of all convicts undergoing sentences of imprisonment for three years and above, after they have served a specific period of the sentence.

Lock-ups—Lock-ups for both males and females are located in the compound of the sessions court for the custody of persons under trial brought from the jail to the courts to attend the hearings of their cases and persons sentenced to imprisonment by the courts till they are taken to the district jail. The lock-ups are supervised by the public prosecutor acting under the district magistrate. Each police-station also has a male and a female lock-up, looked after by the station-incharge.

At the headquarters of each tahsil there is a revenue lock-up, usually a small room, to detain persons arrested for non-payment of government dues. Such defaulters may be detained in the lock-up for a maximum period of 14 days at a time.

Probation

The U. P. First Offenders' Probation Act, 1938, was enforced in the district in the year 1962. The probation officer, who acts under the control of the district magistrate, supervises the activities and conduct of those released on probation, ensures that they observe the conditions of the bond executed by them and makes reports regarding their conduct to the courts concerned. In accordance with the law on the subject and the rehabilitation programme, the probation officer regularly visits the places of the residence of the probationers. He also guides them in better living and good behaviour. Till the end of the year 1975 a total number of the 715 juvenile delinquents had been placed under the supervision of the probation officer.

JUSTICE

The machinery for the administration of justice in ancient times, as now, formed a separate administrative organ, more or less detached from the executive in some regards. The courts of law bore the vedic name, the *sabha*. The administration of justice during the Mauryan monarchy fills a big gap between the judicial activity in ancient times, under the *Dharma Sutra* and the Arthashastra code of state law on the one hand and that of Manu's code on the other. Megasthenes gives frequent references to penalties for offences committed during Chandragupta Maurya's time and throws much light on the prevailing judicial system. Mutilation and torture were some of the invariable punishments for various crimes including some petty offences like, theft. Besides the scriptures, contracts, customs and the royal ordinances were also sources of law. The judges were usually appointed from the priestly class, and were beyond and above the royal fiat in the performance of their duties. Records of cases was also kept to provide healthy judicial precedents.

Before the introduction of a uniform criminal code under the British government, the Mohammadan law of crimes was enforced in this region like in other parts of the country. The *qazi* (judge) administered Islamic law in criminal matters, the personal law was applicable in civil cases. The advent of the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code in the second half of the nineteenth century brought about a world of change in both substantive law and procedural matters concerning the administration of justice.

In the pre-Independence period the judicial courts in the district consisted of a permanent court of civil and sessions judge and a permanent court of *munsif*. Besides these several other temporary courts were created from time to time. These courts were subordinate to the court of the district judge at Kanpur who exercised administrative control over these courts.

Fatehpur became an independent judgeship with effect from December 15, 1967, breaking off all links with the district judge, Kanpur. A large number of additional courts of various denominations have since been created and several temporary courts have been made permanent.

Criminal Justice

The court of the district judge is the highest criminal court of the district, having the power of inflicting the death sentence, subject, however, to confirmation by the High Court of Judicature. He is assisted by four additional sessions judges. A chief judicial magistrate and a judicial magistrate also work under the sessions judge. A *munsif* and four additional *munsifs* have also been invested with magisterial powers of the first class and they try criminal cases.

The following statements (A and B) give the number of the cases committed to the sessions courts and persons sentenced by the sessions courts during the three years (1973—1975):

STATEMENT 'A'

Nature of offence	Year		
	1973	1974	1975
Affecting life	92	186	225
Kidnapping and forcible abduction	1	9	1
Hurt	3	11	2
Rape	2	18	9
Unnatural Offences	1	Nil	Nil
Extortion	Nil	Nil	Nil
Robbery and dacoity	35	122	197
Other Cases	13	21	10

STATEMENT 'B'

Persons tried/sentenced	Year		
	1973	1974	1975
Persons tried	968	710	684
Sentenced to death	11	5	3
Life imprisonment	49	93	42
Rigorous imprisonment	117	79	40
Simple imprisonment	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fined only	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other punishment	9	Nil	Nil

Executive Magistrates

Being the chief executive magistrate, the district magistrate is responsible for the maintenance of law and order and prevention of riots and like disturbances in the district. In this task he is assisted by an additional district

magistrate, all subdivisional-magistrates and an extra magistrate. All the three tahsildars constitute the subordinate executive magistracy.

The new Code of Criminal Procedure enforced in the country since April, 1974, has affected complete separation of the judiciary from the executive. However, the executive magistrates continue to take action under sections 107 and 151 of the Criminal Procedure Code to prevent the commission of crimes under section 133 and under section 144 of the Code to prohibit acts likely to disturb the public peace. They retain the power to arrest or order the police to arrest any person committing an offence in their presence. They may send an offender to jail or police custody but the detention is not to exceed the period of 24 hours unless a remand is given to that effect by the competent court. They also have the authority to conduct identification proceedings of accused persons and to record dying declarations under the new Code.

The following statement gives the position regarding the cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure and the various special and local Acts instituted during the years 1971 to 1975:

Year	Cases under Cr. P.C.		Cases under special and local Acts	
	Cases instituted	Persons involved	Cases instituted	Persons involved
1971	270	1,100	1,789	2,326
1972	574	3,282	2,282	2,737
1973	606	3,244	2,650	3,199
1974	605	4,058	3,016	3,835
1975	967	4,596	3,860	4,732

The figures of persons tried and sentenced in criminal cases during the five years ending 1975 by magistrates working under the district magistrate, and details of punishment awarded are given below:

Year	Persons tried	Sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	Fined only
1971	5,536	221	1,312
1972	7,414	639	1,300
1973	7,731	274	1,795
1974	9,747	253	1,667
1975	9,740	324	1,230

Civil Justice

Besides the district judge, the district has four additional civil judges who exercise almost equal powers with him. All of them have unlimited original pecuniary jurisdiction in civil cases, and powers of hearing revisions. They are also empowered to hear cases under other enactments. The *munsif* and four additional *munsifs* dispose of regular civil suits and also certain other cases.

The following statement gives the position of case work in civil courts in the year 1975:

Cases	Number
Pending at the beginning of the year	1,678
Instituted during the year	809
Suits disposed of during the year	682
Pending at the end of the year	1,805

In the same year the number of suit involving immovable property was 222, those involving movable property was 76 and suits concerning matrimony and specific relief numbered 17 and 302 respectively.

The number of suits instituted in 1975, according to valuation, was as follows:

Valuation	No. of suits
Not exceeding Rs.100	85
Exceeding Rs 100 but not exceeding Rs 1,000	274
Exceeding Rs 1,000 but not exceeding Rs 5,000	289
Exceeding Rs 5,000 but not exceeding Rs 10,000	21
Exceeding Rs 10,000	15

The total valuation of the property involved in the suits amounted to Rs 9,63,426.

The details of the manner of disposal of suits in 1975 was as follows:

Manner of disposal	Number of suits
Dismissed in default	293
Decided after trial	155
Suits decided ex parte	72
Settled by compromise	133

The following statement gives the position of civil appeals instituted and disposed of in the district in 1975:

Nature of appeal	Instituted	Disposed of
Regular civil appeals	90	132
Miscellaneous civil appeals	52	61

Separation of Executive from Judiciary

Previously, the judicial magistrates who tried criminal cases under the appellate authority of the sessions judge, worked under the administrative control of the district magistrate for duties concerning the maintenance of law and order. The process of the separation of the judiciary from the executive commenced on 2nd October, 1967 when the additional district magistrate (judicial), now named chief judicial magistrate, and a judicial officer were put under the administrative control of High Court of Judicature, Allahabad, through the district and sessions judge, Fatehpur. This process was completed on April 1, 1974 when the new Code of Criminal Procedure came into force, ensuring an almost thorough separation of the judiciary from the executive. The new Code has made far-reaching changes in the nomenclature, classifications and powers of the courts. It also provides a simpler procedure for the trial of criminal cases to speed up their disposal. It also seeks to give a fairer deal to those generally placed disadvantageously in trials before the criminal courts.

Nyaya Panchayats

To associate the people with the administration of justice, and train them in dispensing it, the U. P., Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, provided for the establishment of panchayati *adalats* in the villages. The Act came into force in 1949, when a number of panchayati *adalats* were constituted in the district. Subsequently, however, their name was changed to *nyaya* panchayats. A number of *gaon sabhas* were included within the jurisdiction of each *nyaya* panchayat, the usual number of such *gaon sabhas* being five to twelve, depending on their population. The total number of *nyaya* panchayats in the district in 1975 was 132.

The *panchs* of the *nyaya* panchayats are nominated from amongst the elected members of the *gaon* panchayats by the district magistrate with the assistance of an advisory body. These *panchs* elect from amongst themselves a *sarpanch*, who is the presiding officer, assisted by a *sahayak* (assistant) *sarpanch*. These *panchs* are honorary workers, holding office for a normal period of five years. Their term of office may, however, be extended for a year by the State Government. The cases are heard by benches of five *panchs*. minimum of three *panchs* including the *sarpanch* constitute a bench.

The *nyaya* panchayats are empowered to try cases under various sections of the following Acts:

1. The U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947.

2. The Indian Penal Code, sections relating to petty offences such as public nuisance, trespass and criminal intimidation and cases of theft or misappropriation involving property not exceeding an amount of Rs 50 in value.

3. Sections 24 and 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.

4. Subsection 1 of section 10 of the U. P. District Primary Education Act, 1926.

5. Sections 3, 4, 7 and 13 of the Public Gambling Act, 1867.

The State Government may also empower the *nyaya* panchayats to try cases under other sections of the above enactments and any other Act by a gazette notification to that effect.

In civil suits the pecuniary jurisdiction of *nyaya* panchayats extends to a valuation of Rs 500 and they can also try revenue cases if the parties concerned agree in writing to such trial. However, they are not authorised to pass sentences of imprisonment or to impose a fine exceeding one hundred rupees. Revisions against their decision in civil, criminal and revenue cases lie to the munsif, the subdivisional magistrates and the subdivisional officers respectively. The total number of cases instituted and disposed of by the *nyaya* panchayats in the district in the year 1975 was 151 and 138 respectively.

The following statement gives the details of the cases tried and disposed of by the *nyaya* panchayats during the five year ending 1975:

Year	Cases pending at the beginning of the year	Cases instituted	Cases disposed of
1971	11	97	85
1972	25	26	24
1973	15	11	—
1974	26	117	82
1975	61	151	138

Bar Association

The district bar association, with its headquarters at Fatehpur, was registered in the year 1947 under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860. The membership of the association is open to all the qualified legal practitioners and till 1975, it had 103 members on its roll.

The main objects of the association are to maintain a high standard of professional conduct among its members, to promote interest in the study of law, to foster co-operation among its members and of the latter with the bench and to look to the general interest of its members. The association also maintains a library for the facility of its members.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The government departments that are concerned with general administration, revenue administration and law and order and justice in the district have already been dealt with in chapters X, XI and XII respectively. The organizational set-up of other principal offices in the district is discussed in the following paragraphs.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

The district is under the deputy director of agriculture, Allahabad region, with headquarters at Allahabad.

In the district, the district agriculture officer, assisted by three additional district agriculture officers one for each tahsil, is in the immediate charge of the agricultural programmes and implementation of the Five-year Plan schemes. He looks after all agricultural activities in the district such as distribution of improved seeds, fertilizers and implements, the oil-seeds extension programme and plant protection. Under the district agriculture officer work a senior mechanical inspector, 13 assistant development officers (agriculture), a godown incharge, a pulse development inspector, three farm superintendents, 32 assistant agriculture inspectors, each incharge of a seed sare, a field mechanic, three oil-seeds supervisors and 26 *kamdars* (labourers).

There are three government agriculture farms in the district located at Thariaon, Malwan and Aung, each being under the charge of a farm superintendent.

Besides, there is a senior oil-seeds inspector at Bindki who, assisted by three oil-seeds supervisors, is responsible for the extension of oil-seeds cultivation in the district.

The plant protection officer, with headquarters at Fatehpur, supervises operations aiming at the control of pests and plant diseases. He also provides the necessary equipments and technical know-how to farmers and horticulturists.

The plant protection officer is assisted by a senior plant protection assistant, 14 junior plant protection assistants and 14 supervisors.

Soil Conservation

The district falls within the jurisdiction of the deputy director, agriculture (soil conservation), Allahabad region, with headquarters at Allahabad and has four soil conservation units, one each at Bindki and Khaga and two at Fatehpur. Each unit is looked after by a soil conservation officer. There are

4 technical assistants, 8 overseers, 20 soil conservation inspectors and 108 assistant soil conservation inspectors who man the four units.

HORTICULTURE DEPARTMENT

The horticultural development activities are controlled and supervised by the district horticulture officer, with headquarters at Fatehpur. He is assisted by a senior horticulture inspector. The district staff works under the control of the regional deputy director (horticulture) with headquarters at Allahabad. The senior horticulture inspector is assisted by an inspector, a head gardener and a *mali* (gardener). They supervise the lay-out of orchards and the planting of fruit trees and offer technical guidance to the horticulturists and vegetable growers in the district.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

The district live-stock officer, who works under the deputy director, animal husbandry, with headquarters at Allahabad, is in charge of the work of the animal husbandry and veterinary services in the district, which includes treatment of cattle diseases, castration of scrub bulls, improving the stock of cattle and poultry and the fodder development programmes in the district. The district live-stock officer is assisted by an artificial insemination officer and a veterinary officer. There are also 6 artificial insemination subcentres, each supervised by a veterinary assistant surgeon. Besides, there are 2 veterinary dispensaries at Husainganj and Ghazipur, each under the charge of an assistant development officer, animal husbandry.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

The department is concerned with the organization, registration, supervision and proper working of the various types of co-operative societies formed in the district and their liquidation besides attending to administrative and other functions.

The deputy registrar, co-operative societies, Allahabad, is the regional head of the department. In the district, an assistant registrar supervises all activities pertaining to co-operative undertakings besides exercising control over the departmental staff in the district. He is assisted by three additional district co-operative officers, one in each tahsil. There are two co-operative inspectors, 13 assistant development officers, one in each development block, to look after the work of co-operative societies.

There are 80 co-operative supervisors who supervise and guide the co-operative institutions and their activities in the villages.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

The boys' higher secondary education organisation in the district is headed by a district inspector of schools, working under the supervision of the deputy director of education, Allahabad. The district inspector of schools is assisted by a deputy inspector of schools.

The girls' high schools and intermediate colleges in the district are directly controlled by the regional inspectress of girls' schools, having headquarters at Allahabad, but duties like drawal and disbursement of money are performed by the district inspector of schools for the sake of convenience.

The boys' junior high schools are under the supervision of the district Basic education officer. He is assisted by 14 subdeputy inspectors of schools.

For junior high schools for girls, there is an additional district Basic education officer (women) and she has under her a deputy inspectress and four assistant inspectresses of girls' schools.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

The district forms part of the southern doab forest division, Etawah. The district constitutes one whole range, supervised by a ranger, and is divided into two sections—Fatehpur and Bindki. The Fatehpur section covers the beats of Fatehpur North, Fatehpur South and Khaga; the Bindki section is spread over the beats of Bindki, Lalauli, Jahanabad, Garhi, Kuria and Manikpur.

The activities of the department are centred round the protection, improvement, extension and exploitation of the forests and afforestation of waste lands under its jurisdiction.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

Fatehpur falls within the Allahabad zone of the industries department controlled by a joint director of industries with headquarters at Allahabad. His jurisdiction extends over the five districts of Allahabad, Fatehpur, Etawah, Kanpur and Farrukhabad.

In the district, the district industries officer looks after the development of both small-scale and large-scale industries. His duties include rendering all possible assistance in the setting up of new industries and the expansion of the existing ones. He is assisted by a planning-cum-survey officer, two technical officers, four industrial promotion officers, four investigators, and an industrial inspector.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Fatehpur is the divisional headquarters of the Fatehpur provincial division of the public works department which falls within the Vth circle under the charge of a superintending engineer, with headquarters at Allahabad. The division in the district is under the charge of an executive engineer who is responsible for the construction and maintenance of roads and government buildings. He is assisted by four assistant engineers and 24 junior engineers.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

For the lower Ganga canal division, there are four executive engineers, 19 assistant engineers and 42 junior engineers in the district. Their job is to provide water to cultivators and keep the canals clear of silt.

Two subdivisions of the lift irrigation function in the district—the II and VI subdivisions. The II subdivision is included in the lift irrigation division under the charge of an executive engineer with headquarters at Allahabad. In the district, the subdivision is looked after by an assistant engineer who is assisted by two junior engineers. The VI subdivision which falls within the jurisdiction of the lift irrigation division, Kanpur, is under the charge of an executive engineer and is manned in the district by two assistant engineers and seven junior engineers.

For the supervision of minor irrigation works there is an assistant engineer posted in Fatehpur. He is assisted by 11 junior engineers (mechanical), two junior engineers (civil) and two junior engineers (electrical).



CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

In ancient times the district had formed an integral part of the territory governed successively by the Nandas, Mauryas, Guptas, Pratiharas and Gahadavalas before it came under the sway of the Muslim rulers. Local autonomy was a special feature of the ancient Hindu polity and it is reasonable to believe that viable units of self-government functioned in the villages and towns for a long time till they fell into desuetude for want of State countenance. In the absence of any records it is not possible to describe in detail the rise and fall of these institutions in the district from the earliest times. During the ancient period, the villages enjoyed a large measure of autonomy and were administered by the panchayats which exercised some judicial powers as well. These autonomous village bodies received a set-back under the Muslim rule and almost disappeared in their old form under the British rulers, the authority of these institutions getting confined only to the social life of the village community. Under Mughal rule, many of the municipal functions in the cities were usually in the hands of the kotwal, who was responsible for watch and ward, elementary conservancy and regulation of offensive trades. The annexation of territory and centralisation of administration during the early British period brought about the total extinction of the traditional institutions of local self-government both in the rural and the urban areas.

The events of 1857, however, had an eye-opening and softening influence on the British rulers and the subsequent years saw numerous steps being taken for decentralization of administration to usher in local self-governing institutions in the district. The operation of Act XX of 1856 was extended in 1860 to eight places in the district, namely, Kora, Hathgaon, Husainganj, Khaga, Bindki, Khajuha, Jahanabad and Kishanpur. These towns which were earlier covered by Act XX of 1856 are now town areas. In 1892, the operation of this Act was withdrawn in Kora, Hathgaon and Khaga, while Husainganj continued to be so administered till 1901. The application of section 34 of Act V of 1861 had been extended to Ghazipur, Asothar and other places. The Village Sanitation Act (Act II of 1892) was applied to certain places in the district in 1894. These included Act XX towns as well as Haswa, Kora, Asothar and Lalauli. The main object of the measures was to prevent the contamination of wells used for drinking purposes and the application of certain simple sanitary rules where necessary, with due regard to the prejudices of the people. The Act XX of 1856 continued in force till 1914 when it was replaced by the U. P. Town Areas Act of that year. The principal change made by this Act was to relieve the towns of their watch and ward duties and to make the panchayats (now known as town area committees) purely sanitary authorities. Only three towns were then given the status of town areas under the new Act, namely, Bindki, Jahanabad and Kishanpur.

For the development of the urban areas, Fatehpur was constituted a municipality in 1872 under the N. W. P. Municipal Improvements Act of 1868. Subsequently, it was administered under the N. W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, then under the N. W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1883, whereby elections were held for the members and lastly under the N. W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1900. Its affairs were, then, managed by a board of 13 members, of whom nine were elected and the remainder were appointed by the government. The largest measure of approach towards making municipal administration really representative of popular opinion was provided under the British rule by the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916, which, for the first time, permitted the election of non-official chairman. This Act continues to be the guiding statute behind the improvements made later in the enactments concerning municipal administration to adjust it to changing situations in recent years.

The first measure adopted to introduce self-government in rural areas was the passing of N. W. P. and Oudh Local Rates Act, 1871, followed by the N. W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Act, 1883, which provided for the establishment of a local body for the utilization of income derived from sources like local rates and receipts from pounds and ferries. Under this Act, a board for the district was constituted consisting of 16 members of whom 12 were elected. The district magistrate was the chairman of the board, and the three subdivisional officers were among the official members. The executive work of the board was performed by the secretary, who was usually one of the subdivisional magistrates and was controlled by the chairman. There were local boards as well in all the subdivisions, subordinate to the board at the headquarters of the district. The local boards consisted of six non-official members in tahsil Fatehpur, and nine non-official members each in tahsils Khaga and Khajuraho. Later on the board at the district headquarters was recognised as the district board which took a more definite shape under the United Provinces District Boards Act, 1906. This body was further enlarged and certain more powers and duties were entrusted to it under the United Provinces District Boards Act, 1922. The jurisdiction of the board was extended to cover the entire non-urban area of the district with greater emphasis on its functional role in the sphere of rural development. As a step towards greater decentralization the board was converted into an Antarim Zila Parishad on 30th April, 1958, by an Act passed in 1958. The entire structure of this local body was changed when the provisions of the Uttar Pradesh Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishad Adhiniyam, 1961 were enforced and a Zila Parishad was constituted in Fatehpur on 30th June, 1963.

There are at present in the district, 2 municipal boards, 3 town areas, a Zila Parishad, 13 Kshettra Samitis and 1,015 *gaon* panchayats.

MUNICIPAL BOARDS

Fatehpur

The town of Fatehpur was constituted a municipality in 1872 under the North-Western Provinces Municipal Improvements Act of 1868. Under the provisions of the Act of 1900, the board consisted of 13 members, of

whom nine were elected and the remaining were nominated by the government. There was a paid secretary, and three subcommittees for public health, finance and octroi. The chief source of income was an octroi tax on imports. At present the municipal board is administered under the provisions of the U. P. Municipalities Act of 1916, as amended from time to time. It has 20 members, all elected through direct election from the eight wards of the town. The members elect a president from amongst themselves for a period of 5 years. The area of the town, according to the 1971 census, was 6.5 sq. km. and it had a population of 54,665 persons.

Waterworks—The town has protected water-supply for which the waterworks was commissioned in the year 1956. Water is supplied from 3 tube-wells with overhead water storage tanks. Water is supplied to the town daily for 10 hours. The total length of the pipe-lines laid till 1975-76 was 26 km. and the number of public and private taps was 190 and 2,700 respectively. The total quantity of water supplied during 1975-76 was 7,75,137 kilolitres and the water-supply per head per day was 100 litres. The total expenditure incurred by the board on water-supply during 1974-75 was Rs 2,27,018.

Street Lighting—Formerly kerosene oil lamps were the only means of lighting in the town of Fatehpur but now, it is mostly done by means of electricity which is supplied by the U. P. State electricity board. There were 1,130 electric lamps in the city in 1975-76 and the board incurred an expenditure of Rs 54,778 on street lighting during the same years.

Public Health and Medical Services—The board looks after the sanitation of the town and cleaning of the roads and drains within the municipal limits and makes arrangement for the removal of garbage and night-soil. For this purpose the board has a staff of inspectors, jamadars and sweepers. The night-soil is removed by means of hand-carts and baskets. There is a homoeopathic hospital in the town where 536 patients were treated during the year 1975-76. The town is also provided with a maternity and child welfare centre in which 312 cases were handled during the same year. There is a vaccinator in the service of the board and 5,913 persons were vaccinated during the year 1975-76.

Drainage—There are pakka drains for carrying sullage and dirty water out of the inhabited areas of the town. The total length of pakka drains is 25 km. and the length of the drains flushed daily is 15 km.

Drainage—There are pakka drains for carrying sullage and dirty water of income and expenditure of the board from 1966-67 to 1975-76.

Bindki

Bindki was constituted a municipality in 1949 under the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916. It has an area of 10.36 sq. km. and a population of 17,243 according to 1971 Census. The municipal board is constituted of 15 members elected from 5 wards for a term of 5 years. The members elect the president from amongst themselves for a period of 5 years.

Waterworks—The water-supply scheme of the town was completed in 1964 and the main source of water-supply are tube-wells. Water is supplied

to the town at the rate of 91 litres per head per day for 7 hours and a quantity of about 45,80,00,000 litres of water was supplied to the town during 1975-76. A waterworks engineer and his staff look after the water-supply of the town and for this purpose an amount of about Rs 1,00,441 was spent by the board during 1975-76.

Street-lighting—Formerly kerosene oil lamps were the only means of lighting in the town but now lighting is mainly done by means of electricity of which the supply by the U. P. State electricity board commenced in 1958. There were 242 electric lamps and 75 kerosene oil lamps in use in the town for street lighting in 1975-76. The lighting department of the municipal board is under the supervision of a lighting inspector and a number of lamp lighters.

Public Health and Medical Services—The public health department of the municipal board is under the supervision of an inspector who is assisted by 5 *safai naiks* and 57 others. Night-soil is removed by means of hand-carts and baskets. An amount of Rs 4,00,590 was spent by the board during 1975-76 on public health and conveniences.

Finances—The main heads of income are rates and taxes, realization under special Acts, revenue derived from municipal property and grants and contributions received from the government. The main taxes levied by the board are those on vehicles and other conveyances, animals, houses and water. The major items of expenditure are the general administration and collection charges, public safety, public health and conveniences and public instruction (education). The Table II at the end of the chapter gives the figures pertaining to the income and expenditure of the municipal board from 1966-67 to 1975-76.

TOWN AREAS

At present, there are three town areas in the district which are administered under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914, (Act II of 1914) by committees, each consisting of a chairman and a number of members, all being directly elected by the residents of the town for a term of four years. The term is extendable by the government in special circumstances. The number of members of each committee depends on the population of the town. Seats are also reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The town area committees are empowered to levy taxes on houses, circumstance and property, and agricultural land situated within the limits of the town area. Other sources of income are the sale proceeds of manure, licence fees, fines, water-tax, loans and grants given by the government and rents of *nazul* land, if any. The functions of the committee include providing for sanitation, street-lighting, drainage, construction and repair of roads in the town.

Khuga

The town is being administered under the provisions of the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914 since 1st January, 1927. The town, according to the Census of 1971, had a population of 5,414 persons spread over an area of 1 sq. km.

The affairs of the town are managed by a committee of nine members and a chairman.

The water-supply scheme for the town was completed in the year 1975 and the total length of the pipe-lines laid is 9 km. There are 61 private water connections and 7 public taps in the town. Electric supply to the town commenced in 1965. In 1974-75 there were 115 electric street lamps in the town. The committee has laid out a public park named after Mahatma Gandhi in which his statue has been erected.

The main sources of income of the town area committee are government grants and taxes levied by it. The important items of receipts and expenditure for ten years (1966-67 to 1975-76) are given at the end of the chapter in Table III.

Kora Jahanabad

It was declared a town area on 7th January, 1956, and since then, it is being administered as a class V town under the provisions of the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914, by a committee consisting of 12 members including a chairman, all directly elected. It has an area of about 160 hectares and a population of 11,020 souls according to the Census of 1971.

The total income of the committee in 1974-75 was Rs 3,76,973 and expenditure Rs 4,37,727. The town has its own water-supply and the total length of pipe-lines laid in the town during 1974-75 was 11 km. There were 120 water connections in the town. The supply of electricity to this town commenced in 1961-62. For lighting the streets, there are 60 bulbs and 9 tube lights in the town. The committee spent a sum of Rs.2,643 on street lighting in 1974-75.

The main sources of income of the town area committee are government grants and taxes levied by it and the important heads of expenditure are general administration, street-lighting, water-supply and public works. The Table IV at the end of the chapter gives an account of the income and expenditure of this local body from 1966-67 to 1975-76.

Kishanpur

The town was constituted as a town area on 29th August, 1953 under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914. It has an area of 1 sq. km. and a population of 3,730. The town is managed by a committee consisting of a chairman and 9 members, all directly elected.

The main sources of the income of the committee are government grants and taxes levied by it and the main heads of expenditure are general administration and public works. The water-supply scheme of the town was completed in 1974. There were 187 water connections in the town in 1976. The town was electrified during 1962-63 and the committee spent an amount of Rs 1,509 on street lighting in 1975-76.

The income and expenditure under various heads for ten years (1966-67 to 1975-76) are given at the end of the chapter in Table V.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

In ancient times, the village panchayats which used to be bodies of village elders had administrative and judicial powers and exercised full control over the villages. With the advent of the Muslim rule in the country, these self-governing units lost their importance considerably but they were allowed by the rulers to subsist provided they did not come into conflict with the system of law and order introduced in the villages by the governing power.

During the British rule these panchayats lost their importance further though they survived to control the social life of the villages. But the alien rulers soon realized that they could not do away with these traditional institutions and they gave half-hearted encouragement to them. The new panchayats created under the U. P. Village Panchayats Act, 1920, were only a lukewarm attempt to revive the authority of the village panchayats.

The first real beginning to restore the institution of village panchayats was made only in the year 1947, when the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, was passed and was enforced in the district on 15th August, 1949. Under it *gaon sabhas* and *gaon* panchayats started functioning in this district. It reorganised the ancient system on the modern pattern of elected *gaon* panchayats and delegated to them adequate powers for the administration of the villages.

The community development blocks established in 1952 for the planned development of the rural areas had block development committees but they were only advisory bodies, set up to help and advise the staff posted in the blocks in the successful and speedy implementation of the Five-year Plan schemes. Subsequently, the U. P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam, 1961, gave these committees statutory recognition and wider executive and financial powers and they were named Kshettra Samitis. The government also reorganised and renamed the old district boards as Zila Parishads under the same Act which provides for a three-tier system of local self-government in the district, viz., the *gaon* panchayats at the base, the Kshettra Samitis in the middle and the Zila Parishad at the apex. The objective is the development of initiative in the people of the rural areas and the creation of opportunities for the evolution of local leadership so that the responsibility for the planned development of the rural areas may be taken over by the village folk themselves. The institutions constituting the three-tier system are organically linked with each other to ensure continuous co-ordination and co-operation and a two-way exchange of ideas.

Zila Parishad

The district board first came into existence in the district in 1883 when a board was established under Act XIV of 1883. The district board, then, consisted of 16 members, of whom 12 were elected and the remaining four included the district magistrate as chairman and three subdivisional officers. The executive work of the district board was performed by the secretary, usually one of the subdivisional magistrates, controlled by the chairman. Later on, the Act of 1883 was repealed by the United Provinces District Boards Act, 1906. The duties and spheres of activities of the board were enlarged. They now included mainly the maintenance and repairs of the roads and buildings outside

the municipal areas, education and the management of a number of local institutions, such as, dispensaries, fairs, ferries and cattle-pounds.

The Act of 1906 was replaced by the United Provinces District Boards Act, 1922. Under the new Act the district board consisted of 33 members of whom 30 were elected and 3 were nominated. The president was elected by the members of the board. His term of office was four years. The Act of 1922 also extended the territorial jurisdiction of the district board to the whole of the rural area of the district and also made it more broad-based by introducing the system of elections. This Act with its subsequent amendments constituted the basis of the functioning of the district board in the district till 1958, when the U. P. Antarim Zila Parishads Act, 1958, was passed and brought into existence a new local body known as the Antarim Zila Parishad. The district magistrate was appointed as Adhyaksh (president) of the Parishad. Later on the Adhyaksh (president) was elected by the members of this body. This was only an interim arrangement and on June 30, 1963, under the U. P. Kshetra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam, 1961, the present Zila Parishad came into its own. The Zila Parishad consists of 52 members whose term of office, as well as that of the Adhyaksh (president) is normally 5 years which may be extended by the State Government in special circumstances. The members of the Zila Parishad elect an Adhyaksh (president) and an Upadhyaksh (vice-president) for five years and one year respectively.

The functions of the Zila Parishad are comprehensive, embracing those which were the concern of the old district board and the district planning committee, and include the implementation of the Five-year Plans of the district and the utilisation thereunder of the funds allotted by the government for purposes of agriculture, co-operation, animal husbandry, education, welfare of children, youth, and women, irrigation, village industries, public health, construction as well as repairs of roads, bridges and ferries, the collection and expending of taxes levied by it for activities with which it is directly concerned.

The principal sources of the income of the Zila Parishad are government grants, taxes and licence fees levied by it and receipts from the cattle-pounds and cattle fairs. The main heads of its expenditure are public works, education, general administration and medical and public health services.

Education—Institutions up to the senior Basic stage (junior high school) were fully under the control of the Zila Parishad till June, 1972, when their supervision and superintendence was taken over by the government and a Basic *shiksha adhikari* was posted in the district for the purpose.

Medical and Public Health Services—The Zila Parishad looks after vaccination and provision of medical facilities in the rural areas. It maintained 11 dispensaries, 3 being allopathic, 7 Ayurvedic and 1 Unani. The number of patients treated in these dispensaries during the year 1974-75 was 54,773. For the purpose of vaccination, the Parishad employs 13 vaccinators and a paid apprentice-vaccinator. There is also an assistant superintendent of vaccination who supervises the work. The Parishad incurred an expenditure of Rs 2,30,260 on public health activities in the year 1974-75.

Public Works—The Zila Parishad repaired and maintained about 112.05 km. of metalled and 238.2 km. of unmetalled roads in the district during 1974-75.

It also managed 13 ferries on the Yamuna and 9 ferries on the Ganga. The total amount spent on public works in 1974-75 amounted to Rs 2,52,437.

Finance—The Parishad had an income amounting to Rs 18,95,224 and an expenditure amounting to Rs. 36,22,221 during 1974-75. The Table VI at the end of the chapter shows the major heads of income and expenditure of the Parishad from 1966-67 to 1975-76.

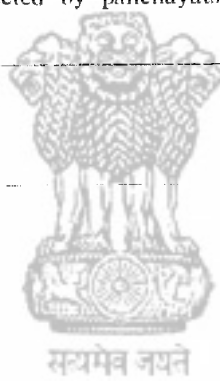
Kshettra Samitis

There were 13 Kshettra Samitis in the district, one for every development block in 1974-75. With the enforcement of the U. P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam, 1961, in the district in 1963, the functions that had previously been the concern of the block development committees devolved upon the Kshettra Samitis. The membership of such *samitis* consists of all the *pradhans* of the *gaon sabhas* in the development block, the chairman of the town area committees, the members of the Zila Parishad who belong to the block, members of parliament and the State legislatures elected from the block area and representatives of the co-operative institutions in the block. Seats are also reserved for women and members of the Scheduled Castes. The *pramukh* (chairman) and *up-pramukh* (vice-chairman) are elected by the members for a term of five years. The block development officer acts as the executive officer of the Kshettra Samiti. The main functions of the *samiti* are the achievement of the targets fixed in the plan schemes of the development block in the spheres of agriculture, irrigation, co-operation, animal husbandry, fisheries, education, social education, public health, welfare programmes for children, youth and women and the utilisation of funds available in the block budget for these purposes.

Geon Panchayats

The *gaon panchayat* is the basic institution of local government and the foundation of all decentralised administration. There are sufficient reasons to believe that these institutions flourished and reached a very high degree of development in our country in ancient times and not only regulated the civic life of the village, but served to settle disputes by arbitration and other methods. During the medieval and British times the panchayats suffered an eclipse, because all authority was vested in officials appointed by the government. The first British measure to revive the panchayats was the United Provinces Village Panchayats Act of 1920. It was, however only a half-hearted step. In the post-independence period, government gave serious thought to the question of the resuscitation of *gaon panchayats* and the result was the passing of the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, which was enforced in this district on 15th August, 1949, when there were constituted in the district 514 *gaon sabhas* and as many *gaon panchayats*. A *gaon sabha* is constituted for a village or a group of villages with a minimum population of 250 persons and consists of all the adult members of the village or villages. The *gaon panchayat* which is the executive organ of the *gaon sabha*, has a *pradhan* (president) and an *up-pradhan* (vice-president), the former and the members of the *gaon panchayats* being elected by the *gaon sabhas* for a term of five years. The *up-pradhan* (vice-president) is elected by the members of *gaon panchayat* for a term of one year. The number of members of *gaon panchayat* is determined in proportion to the population of *gaon sabha* and generally ranges from seven to fifteen.

The *gaon sabha* is intended to constitute the basis of an active and conscious peasant democracy, integrating all rural development policies and programmes into a well-knit whole. The resuscitation of these village panchayats has been a far-reaching and comprehensive step towards decentralisation of power. The *gaon* panchayats of the district control and manage all village activities concerned with serving the interests of the village community. The chief functions of the panchayats are the implementation of the village plans in such spheres as agriculture, irrigation, co-operation, forests, animal husbandry, education (including social education) health and sanitation, communication and welfare activities relating to children, youth and women and registration of births, deaths and marriages. Other important activities of *gaon* panchayats are the prevention of the unauthorised occupation of lands entrusted to them for management, and regulation of markets and fairs. The main sources of the income of the panchayats for these activities are government grants, voluntary contributions and the taxes raised by them. During 1975-76 the total income of the *gaon* panchayats of the district was Rs 2,01,377 and they had incurred an expenditure of Rs 1,97,449. The following statement gives figures of the taxes raised and collected by panchayats during the five years ending 1974-75:



Year	Tax assessed (Amount in Rs)	Tax collected (Amount in Rs)
1970-71	1,80,452	1,62,146
1971-72	1,70,827	1,59,297
1972-73	2,64,078	1,57,925
1973-74	4,01,583	3,68,784
1974-75	4,30,386	3,98,037

The activities of *gaon* panchayats are mainly the construction and execution of development works and schemes respectively. The details of achievements of the panchayats during the last four years are given below:

Works done	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1	2	3	4	5
No. of tanks repaired	9	50	—	113
Construction of <i>guls</i> (in km.)	4.5	39	44	42.2
Construction of <i>bandhis</i> (in km.)	2	1	—	3
Construction of drains (in km.)	1	79.24	14	25.5
No. of trees planted	20,396	17,812	41,412	63,504
No. of pits for compost manures	1,140	205	1,743	954

1	2	3	4	5
Construction of unmetalled roads (in km.)	27.5	99	18	25.13
Repairs of unmetalled roads (in km.) ..	105.5	5	59	40.5
Construction of <i>kharanjas</i> (in km.) ..	0.27	3.1	10.58	0.94
No. of culverts constructed ..	11	4	3	18
No. of wells constructed ..	52	17	10	17
No. of wells repaired ..	23	46	75	4
No. of public latrines ..	501	102	295	95
No. of panchayat <i>ghars</i> and community centres constructed	1	—	2	3
No. of shops constructed ..	—	—	2	6
No. of godowns constructed ..	—	—	12	1
No. of panchayat industries established ..	2	4	—	7



TABLE I(a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Fatehpur
Reference page No. 182

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realization under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1966-67	..	5,629	24,271	1,62,680	7,964	922	6,04,043
1967-68	..	5,303	24,551	1,58,548	16,158	2,097	6,29,402
1968-69	..	10,892	38,768	1,54,525	7,173	6,901	8,15,966
1969-70	..	10,288	43,910	3,51,443	12,296	5,276	11,46,255
1970-71	..	9,588	40,349	4,24,029	5,203	2,816	11,35,415
1971-72	..	8,522	44,338	4,12,042	4,850	1,53,797	13,94,220
1972-73	..	11,075	43,331	2,62,579	16,799	—	11,51,066
1973-74	..	14,811	52,824	2,64,483	27,905	6,188	14,39,430
1974-75	..	16,988	51,115	3,79,163	21,784	1,30,000	13,78,565
1975-76	..	15,981	53,819	4,21,783	24,738	6,571	16,84,038

TABLE I(b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Fatehpur

Reference page No. 182

Year	General administration and collec- tion charges	Public safety	Public health and convenience	Public instructions	Contributions	Miscellaneous	Total of all other heads	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1966-67	78,865	23,117	2,02,107	1,21,872	3,393	37,750	1,29,842	5,96,946
1967-68	79,014	30,060	2,35,360	1,32,893	3,393	50,771	45,867	5,78,058
1968-69	94,625	60,000	3,52,067	1,47,575	3,393	85,053	45,667	7,88,390
1969-70	1,12,422	82,452	4,66,469	2,11,664	1,730	1,69,409	57,807	11,01,953
1970-71	1,63,182	55,222	5,14,713	2,32,846	5,056	1,14,677	45,767	11,31,463
1971-72	1,65,712	81,518	5,14,713	2,32,846	5,056	1,02,689	57,508	11,59,992
1972-73	2,21,685	1,01,063	9,67,889	1,75,392	2,863	34,465	62,199	15,65,467
1973-74	2,85,446	53,431	9,36,604	12,975	2,863	35,762	74,339	14,00,420
1974-75	4,36,112	41,386	9,32,572	10,335	—	42,888	20,226	14,83,519
1975-76	3,87,206	54,778	8,63,619	17,314	—	44,231	27,114	13,94,262

TABLE II(a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Bindki

Reference page No. 183

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property and power apart from taxation	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1966-67	..	—	48,618	70,327	4,026	91,135	2,14,106
1967-68	..	—	57,123	58,178	3,026	90,854	2,09,181
1968-69	..	—	84,701	1,14,721	2,907	2,43,709	4,46,038
1969-70	..	—	84,372	1,15,647	8,050	2,53,125	4,61,194
1970-71	..	—	71,750	1,10,790	1,279	2,05,086	3,88,905
1971-72	..	6,196	56,883	1,40,388	—	—	4,87,067
1972-73	..	4,823	76,707	72,204	—	—	4,24,914
1973-74	..	5,828	84,746	38,954	—	—	5,06,337
1974-75	..	6,427	82,287	1,99,516	—	—	6,84,843
1975-76	..	7,064	82,393	1,45,345	—	—	7,57,107

TABLE II(b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Bindki

Reference page No. 183

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and convenience	Public instruction	Miscellaneous	Total of all other heads	Total expenditure		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1966-67	45,254	6,165	51,006	35,789	2,157	50,735	1,91,106
1967-68	53,039	10,329	53,222	53,633	3,313	30,565	2,04,101
1968-69	74,800	30,038	84,125	63,497	2,950	1,63,848	4,19,258
1969-70	70,928	13,323	81,308	90,351	7,721	90,497	3,54,178
1970-71	67,599	11,786	1,03,842	65,607	5,359	1,34,017	3,88,210
1971-72	78,473	25,379	2,22,996	1,01,117	62,898	—	4,90,863
1972-73	89,192	30,417	2,84,932	1,30,711	24,519	—	5,59,771
1973-74	86,319	24,241	3,64,117	5,527	57,125	—	5,37,329
1974-75	2,22,521	26,854	4,00,794	4,119	38,811	—	6,93,099
1975-76	1,54,059	25,083	4,00,590	5,595	72,369	—	6,57,696

TABLE III—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Khaga

Reference page No. 184

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)					
	Government grants	Receipts from taxes	Other receipts	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other expenditure	Total expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1966-67	..	7,047	3,426	5,045	15,518	4,044	3,029	11,357	726	19,956
1967-68	..	2,278	6,373	5,135	13,786	5,848	3,508	3,027	1,739	14,122
1968-69	..	10,747	4,643	12,895	28,285	5,762	3,119	433	3,654	12,968
1969-70	..	9,196	1,427	43,089	53,712	27,669	3,524	15,327	8,019	54,539
1970-71	..	16,885	3,687	43,290	63,862	32,362	7,556	706	5,844	46,469
1971-72	..	76,495	2,758	58,165	1,37,418	38,559	2,217	44,907	8,646	94,329
1972-73	..	75,649	1,825	65,939	1,43,413	45,922	18,415	20,583	86,873	1,71,793
1973-74	..	22,922	2,000	5,15,987	5,40,904	51,865	2,212	11,510	3,37,666	4,23,253
1974-75	..	78,368	6,245	3,68,910	4,53,523	85,372	4,644	1,97,669	2,22,412	5,09,497
1975-76	..	20,049	2,057	3,98,743	4,30,849	1,10,020	41,121	31,434	3,15,834	4,98,429

TABLE IV—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Kora Jahanabad
Reference page No. 184

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)					
	Receipts from taxes	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public health and convenience	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1966-67	..	1,000	3,303	4,340	710	210	100	2,161	3,181	
1967-68	..	3,520	254	9,405	3,476	312	302	2,323	6,413	
1968-69	..	569	500	4,803	3,087	1,038	295	2,662	7,082	
1969-70	..	3,393	1,020	7,998	2,725	1,411	860	2,132	7,138	
1970-71	..	5,923	194	11,992	6,570	735	225	3,631	11,161	
1971-72	..	14,980	884	48,697	8,604	—	9,880	5,287	23,771	
1972-73	..	10,071	2,144	2,22,708	36,788	—	11,076	46,532	94,396	
1973-74	..	6,073	4,738	2,78,383	75,570	—	20,854	1,82,882	2,79,306	
1974-75	..	14,485	4,449	3,58,039	1,13,675	—	498	2,23,554	4,37,727	
1975-76	..	39,979	2,266	1,50,116	84,140	—	4,958	98,798	1,87,896	

TABLE V—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Kishampur

Reference page No. 184

1	2	Receipts (in rupees)		Expenditure (in rupees)					9
		Government grants	Receipts from taxes	Other receipts	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1966-67	..	8,748	965	3	9,716	4,570	1,718	482	6,770
1967-68	..	6,248	4,305	—	10,553	4,708	4,850	1,760	11,318
1968-69	..	1,248	4,175	—	5,423	4,391	6,401	787	11,579
1969-70	..	1,07,248	5,912	—	1,13,160	4,814	170	1,03,131	1,08,115
1970-71	..	54,448	12,408	30	66,886	5,210	169	2,020	7,399
1971-72	..	22,440	7,729	—	30,169	6,311	1,076	60,125	67,512
1972-73	..	14,343	10,933	—	25,276	10,965	14,466	17,322	42,753
1973-74	..	12,459	11,511	—	23,276	12,291	20,306	1,674	34,271
1974-75	..	16,965	10,153	—	27,118	20,615	1,033	1,600	23,248
1975-76	..	14,822	15,788	90	30,700	15,687	11,062	4,420	31,169

TABLE VI(b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Zila Parishad, Fatehpur

Reference page No. 187

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total receipts
		Government grants	Education (including industrial and technical)	Medical and public health	Cattle pounds	Other sources	
1966-67	79,167	13,018	43,298	40,446	35,17,375
1967-68	65,254	11,946	37,121	40,786	37,37,772
1968-69	65,785	7,693	74,857	11,111	41,48,419
1969-70	69,465	11,414	1,18,491	1,29,781	57,16,485
1970-71	77,591	8,725	86,022	68,899	57,15,781
1971-72	69,270	3,687	75,465	5,86,500	1,01,28,899
1972-73	38,637	3,422	60,979	8,49,302	40,87,051
1973-74	—	3,567	71,603	26,73,457	30,70,195
1974-75	—	3,333	45,154	14,23,169	18,96,224
1975-76	—	6,277	49,244	8,68,486	15,20,467

TABLE VI(b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Zila Parishad, Fatehpur

Reference page No. 187

Year	General ad- ministration and collection charges	Education (including industrial and technical)	Medical and public health	Public works	Fairs and exhibitions	Total of all other heads	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1963-67	..	50,648	31,04,760	1,15,271	1,60,979	80	4,06,641
1967-68	..	55,443	32,36,526	1,16,526	1,03,239	80	1,19,162
1968-69	..	55,936	31,65,910	1,19,963	75,989	89	2,11,690
1969-70	..	74,983	45,18,223	1,20,268	1,29,369	160	1,88,740
1970-71	..	76,399	45,36,316	1,26,162	1,75,070	—	6,17,909
1971-72	..	84,830	53,70,668	1,14,792	1,59,048	—	4,82,893
1972-73	..	94,792	50,26,862	1,26,275	2,05,527	—	17,22,247
1973-74	..	1,26,123	2,05,526	1,40,439	1,78,456	—	33,01,789
1974-75	..	2,50,734	1,222	2,30,260	2,52,437	—	28,87,560
1975-76	..	2,73,271	2,396	2,22,916	6,66,734	—	3,16,664
							14,81,981

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Though no direct references to the system of education in this region in the ancient period are to be found, there is little doubt that education must have received here, as, in general all over the country, the traditional measure of patronage from the rulers. In ancient India education was sufficiently well-organised and received sincere attention from the teachers, the taught and the members of the latter's families. Discipline of the mind, soul and body, known as *Brahmacharya*, was considered an essential requisite for all during the initial stages of life. Education began at home and later continued in the *gurukulas* and *ashramas* under the guidance of learned sages and saints. Studentship began invariably with the *upanayana* or initiation ceremony in which a student had to go through a number of religious rites before proceeding to the teacher's place. Broadly, education aimed at imparting to the students a grounding in the knowledge of sacred books and subjects like mathematics, Ayurveda, grammar and *arthashastra*. The system had also as its object the inculcation, in the pupil, of the attitudes of obedience, service, and austerity. Sanskrit was mostly studied by the *Brahmanas* for religious purposes and secular education was given through the mediums of local dialects in *pathshalas*, run by private teachers and mostly attached to temples.

The inscriptions of the Hindu temples and the Jain and Buddha shrines which go back to the Gupta and post-Gupta times and the quality of the art and architecture of contemporaneous edifices prove that the people of the district in those times were educated and cultured. After the 12th century, some Muslims who had settled down in these parts set up their own *maktabs* (schools) in which education was imparted to children who were taught to read the *Quran* and acquire some knowledge of Islamic beliefs and practices besides learning other subjects. Many *maktabs* were attached to mosques and the teachers were supported by local contributions or grants from the government. Sanskrit was not a favourite subject of study during this period and it was taught in the *pathshalas*, and at the residences of *pandits*, called *gurus*.

For many years after the establishment of the British rule, *maktabs* and *pathshalas* were the only teaching institutions. They, however, received no official support and led a precarious existence. Their scope extended to imparting the rudiments of reading and writing of the Arabic, Persian or Hindi languages in addition to book-keeping and arithmetic. They were fairly numerous, for as early as 1845 there were as many as 362 such schools with 2,886 pupils. The number, however, included an English school at Fatehpur, started in 1844 and located in the cutcherry compound. The largest school was that at Khajjuha with an attendance of 123. In this school the fees were

paid by contract and were not tendered till the pupil's education was considered complete.

The first government school to be opened in the district was that at Kishanpur in 1855. By 1861, however, there were seven town or pargana schools, 54 village schools and 442 unaided indigenous schools with 5,104 pupils of whom 2,125 received education in government institutions. There was then no high school in the district, the one at Fatehpur having been founded only in 1862, when it was started as an aided anglo-vernacular school. In 1867 it was converted into a zila or high school. It was located in a building erected during 1857-58 as a barrack for the troops. The school was maintained entirely from the funds of the district board. In 1871 the number of government schools had gone up to 144 with 4,207 pupils including seven girls' schools with 99 pupils. In addition, there were nine aided and 108 unaided schools with a total attendance of 1,269. This improvement was not maintained in subsequent years, as in 1881 the number of government institutions had fallen to 107 with 3,440 pupils, all of the girls' schools having disappeared, as well as the aided institutions, while the indigenous schools numbered 203 with an attendance of 1,369.

In the next few years no material change appears to have come about and in 1901 there were only 101 schools with 4,371 pupils. In 1905 there were, in addition to the high school, 7 town schools, 139 village schools and 2 schools for girls. Further, there were 39 aided primary schools, a municipal school at Fatehpur and 115 private schools with an attendance of 1,039. The town schools were located at Fatehpur, Haswa, Hathgaon, Kishanpur, Bindki, Jahanabad and Sah. There were formerly similar schools at Husainganj, Khajuha and Mandwa, but these had been replaced by the newer institutions at Haswa, Fatehpur and Hathgaon. The standard of teaching was up to the level of the vernacular final examination. The girls' schools included the model school at Fatehpur, those at Saton, and at Deomai, while there was an aided school for girls at Kot. The majority of the village schools suffered from unsatisfactory conditions of the buildings and the excessive cost of maintenance.

The following statement gives the number of schools in 1914-15, 1920-21 and 1933-34:

Year	Primary schools			Other schools		
	Number of schools	Number of boys	Number of girls	Number of schools	Number of boys	Number of girls
1914-15	174	10,477	462	8	1,221	2
1920-21	259	13,571	1,646	10	952	—
1933-34	279	15,289	1,256	13	1,764	—

For the next few years the progress was steadily maintained. The expansion of education in the district in 1956-57 and 1959-60 is indicated in the statement given below:

Type of institutions	1956-57		1959-60	
	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of pupils
Inter colleges and high schools	11	4,523	14	5,822
Junior high schools	65	6,898	70	9,149
Training schools	1	115	2	168
Other schools	448	41,433	490	48,912

A brief account, giving the names, years of foundation and up-grading of certain important higher secondary institutions in the district is given in Statement I at the end of the chapter.

GROWTH OF LITERACY

An idea of the progress made in the sphere of education may be obtained from the returns of literacy at successive census enumerations. Statistics were first collected at the census of 1872, when it was found that 12,763 males and two females were able to read and write, the total being 1.9 per cent of the entire population. The authenticity of these figures is questionable especially in respect of females.

Considerable improvement was observed in 1881, when 2.9 per cent of the population came to be described as literate, comprising 5.6 per cent of the males and .05 per cent of the females. Since then progress has been steadily maintained. In 1891 the proportion of literate males had risen to 5.9 per cent and of females to .06 per cent.

At the census of 1901, the figure of literacy among males was 7.2 per cent a comparatively higher figure, whereas female literacy was recorded as being .07 per cent. The proportions of literate males among Hindus and Muslims were 3.64 and 4.09 per cent respectively.

The figures of male and female literacy per cent in subsequent decades were as under:

Year	Percentage of literacy	
	Male	Female
1911	5.5	0.3
1921	7.9	0.4
1931	10.2	0.8
1951	18.7	4.1
1961	27.1	5.3
1971	31.71	8.9

At the census of 1961 the extent of literacy in the total population was 16.7 per cent as against the State average of 17.7 per cent. The district then ranked 28th in literacy in the whole State. At the census of 1971 the extent of literacy in the total population of the district was 20.90 per cent as compared to the State average of 21.70 per cent.

The following statement gives details of the numbers of persons who had attained different educational levels in the urban and rural areas of the district at the census of 1961 :

Educational standards/Special qualifications	Persons	Males	Females
Urban			
Literates (without educational level)	8,409	4,819	3,590
University or post-graduate degree other than technical	35	17	18
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	31	15	16
Technical diploma not equal to degree	27	13	14
Matriculation or higher secondary	2,062	1,775	288
Primary or junior Basic	5,146	3,982	1,164
Engineering	39	19	20
Medicine	43	21	22
Agriculture	47	23	24
Veterinary and dairying	51	25	26
Technology	55	27	28
Teaching	59	29	30
Others	63	31	32
Rural			
Literates (without educational level)	1,14,148	95,435	18,713
Matriculation or above	6,134	5,992	142
Primary or junior Basic	42,466	39,495	2,971

EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

Particular emphasis is now laid on the education of members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. Students of these communities are provided with incentives like exemption from tuition fees, stipends, scholarships and financial assistance for purchase of books and stationery. Other facilities made available to them are free board and lodging and relaxation of the upper age-limit for admissions to certain educational institutions. The numbers of students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward

Classes receiving education in the junior, senior Basic and higher secondary institutions in 1975-76 were as follows:

Type of school	Scheduled Castes		Other Backward Classes	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Junior Basic	79	27	38	17
Senior Basic including higher secondary (up to class X)	1,333	67	591	126
Higher secondary (up to class XII)	1,010	7	126	9

GENERAL EDUCATION

Education now starts with the pre-junior Basic or the nursery stage and ends with the university stage or with vocational training.

Pre-junior Basic Stage

Pre-junior Basic education, which is imparted to children up to 6 years of age, is of recent growth in the district. There are 7 pre-junior Basic schools in the district, mostly of the Montessori or kindergarten type, but they leave much to be desired by way of equipment, buildings and staff. These schools, named the Nav Bhartiya at Piranpur, with 160 students, Nirankari girls' at Jwalaganj with 130 students, Saraswati Shishu Mandir with 75 students, Nutan Shiksha Mandir with 60 students, Amar Man Singh Shishu Mandir, with 50 students, Shishu Shiksha Kala Nektan, with 80 students, and the Dayanand Saraswati Shishu Shiksha Mandir, with 50 students all at Fatehpur were run by private bodies in 1974-75.

Junior and Senior Basic Stage

Basic education, also known as the Wardha scheme of education, owes its inspiration to the genius of Gandhiji and was adopted by the State Government in 1939 with certain modifications. In the district, as elsewhere in the State, Basic education consists of a course of education extending over 8 years, the junior Basic stage covering classes I to V and the senior Basic stage covering classes VI to VIII.

This scheme implies the provision of free and compulsory education by the State with the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction, and the process of education centering round some useful handicraft, enabling the child to utilise his creative energy in the initial stage of training. It was to replace the vernacular middle kind of schooling.

In order to ensure academic and administrative efficiency Basic education has been taken over by the State Government since July, 1972 under the Basic Shiksha Adhiniyam. The management of Basic schools has accordingly been transferred from the local bodies to the board of Basic education, headed by a State level director. Control at the State level is vested in the Basic

Shiksha Parishad, at the district level in the Zila Shiksha Samiti, and at the village level in the Gaon Shiksha Samiti. The district Basic education officer controls Basic education in the district.

Re-orientation Scheme

The re-orientation scheme, one of the aims of which is to train students in agriculture to create in them recognition of the dignity of labour and to improve the finances of the institutions, was introduced in the district in 1954. It was in force in 27 educational institutions of the district in 1975. Agriculture is taught as a compulsory subject in these institutions which have an area of 163 hectares of land attached to them. The teachers for these institutions are especially trained in agriculture, rural economics and veterinary science.

Higher Secondary

With the establishment of the board of high school and intermediate education, U. P., in 1921, the high school examination began to be held at the end of class X and the intermediate examination at the end of class XII. Secondary education now covers education starting after the senior Basic stage, and going up to the end of class XII. It is supervised in the district by a district inspector of schools. To encourage female education, the State Government has made girls' education free up to the high school stage, since January 1, 1965. The district had 54 boys' and 4 girls' higher secondary schools with 26,068 boys and 3,570 girls on roll in 1974-75. These institutions, except for the few which are run by the government, are under private management and receive financial aid from the government.

Statement II at the end of the chapter gives the number of junior and senior Basic and higher secondary schools and students enrolled in them from 1965-66 to 1974-75.

Higher Education

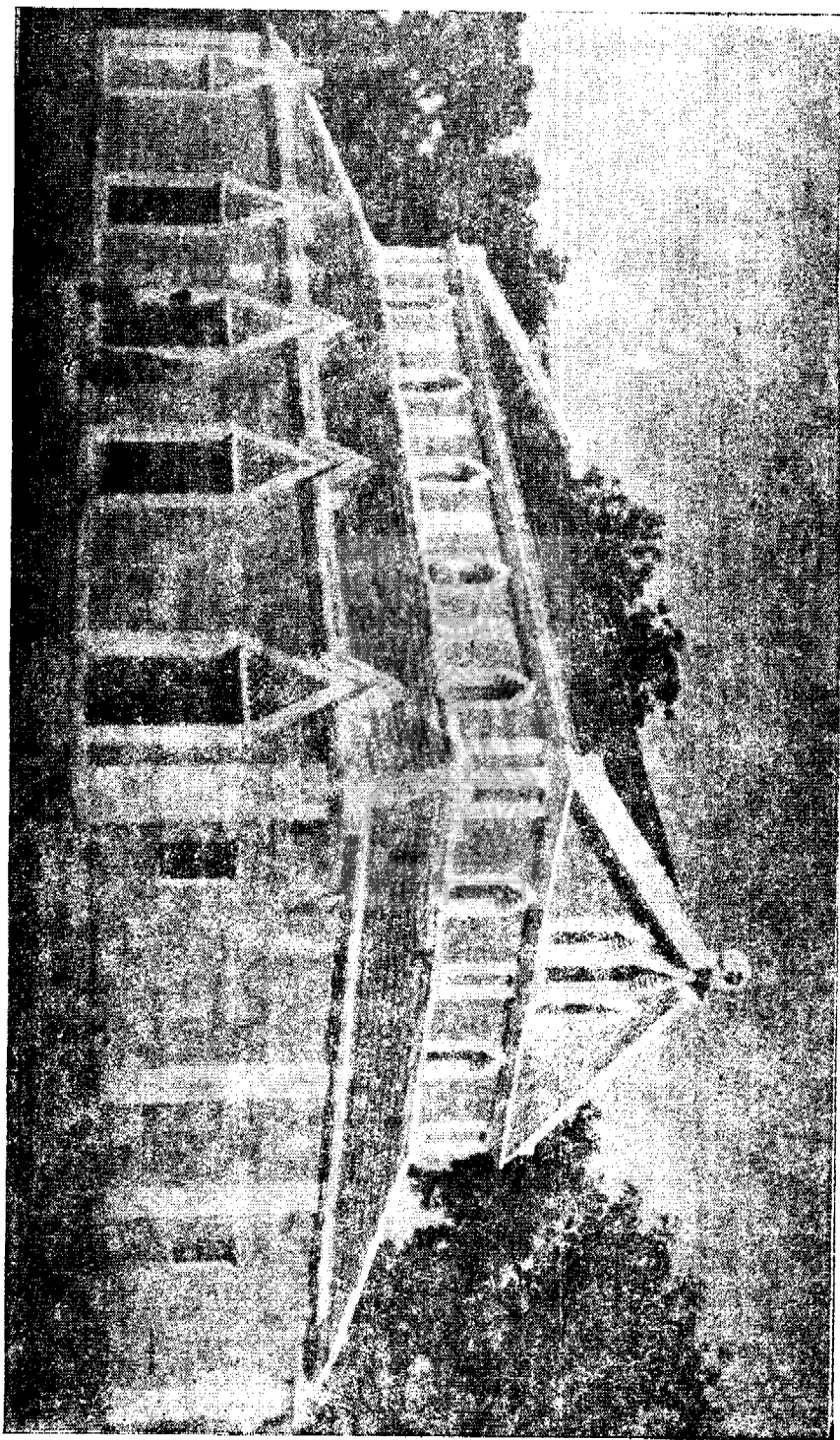
A short account of the two colleges in the district that offer facilities of higher education is given below.

The Mahatma Gandhi Degree College, Fatehpur, traces its origin to the year 1961 and offers facilities for education in arts at the degree level. The subjects taught include Hindi, English, Economics, Political Science, History and Sanskrit literature. It is affiliated to the Kanpur University. It had 11 teachers in 1974-75.

The Chheolaha Degree College, Chheolaha, was established in 1974 and offers, at present, education in arts subjects only in the degree classes. It had 4 teachers in that year. It is also affiliated to the Kanpur University. The total number of students enrolled in both the degree colleges was 100 in 1974-75.

Professional And Technical Education

Professional and technical education is provided by a few institutions in the district, mostly for teachers, mechanics and technicians. There are two government normal schools for boys and one for girls in the district. The government normal school, Fatehpur imparts training in the methods of teaching. The duration of training is one year and a certificate



C. N. I. Church, Fatehpur

is awarded after the successful completion of the prescribed training. It had 13 teachers and 160 students on roll during 1974-75. Another normal school for boys is situated at Khajuha. In 1974-75 it had 10 teachers and 100 students on roll. The basic training course unit for girls, at Fatehpur, had 5 teachers and an enrolment of 60 students. It awards the basic teacher's certificate. The training school at Fatehpur offers short-term (one month) refresher courses to the teachers. In 1974-75 there were 100 instructors at the school.

Another institution imparting professional and technical education in the district is the industrial training institute, Fatehpur. It is run by the directorate of training and employment, U. P. and imparts training in various trades such as electrical works, fitter, turner, electrical and gas welding, etc. The duration of training is from one to two years. The trainees are awarded a national trade certificate on successful completion of their training. The total enrolment in 1974-75 came to 185 students, the teaching staff having 26 members. In addition to these, a leather training institute, managed by the government for imparting training in leather processing was recently started at the district headquarters. This institution, with hostel facilities for students, provides comprehensive and systematic training, practical and theoretical, in manufacturing leather products.

Oriental Education

During 1974-75 there were 24 Arabic *madarsas* in the district. Besides, there were 17 Sanskrit *pathshalas* also in the district, particulars of which are given in the Statement III appended at the end of the chapter.

Adult Education

Adult schools are run on a voluntary basis by the education department in the development blocks. Teachers of Basic schools are appointed to teach on a part-time basis in these institutions and they are paid for it. The duration of the course is 6 months. In 1974-75 the total enrolment came to 1,984 students in the district.

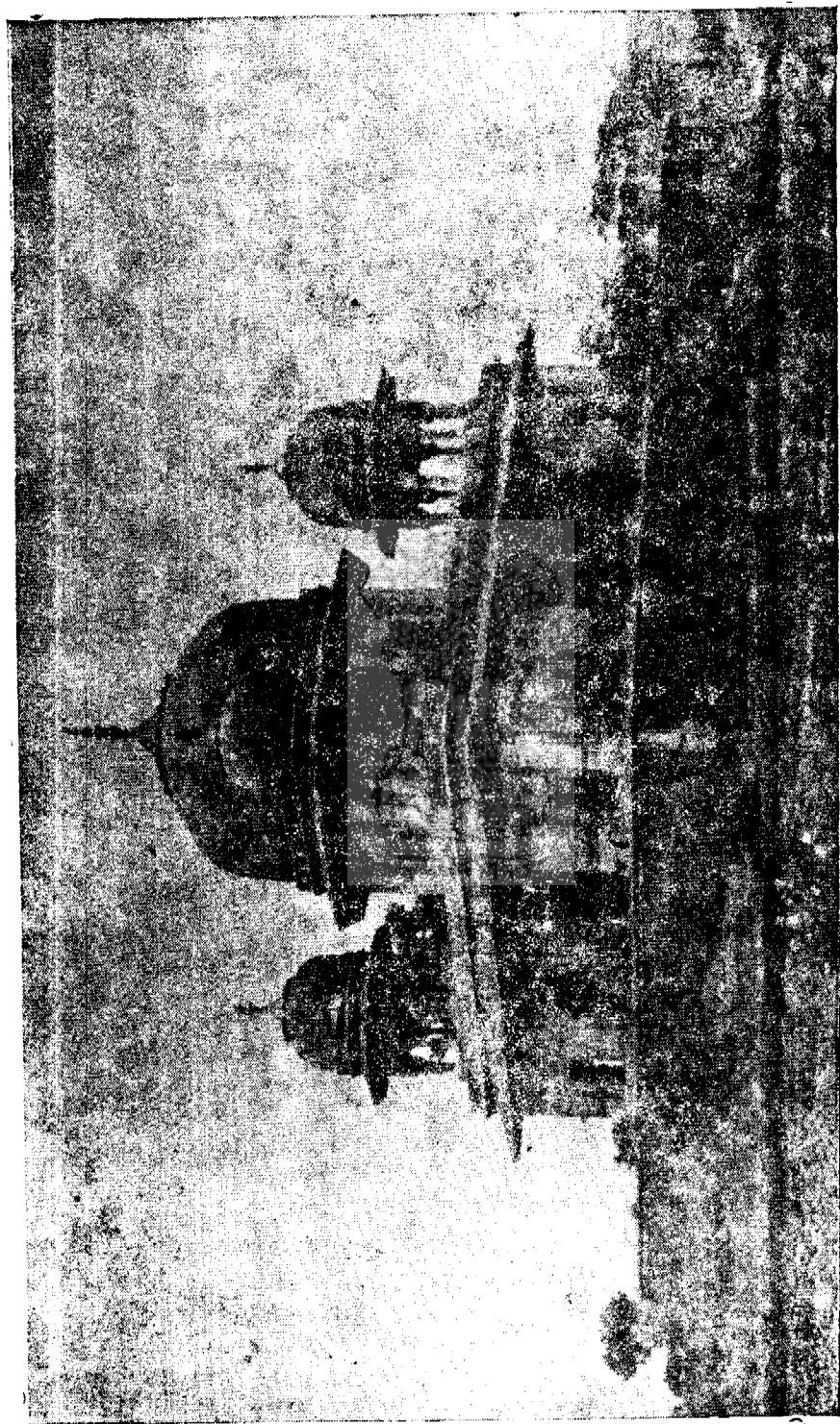
Physical Education

Physical training is compulsory in all institutions up to the senior Basic stage in the district and competitions in games and sports are organised in the rural as well as in the urban areas. Mass physical exercises and displays are the main features of the regional meet every year. Training under the auspices of the national cadet corps and the Bharat scouts and guides association is given in a number of higher secondary institutions in the district.

FINE ARTS AND MUSIC

Fine Arts

The architecture of buildings at places sacred to religion from antiquity in the district e.g. Asni, Asothar, Bahua, Bindki, Naubasta, Ren and Gunir is primarily Indian in concept whereas constructions tracing their origin to the Muslim period e.g. those at Amauli, Deomai, Fatehpur, Garhi,



Tomb of Nawab Abdus Samad, Fatehpur

Jar, Haswa, Hathgaon, Husainganj, Jafarganj, Khajuha, Kora and Malwa, largely follow the Indo-Muslim style of architecture. The principal features of a few temples e.g. the Kakora Baba temple at Bahua, probably dedicated to Mahadeo, are that the tower of the temple is of moulded bricks while the chamber below contains pillars, architraves and ceiling of carved stone. The so-called Kakora is really a recumbent statue of Narain with Lakshmi at his feet, Brahma seated on a lotus growing out of his naval and Seshnag forming a canopy over his head. Asothar is a place of great antiquity and the chief object of interest here is a brick-strewn mound near the fort. On the highest part of this mound is a small modern enclosure bearing the name of Asvatthama, the son of Drona, after whom the place is said to have been first called Asvatthamapura. This was probably the site of an ancient temple of Mahadeo, and many sculptured fragments are lying about or have been built into walls, all dating from the 9th or 10th century. On a small mound further to the south are five large stone sculptures of nude figures, called by the people the five Pandavas, but doubtless of Jain origin.

Mosques and tombs, dating back to the medieval ages, mostly follow the traditional concepts of Muslim architecture like domes and minarets. The tomb of nawab Abdus Samad Khan in Fatehpur is a heavy ill-designed structure with a cupola at each corner, equal in height to the central dome, an arrangement which produces an unpleasing effect. The tomb and mosque of nawab Baqar Ali Khan are the only other buildings of any note at the district headquarters.

A construction based on European patterns of architecture is the C. N. I. Church and town hall built in 1886. It stands with a small garden, and behind it is a masonry tank constructed at the same time. In the garden are many antiquities in the shape of sculptures and inscriptions collected from different parts of the district. Some of the paintings at Ekdala belonging to the period from the 16th to the 18th centuries are not only rich but also unique from the point of view of their content.

Folk-Songs

The seasonal folk-songs that are commonly sung in the villages are Hori or Phag in the spring, Malhar and Kajri in the rainy season and Alha which is also generally sung during the monsoon. Women have their own songs for special occasions such as Sohar, sung on the occasion of the birth of a child, marriage songs and those sung at festivals connected with the worship of gods and goddesses like Durga. Soata is sung by boys and girls in Dasahra at the time of *puja* (worship). Songs are also sung by men and women at the time of sowing the seeds in the fields in Chaitra and Asvina. In addition to these, the singing of *bhajans* in chorus to the sound of musical instruments is very popular among the inhabitants of the district. *Nautankis* and dramas based on mythology are quite often staged and attract large gatherings in the villages. *Mushairas* and Kavi-sammelans, being gatherings at which Urdu and Hindi poets respectively recite their poems, are very popular in the urban areas.

Libraries and Reading Rooms

Of the very few libraries in the district, the public library located at the district headquarters is managed by the municipal board, Fatehpur. It

had a collection of 10,461 books and subscribed to 41 periodicals and magazines in 1975-76. The Janta library, Fatehpur, is the second largest storehouse of books. It contains 4,635 books and contributed to 34 periodicals and magazines in 1975-76. The Adarsh Janta library, Jahanabad, is housed in a small building and is managed by a committee. It had 99 books and 5 periodicals and magazines were subscribed to by it in 1975-76. The Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Amauli, with 282 books and 6 periodicals and magazines in 1975-76 is another notable collection of books. In addition to these, there were other libraries and reading rooms in schools and colleges.

MEN OF LETTERS

The area constituting the present district of Fatehpur has been associated with some notable and outstanding men of letters (of Sanskrit, Urdu, Arabic and Persian) and a brief account of some of the notable ones is being given below.

In the former days, there were several poets and litterateurs who won for themselves considerable reputation. Among these mention may be made of Narhari Sahai of Asni, who flourished about 1550 and obtained the gift of Asni from the emperor Akbar. His son, Hari Nath, also acquired some literary fame, and a descendant named Thakur, who lived about the middle of the 17th century, wrote a number of short poems. Raja Bhagwant Rai of Asothar was not only a poet himself, but was a great patron of literature, collecting around him several persons of local fame, such as Bhudhar of Asothar, Shimbhunath Misra, and Shiam Lal of Jahanabad. His nephew Bhawani Singh, patronized the poet Sarang of Asothar, and his descendant, Kamta Prasad of Lakhpura, born in 1858, wrote in Sanskrit, Prakrit, Persian and Hindi. Other names connected with this district are those of Santon, a Brahman of Bindki, born in 1777; Mitu Das of Harchandpur, born in 1844, the author of numerous Vedantic verses; Raghunath Das of Paintepur, who turned a fakir and went to Ajodhya, where he wrote a number of hymns in praise of Rama; and Niyaz Fatehpuri, the editor of 'Nigar' (An Urdu magazine) translated Tagore's *Gitanjali* into Urdu. Some of his novels and works such as *Ek Shair ka Anjam* and *Gahwari-i-Tamuddun* are notable. The famous local poets, who inspired the national freedom struggle through their patriotic compositions are Shayam Lal Gupta 'Parshad' and Sohan Lal Dwivedi. The former composed the famous national song "*Jhandu Ooncha Rahe Hamara*". Sohan Lal Dwivedi, the eminent Hindi poet, was born in 1905 at Bindki. He is a prolific writer of great versatility, producing lyrics, epics, dramas, stories and the like with great ease and facility. He also took an active part in the national movement. He has written many books, some of the important publications being, *Vishpan*, *Kunal*, *Chetna*, *Balbharati* and *Sat Kahaniyan*. In addition to these, he has also edited the *Gandhi Abhinandan Granth*.

STATEMENT I
Higher Secondary Schools

Reference page no. 201

Name of Institution		Year of foundation	Year of up-grading
Anglo Sanskrit Inter College, Fatehpur	.. ..	1940	1950
Asoka Inter College, Sankha	.. ..	1948	1959
Aryavart Inter College, Bhaisauli	.. ..	..	..
Bahua Inter College, Bahua	.. ..	1959	1968
Baldeo Giri Inter College, Amauli	.. ..	1952	1970
Chandra Bhan Inter College, Damapur	.. ..	1956	1971
Dayanand Inter College, Bindki	.. ..	1951	1966
Dhata Inter College, Dhata	.. ..	1947	1965
Gramodyogik Inter College, Bharsawn	.. ..	..	..
Government Girls' Inter College, Fatehpur	.. ..	..	..
Government Boys' College, Fatehpur	.. ..	..	..
Government Girls' Inter College, Bindki	.. ..	..	..
Gandhi Inter College, Jahanabad	.. ..	..	1971
Belai Inter College, Belai	.. ..	..	..
Janta Inter College, Chheolaha	.. ..	1965	1971
Janta Inter College, Ghazipur	.. ..	..	..
Jai Ram Singh Inter College, Gurgaula	.. ..	1948	1960
Janhitkari Inter College, Khaga	.. ..	1964	1973
Lalauli Inter College, Lalauli	.. ..	..	..
Muslim Inter College, Fatehpur	.. ..	1939	1957
Nehru Inter College, Bindki	.. ..	1948	1955
Purushottama Inter College, Khajuha	.. ..	1948	1966
Sarvoday Inter College, Asothar	.. ..	1965	1973
Sri Shukdeo Inter College, Khaga	.. ..	1952	1960
Sarvoday Inter College, Kishanpur	.. ..	1953	1970
Udya Saran Singh Inter College, Jahanabad	.. ..	1951	1962

STATEMENT II
General Education

Reference Page no. 204

Year	Junior Basic				Senior Basic				Higher Secondary			
	Schools		Students		Schools	Students		Boys	Schools		Students	
			Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1965-66	..	80,201	46,345	105	10,104	1,327	35	3	16,230	1,528		
1966-67	..	82,119	47,803	105	10,442	1,729	35	3	17,128	1,611		
1967-68	..	84,233	49,334	105	10,724	1,973	35	3	18,340	1,693		
1968-69	..	83,948	53,063	129	11,827	2,489	34	3	19,955	1,727		
1969-70	..	87,250	54,732	128	12,784	4,253	38	4	22,451	2,176		
1970-71	..	97,165	59,093	142	15,065	5,203	41	4	23,931	2,439		
1971-72	..	1,00,933	62,961	159	17,828	7,053	48	4	28,899	2,721		
1972-73	..	1,04,166	64,842	159	19,863	7,281	50	4	31,409	3,201		
1973-74	..	1,06,720	65,305	160	19,790	7,589	54	4	34,771	3,793		
1974-75	..	1,07,915	65,095	163	18,684	1,612	54	4	26,068	3,570		

STATEMENT III

*List of maktab and pathshala**Reference Page no. 1*

Name of institution	Number of teachers	Examinations
1	2	3
Arable		
Maktab, Prarambhik Pathashala, Haswa ..	3	Kamil
Maktab, Jamurawan	1	Do.
Maktab, Bhawanpur, Nadaura ..	1	Do.
Maktab, Lalauli	1	Do.
Maktab, Gora	1	Do.
Maktab, Gauri Anwra	1	Do.
Maktab, Ghota	1	Do.
Maktab, Bahrapur	1	Do.
Maktab, Jigni	1	Do.
Maktab, Billanda	1	Do.
Maktab, Mandwa	1	Do.
Maktab, Gaunti	1	Do.
Maktab, Awajipur	1	Do.
Maktab, Katra Qasimpur	1	Do.
Maktab, Kora Sadat	2	Do.
Maktab, Khakhreru	2	Do.
Maktab, Sarai Idrees	2	Do.
Maktab, Arayan	2	Do.
Maktab, Hathgaon	5	Do.
Maktab, Hakimpur Malwan	2	Do.
Maktab, Kora	3	Do.
Maktab, Kishunpur	1	Do.
Maktab, Dariyapur	3	Do.
Maktab, Mohori	1	Do.

1	2	3
Sanskrit		
Sri Rasa Bihari Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Joniha ..	2	Prathama and Madhyama
Sri Bhagwat Mandal, Ghata ..	2	Do.
Adarsha Rishikul Brahmacharyashram, Devari ..	1	Do.
Balpuri Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Hathgaon ..	1	Do
Brahmeshwar Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Naubasta Begaon	2	Do.
Pagleshwar Sanskrit Vidyalaya ..	2	Do.
Munikul Sanskrit Pathshala, Bara ..	1	Do.
Bhartiya Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Baraicha ..	2	Do.
Balokgiri Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Raipur ..	2	Do.
Vidya Bhusan Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Amauli ..	3	Do.
Sri Ram Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Brahmanpur Madasarai	2	Do.
Sanskrit Martand Vidyalaya, Bindki ..	2	Do.
Phalgungiri Sanskrit Pathshala, Kishunpur ..	2	Do,
Brahma Mahavidyalaya, Swamibagh Garhi, Vijaipur	3	Do.
Sri Narain Naga Nirankari Adarsh Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Fatehpur	3	Do.
Anand Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Bela Mawai ..	5	Prathama, Madhyama, Uttama, Acharya and Shastri
Sri Kantha Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Kondar Mahakhara	9	Do.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Medical Facilities in Early Times

No direct information is available about the medical facilities provided in early times in the district. The ancient physician, in most cases a quack, priest and *ojha* (sorcerer) all in one, provided ready and cheap succour to the physically, no less than to the mentally or spiritually, ailing humanity in the rural areas of the district. Disease was then often and continues even now, in some cases, to be attributed to sins, crimes, vices and infringements of natural and religious laws and the cure prescribed was the offering of prayers, for instance to the goddess of smallpox, Shitala Mata, making animal sacrifices, and observance of fasts and various other modes of appeasement of deities and supernatural powers with the help of the local *ojha*.

Ayurveda, the science of life and longevity, is one of the earliest known systems of medicine practised in the district for treating physical ailments. The *Ramayana*, the *Mahabharata* and other scriptures and the folk-lore are replete with the sagas of Ashwini Kumars, the twins and renowned physicians of the Hindu Gods and Dhanyantari, the first earthly medicine-giver. The physicians in the early days were known as *vaid*s and used herbal and other medicines. They were said to have been acquainted with the difficult and delicate art of surgery and practised *Ayurveda* as a religious and spiritual duty and generally charged no fees from their patients. People in affluent circumstances and of charitable disposition extended financial help to such physicians and looked after their material needs and comforts out of piety and religious duty. The people had an awareness of the importance of personal hygiene and the religious customs of the many enjoins on their followers a strict maintenance of personal cleanliness, the taking of the daily bath and washing of the hands and feet before meals, etc. The habitations of people suffering from infectious diseases were disinfected by fumigation, the leaves of certain medicinal trees such as the nim (*Azadirachta indica*) being burnt for this purpose.

About the thirteenth century, the Muslims introduced the Unani system of medicine in this region when they settled down at Fatehpur. The practitioners of this system of medicine were called *hakims* but the system does not appear to have gained much ground and remained confined to the towns, the usual habitat of the Muslim aristocracy. In medieval times a crude form of surgery was also practised by the *jarrahs* who were more or less quacks.

In the nineteenth century when the British rulers came into power, they brought with them to the district the allopathic or the western system of medicine which has gradually gained popularity, mainly because of the patronage given to it by the alien rulers. In the earlier stages, measures such as vaccination or inoculation were frowned upon by the people and even today vaccination has not been made compulsory in the rural areas of the

district. The British rulers started opening allopathic hospitals and dispensaries, and the first such hospital was established some time after 1857 at Fatehpur. In 1881, a district hospital too was opened at the same place. Close to it was the Dufferin hospital for women, opened in 1893, under the management of a lady doctor. This institution received a grant-in-aid from the government and also received contributions from the public. Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining adequate financial support for it, largely owing to the comparative absence of wealthy residents. It was closed in 1905, but was reopened as a charitable dispensary some time later. In addition to these, there were the departmental dispensaries maintained at the district jail and in the police lines. Outside the district headquarters there were only two branch dispensaries, at Bindki and Khaga. The canal department maintained a small dispensary at Daryamau. The indigenous Ayurvedic system of medicine, however, continued to flourish even after the introduction of the allopathic system of medicine, despite lack of official patronage and financial support.

After Independence the government opened many hospitals, dispensaries, primary health centres and maternity centres at different places in the district and at present there are 8 allopathic hospitals and 13 allopathic, 3 homoeopathic and 7 Ayurvedic dispensaries in the district.

Vital Statistics

An examination of the vital statistics of the district shows that the death-rate in normal years is lower than the birth-rate, with the result that the population is on the increase, even though the district is not as salubrious as many other parts of the State. The registration of deaths and births was attempted, for the first time, a few years after 1857, but the returns of the early years were most unreliable, and it was not till 1871 that an improved system of registration was introduced. Even then the effect of this improvement did not become apparent for several years, since the recorded death-rate in 1877-78, a year of famine, was lower than what was returned at any subsequent time.

From 1881 to 1890 the average death-rate was 37 per mille—a very high figure as compared with other districts. Between 1891 and 1900 the annual mortality averaged 34.64 per thousand; but during the five years from 1901 to 1905 it had risen to 39.81 per thousand. This increase was for the most part due to the out-break of plague. In 1908, there was a further rise in the mortality rate and it came to 59.43 but in the following two years the rate per thousand came down to 38. In 1911 there was again a rise and the rate was 40.78 per thousand but till 1916 there was a tendency of fall in the death-rate. In 1919 there was a further rise and the death-rate came to 54.54 per mille owing to the epidemic of cholera. The death-rate between 1922 and 1933 averaged 19.55 per thousand. During the period from 1941 to 1950, the highest death-rate was 21.6 per thousand, in 1943, and the lowest was 11.4, in 1946. During the decade 1950-60 the maximum number of deaths was 7,967 in 1958 and the minimum, 7,110, in 1960.

During the decade from 1891 to 1900 the number of births averaged 36.95 per thousand. In 1902, it rose to 47.21 per mille and till 1905 it remained about the same with slight fluctuations. In 1906, the birth-rate came

down to 37.68 per mille and in 1909, it fell further to 31.27 per thousand. In 1913 it again rose to 49.85 per thousand. Between 1922 and 1933 the average birth-rate was 32 per thousand. During the period from 1941 to 1950, the maximum birth-rate per thousand was 34.7 in 1941, while the minimum was 20.1 per thousand, in 1948. During the decade 1950-60 the maximum birth-rate was 16,504 in 1956, and the minimum, 13,842 per thousand, in 1960.

The following statement gives the total number of births and deaths from 1971 to 1975:

Year	Number of births	Number of deaths
1971	11,759	3,669
1972	14,268	5,243
1973	12,456	5,080
1974	13,379	4,242
1975	10,731	3,620

Infant Mortality

Mortality among children below one year of age was very high in the past, mainly due to lack of adequate maternity and child welfare services. From 1941 to 1950 the figures of infant deaths averaged about 2,708 every year. In the fifties the maximum infant mortality was 2,114 in 1951 while the minimum was 1,208, in 1957. The position has vastly improved in recent years, the figures being as follows:

Year	Number of infant deaths
1971	257
1972	303
1973	291
1974	281
1975	270

DISEASES

Common Diseases

Among the diseases that occur in the district are mainly fevers with varying symptoms, diarrhoea, dysentery, respiratory diseases, cholera, plague and smallpox.

Fever—Fever includes malaria, typhoid, influenza and other ailments that are accompanied by a large number of unidentified and undiagnosed

symptoms marked by great bodily heat and quickening of the pulse. It is responsible for a large number of deaths in the district, as elsewhere in the State.

From 1881 to 1890, fever accounted for 74.5 per cent of the total number of deaths recorded, while from 1901 to 1905, it was responsible only for 60.3 per cent of the deaths. In the first decade of the present century the worst epidemic occurred in 1908 and took a toll of 24,992 lives. This trend continued with some variations in the second decade also and the highest number of deaths was 27,433 in 1919. In 1928, there was a heavy decrease and the number of deaths came down to 5,984. In 1931, the number of deaths was 12,336.

Between 1941 and 1950, the highest number of deaths from fever was 14,320, in 1943, and the lowest number of such deaths was 7,664, in 1941. Again between 1951 and 1960, the maximum number of deaths from fever came down to 6,422, in 1958, and the minimum to 3,691, in 1960. With the improvement of medical and health services, deaths from fever have declined in recent years as the following statement indicates:

Year	Number of deaths from fever
1970	394
1971	214
1972	572

Diarrhoea and Dysentery—These diseases occur in the form of bowel and stomach complaints. The incidence of these diseases is attributed mostly to insanitary conditions and unsatisfactory supply of drinking water. Sometimes dysentery is the result of malarial fever also. With the strict enforcement of sanitary measures such as disinfecting and cleaning of wells and drinking water sources, the incidence of these diseases has declined. In the last decade of the last century, the highest number of deaths from bowel complaints was 3,068 in 1897, and the lowest was 184 in 1893. During the years 1901 to 1910, the highest mortality was 760 in 1903, and in the second decade of this century, the maximum number of deaths was 188 in 1920. In the third decade, the maximum figure was 158 in 1930. In the forties the maximum figure was 275 in 1947, while the minimum was 66 in 1941; and in the decade 1950—60 the highest mortality was 412 in 1957 and the lowest was 254 in 1960. The number of deaths due to bowel disorders in the years 1970 to 1972 is given below:

Year	Number of deaths from bowel complaints
1970	16
1971	17
1972	141

Respiratory Diseases—These diseases are usually not the immediate cause of death in the district but they often cause temporary or permanent infirmity and in some cases even premature death. In 1941, as many as 304 persons died of these diseases in this district, and the figure rose to 310 in 1950, the maximum in this decade. In the fifties the number of deaths increased from 226 in 1951 to 448 in 1956. The mortality figures in the years 1970 to 1972 were as below :

Year	Number of deaths from respiratory diseases
1970	133
1971	93
1972	437

Epidemics

Epidemics of cholera, plague and smallpox usually account for a high incidence of death. It is the primary duty of the local self-governing bodies, particularly municipalities, to take steps to control such epidemics and the medical officers of these local bodies, assisted by the health and sanitary staff, are responsible for taking suitable steps to check the spread of these epidemics in the areas under their jurisdiction, and when these epidemics break out they take immediate curative and ameliorative measures as well. All deputy chief medical officers assisted by a team of qualified and trained persons are responsible for taking necessary steps to prevent and control the epidemics in the rural areas under their charge. The district magistrate is empowered under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, to adopt measures to check the spread of epidemics in the district, to remove patients to hospitals, to disinfect the localities, to close schools and colleges and to evacuate infected houses and localities. Cases of cholera, plague and smallpox are reported to the deputy chief medical officer by the *pradhan* (president) or *up-pradhan* (vice-president) of the *gaon sabhas* in the villages. Since 1951, it has become obligatory also for the head of the household to report the occurrence of these diseases.

Cholera—Next in importance to fever is cholera, which has never been absent from the district. This disease mostly occurs in a single annual wave which usually appears in March-April, suddenly increases in May and reaches its peak in June. Fairs and festivals are the starting point for it. The worst epidemic of cholera was seen in 1886 when it carried off 2,277 victims. This was eclipsed, however, in 1888, when the mortality reached the unusual figure of 4,782 persons. It again visited the district in 1901 and 1905 when 1,723 and 308 fatal cases respectively were reported. Between 1906 and 1933, it took the form of epidemic twice in 1907 and 1908 when the number of deaths reported were 20,853 and 24,992 respectively. Subsequent visitations of cholera were not so severe up to 1941. It reappeared in 1942, 1943, 1945 and 1948 and took 1,141 and 982 and 502 and 300 lives in these years respectively. Between 1951 and 1960 it broke out only in 1958, claiming 47

lives. After 1960, only stray cases were reported. It reappeared, however, in 1972 when 79 cases were reported.

Plague—Plague first made its appearance in 1902. The number of deaths in that year was 344 and in the following two years it was 972 and 2,177 respectively. One of the first places to be infected was the market town of Bindki, and then the disease spread along the railway and afterwards extended north and south up to the river borders in the winter of 1904. The first preventive measures were the disinfection of houses and the encouragement of improved sanitation, they failed to check the spread of plague. In course of time, when official interference was withheld, the people in general began to realize that the only sure preventive course was evacuation, on the appearance of dead rats. Individual efforts to stop plague by destroying rats had been successful, but so far the public had not profited by these examples, owing generally to the aversion on the part of the Hindu population to taking life in any form, and to the belief that the rats merely served as a warning. The year 1905 again saw the ravages of plague which took 8,370 lives. The epidemic reappeared in the district in the years 1907, 1911, and 1923 when 3,773, and 2,734 and 1,525 fatal cases respectively were reported. Till 1945 only stray cases occurred in the district and in 1947, 1948, 1949 and 1951 the cases numbered 775, and 666, and 227 and 144 respectively. In the sixties and seventies no such case was reported in the district.

Smallpox—Smallpox is now rare in the district and for the last 20 years there has been no epidemic of any magnitude. In former days the ravages caused by this disease were very extensive, but they have now been completely checked by the adoption of wide-spread vaccination against the disease. Vaccination has now been carried on for nearly a century and it has steadily increased in popularity. The average mortality from 1886 to 1905 barely exceeded 60 persons annually, and all but 179 of the deaths from smallpox during this period occurred in six years. The last great epidemic was that of 1884-85, when no fewer than 6,067 persons were carried off by the smallpox—a figure equivalent to over 19 per cent of the total mortality of that year. It again visited the district in 1903 when 165 cases were reported. In the second decade of this century the maximum number of deaths from smallpox was 46 in 1913. The year 1933 again saw the ravages of the epidemic which took 204 lives in the district. In the fifth decade the highest mortality from this epidemic was 713 in 1950. Between 1951 and 1960 the maximum loss of lives was 430 in 1951. Now only very few cases are reported in the district and there has been an appreciable decrease in mortality from the disease during the last ten years after the launching of the national smallpox eradication programme.

Other Diseases—Leprosy, tuberculosis, cancer, diphtheria, bronchitis, gastro-enteritis, enlarged spleen and pneumonia are among the other diseases responsible for deaths in the district. Recourse has been taken in the last three decades to mass B. C. G. vaccinations for the prevention of tuberculosis and special curative treatment in the T. B. hospital in the district and in T. B. clinics to combat the menace. Leprosy is decidedly uncommon here and the origin of the disease is still a matter of conjecture. Treatment for leprosy is provided in the local leprosy hospital. Blindness appears to be on the decrease, the number of persons afflicted having declined in the last two decades—

a phenomenon which is doubtless due in part to the comparative immunity enjoyed by the district from smallpox.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH ORGANISATION

Organisational Set-up

The medical and public health departments in the State were amalgamated in 1948 and a directorate of medical and health services was created which controlled the allopathic, the Ayurvedic and the Unani systems of medicine. In July, 1961, a separate directorate was created for the effective supervision and propagation of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine.

Formerly the civil surgeon and the district medical officer of health, respectively, headed the medical and public health organisations in the urban and rural areas of the district. In July 1973, the departments of medical and public health were reorganised in the State, the posts of the civil surgeon and the district medical officer of health were abolished and a chief medical officer was appointed in the district. He heads the entire medical, public health and family welfare set-up in the district. He is assisted by three deputy chief medical officers.

The municipal medical officer of health is responsible for public health activities within the municipal area. The rural area has been divided among the three deputy chief medical officers for supervising entire medical health and family welfare work and the primary health centres. Special programmes like drives against malaria, filaria, etc., are looked after by separate officers who are directly responsible to their respective programme officers at the State level.

Hospitals

The following statement gives some relevant details about the government (aided or managed) hospitals in the district in the year 1976:

Name of hospital	Staff		Number of beds		Number of patients treated	
	doctor	others	For male	For female	in-door	out-door
District Hospital, Fatehpur	7	48	94	14	3,423	31,400
Women's Hospital, Fatehpur	2	17	—	30	2,475	7,686
Police Hospital, Fatehpur	1	6	14	—	142	1,357
P. A. C. Hospital, Fatehpur	1	5	20	—	165	5,194
Jail Hospital, Fatehpur	1	1	34	—	237	3,982
Eye Hospital, Fatehpur	1	7	12	8	260	5,115
L. L. Broadwell Hospital, Fatehpur	2	33	11	29	1,280	16,212
T. B. Clinic, Fatehpur	2	19	10	—	—	2,284

Dispensaries

Allopathic—The following table gives some details about the government allopathic dispensaries in the district in the year 1975:

Name or location of dispensary	Staff		Number of beds		Number of persons treated	
	doctors	others	For male	For female	in-door	out-door
Civil dispensary, Bindki	1	6	6	—	142	15,517
Female dispensary, Bindki	1	5	—	6	166	3,239
Female dispensary, Khaga	1	5	—	6	40	2,079
Chandpur	1	3	—	—	—	4,287
Jajmaiya	1	3	4	—	53	8,392
Digharwa	1	3	4	—	62	3,812
Jafarganj	1	3	4	—	—	6,035
Bhaisauli	1	3	4	—	27	3,534
Gazipur	1	3	4	—	114	7,685
Kusumbhi	1	3	4	—	—	2,153
Mawai	1	3	4	—	17	3,106
Sawat	1	3	4	—	—	2,730
Kora Jahanabad	1	4	4	—	86	7,811

The following statement gives details about the homoeopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries functioning in the district in the year 1975:

Location of dispensary	Staff		Number of beds		Number of persons treated	
	doctor	others	For male	For female	in-door	out-door
<i>Homoeopathic—</i>						
Asni	1	3	—	—	—	1,431
Sakha	1	3	—	—	—	1,222
Sheorajpur	1	3	—	—	—	1,527
<i>Ayurvedic—</i>						
Sultangarh	1	1	—	—	—	3,969
Mauhar	1	1	—	—	—	3,613
Husainganj	1	1	—	—	—	7,634
Jorihan	1	1	—	—	—	3,481
Bakewar	1	1	—	—	—	2,922
Kora Kanak	1	1	—	—	—	4,607
Kishunpur	1	1	—	—	—	5,353
<i>Unani—</i>						
Gaunti	1	1	—	—	—	4,397
Lalauli	1	1	—	—	—	—
Khakreru	1	1	—	—	—	—

Primary Health Centres

In order to extend medical facilities to and improve the health standards of the people in the rural areas, the government has established primary health centres at the headquarters of every development block of the district. There were 13 such centres in 1975. Each centre is manned by a medical officer, who is assisted by paramedical and health staff consisting of pharmacists, health inspectors, health visitors, smallpox inspectors and supervisors and family planning workers. Each centre has under it an allopathic dispensary and also a four-bed ward for in-door patients, a maternity and child welfare centre at its headquarters and a few sub-maternity centres at different places in the development block. The following statement gives the location and the number of patients treated at these centres, each of which is run by 2 doctors and 3 other members of the staff, and has 2 male and 2 female beds.

Location of primary health centre	No. of patients treated	
	in-door	out-door
Amauli	15	16,319
Doomai	—	3,210
Khajuha	33	7,889
Gopalganj	103	9,308
Bhitaara	—	11,052
Telyani	13	3,909
Bahua	103	9,308
Asothar	—	2,981
Haswa	—	7,782
Khaga	49	6,787
Hathgaon	17	9,231
Vijaipur	28	12,207
Dhata	2	4,236

Maternity and Child Welfare

To meet the high rate of infant mortality due chiefly to the non-availability of proper medical aid and advice, lack of knowledge and sanitary conditions, greater efforts are now being made to supply these deficiencies and closer attention is paid to the infants and expectant mothers through a net work of maternity and child health centres started in the district in 1965. All the primary health centres have maternity and child welfare centres too attached to them and look after three more subcentres each in the interior areas.

There were 13 such centres and 39 subcentres, in the district in 1975. The trained staff, consisting of midwives and *daïs*, of the maternity and the child welfare centres renders advice and aid not only at the centres but pays domiciliary visits as well, ante-natal and post-natal care being taken till the child attains the age of five years. The following statement gives the locations of the existing maternity and child welfare centres and subcentres in the district.

Location of maternity and child welfare centre	Location of sub-centre
Amauli	Jajmaiya, Dabsaura, Argal
Asothar	Kaudar, Tekaro, Churiyani
Khaga	Sailai, Allipur Bhadar, Sultanpur Ghosh
Gopalganj	Aung, Kutiya, Dogh
Blitaura	Naugaon, Dhokaula, Chitosapur
Tolyani	Koranai, Jagatpur, Burmatpur
Bahua	Banrasi, Korkinak, Karsawan
Deomai	Khadra, Madhopur, Mathurapur
Haswa	Aurai, Behrampur, Semro
Khajuba	Jilaana, Pooredan, Hasilkheda
Hathgaon	Etauli, Chivlaha, Samvat
Vijaipur	Sethiyani, Kishunpur, Khakharedu
Dhata	Kot, Ataalo, Dharvasipur

Family Welfare

The excessive increase in population during the last few decades has been causing serious concern to the government. The gains which accrue from the implementation of the Five-year Plans are nearly nullified by the increase in the population. With a view to arrest this abnormal growth of population, the family welfare scheme was introduced in the district in the closing years of the fifties of this century. In 1965, concrete steps were taken to popularise the concept of a small family through films, playcards, posters and by personal contact and persuasion. The chief medical officer is in charge of the entire family welfare programme and set-up in the district. At present the programme is implemented through the family welfare centres, attached to every primary health centre, supervised by the medical officer in charge of the centre. Mobile teams functioning under the care of a male doctor who performs vasectomy operations and a lady doctor who undertakes I. U. C. D. and tubectomy work also exist in the district to facilitate family welfare work.

The statement given below indicates the achievements in family welfare work from 1970-71 to 1974-75:

Year	Number of sterilizations	Number of loops inserted
1970-71	2,034	910
1971-72	1,092	690
1972-73	6,826	358
1973-74	397	1,162
1974-75	761 ^W	1,455

Vaccination

A large number of deaths used to occur on account of smallpox in the early times as the people were averse to any medical treatment and to vaccination but gradually they began to realise the benefits of vaccination. The work of vaccination was intensified since 1963, when the national small-pox eradication programme was launched in the district.

The following statement gives the number of persons vaccinated in the district from 1970 to 1974:

Year	Total number of persons vaccinated
1970	1,67,171
1971	23,829 J
1972	53,490 J
1973	2,30,433
1974	2,34,248

The National Malaria Eradication Programme

This programme was taken up here in the year 1958-59, when the district was divided into two parts, the hyper-endemic and hypo-endemic areas, and taken through four phases of work viz., the preparatory, attack, consolidation and maintenance phases. In the preparatory phase, arrangements were made for housing the unit, the recruitment and training of its personnel and the storage of its materials and equipment. In the second phase, D. D. T. spray operations were carried out in all human dwellings and cattle sheds, twice a year. In the third phase, proceedings for exercising surveillance were launched in the district and were carried out concurrently with spray operations. House-visitors visited the dwelling places twice a month in search of

fever cases, the blood slides of fever cases detected were collected and presumptive treatment administered. The attack phase remained in operation in the district from 1958 to 1964, when some parts of the district entered into the consolidation phase. In 1965, the entire district entered the last phase. In the maintenance phase the national malaria eradication programme became part of the district health scheme and is now under the over all charge of the chief medical officer. The incidence of malaria during the three years ending 1975 is given in the following statement:

Year	Number of blood samples examined	Number of malaria cases detected
1973	66,985	1,112
1974	89,131	6,097
1975	1,11,819	17,932

Prevention of Food and Drug Adulteration

The chief medical officer is the licensing authority for food and drug distribution in the district. The municipal officers of health in their municipalities are responsible for this job in the urban areas.

The following statement gives the number of samples collected, those found adulterated and prosecutions launched during the years 1971 to 1975:

Year	Number of samples collected	Number of samples found adulterated	Number of prosecutions launched
1971	413	104	104
1972	265	62	62
1973	412	87	87
1974	305	87	82
1975	503	137	137

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR WELFARE

After the attainment of Independence the government, following the pattern of the management of a welfare State, chalked out many schemes to make better provision to ensure the well-being of the working classes and to create a climate congenial to the steady growth and proper development of the less affluent sections of society. The labour welfare programmes aim at guaranteeing for the workers minimum wages, social security, like State insurance, security for old age, collective bargaining through recognised trade unions, medical and maternity facilities, regulated working hours, leave and holidays, payment of bonus, award of compensation in cases of death or injury, healthy conditions for work and recreation, personal safety and convenience and as far as possible, securing for them necessities like canteens and houses, and, facilities like holiday homes. Labour participation in management is the latest addition to what is considered desirable to be secured for the workers.

The district falls in the Kanpur region of the State labour department. Within the district, the labour inspector stationed at the district headquarters looks after the due administration and enforcement of the labour laws, including launching of prosecutions for their infringement, enforcement of labour welfare schemes and provides liaison between the employees and the employers in the district. The factories inspector inspects factories to ensure the proper enforcement of the various statutes like the Factories Act and the Payment of Wages Act and takes suitable action against the erring employers. There are 16 boilers in the district which are supervised by the inspector of boilers.

The State and Central Governments have passed a number of laws for the benefit of labourers and their families and to protect their interests. The government has taken greater interest in promoting the welfare of the workers in the post-Independence period. A number of laws had, however, been passed earlier also to serve the same object, like the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Employment of Children Act, 1938, the U. P. Maternity Benefits Act, 1947, and the Industrial Employment Act, 1946. The Acts passed after 1947, and enforced in the district include the U. P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Factories Act, 1948, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, the U. P. Industrial Establishments (National Holidays) Act, 1961, the U. P. Dookan Evam Vaniya Adhishthan Adhiniyam, 1962, and the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

In 1975, as many as 949 inspections under the provisions of these Acts were made and 113 prosecutions were launched. The numbers of inspections

made, and prosecutions started under the various Acts are given in the following table:

Act	Number of inspections	Number of prosecutions
Factories Act	25	3
Payment of Wages Act	—	—
Minimum Wages Act	166	21
Dookan and Vanijya Adhishthan Adhiniyam	750	88

The amounts of compensation paid in the last four years (1972—75) under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, to workers or their dependents on being involved in accidents in the course of the former's employment, resulting in their disablement or death, are given below:

Year	Fatal cases		Disablement cases	
	Number of cases	Amount of compensation paid (in Rs)	Number of cases	Amount of compensation paid (in Rs)
1972	1	6,000	1	3,780
1973	2	13,994	1	4,900
1974	2	8,000	—	—
1975	2	14,000	—	—

Trade Unions

The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, provides for the registration of the associations or trade unions of the workers. It empowers the registrar of trade unions, whose headquarters are at Kanpur, to register such bodies and scrutinise their working. The trade unions inspector guides the trade unions in how to watch, protect and promote the interests of the workers in matters like those regarding their service conditions, dismissals or discharge from service and other punishments.

The trade unions are corporate bodies which function in the interest of their members and aim at furthering good relations between the employers and the employees. They strive to improve the economic, moral and social conditions of workers and ensure payment to them of fair wages, provision to them of healthy living and working conditions and of proper medical and educational facilities to their children. There is only one trade union in the district, the Uttar Pradesh Sarvajanic Nirman Vibhag Shramik Sangh, which was registered on 26th July, 1964. Its membership was 5,108 in 1974.

OLD AGE PENSION

The old age pension scheme was introduced in the district in December, 1957, to provide help to those destitutes who have no means of subsistence and have no relations bound by custom or usage to support them, and whose income does not exceed Rs 30 per month and who, if they are women, are above 60 years of age and if men, are above 65 years. The amount of monthly pension was Rs 20 till 1972, when it was raised to Rs 30. The amount of pension has been further raised to Rs 40 with effect from 1976. The benefits of this scheme are not available to beggars, mendicants and inmates of poor-houses. The pension was previously sanctioned by the labour commissioner but now it is sanctioned by the district magistrate after the verification of the eligibility of the applicants for it. The following statement gives the number of persons benefited under the scheme in each tahsil up to 31st December, 1975:

Tahsil	Number of persons benefited		
	Male	Female	Total
Fatehpur	69	126	195
Khaga	12	18	30
Bindki	18	27	45
Total	99	171	270

PROHIBITION

The district is not a dry area, yet steps have been taken to discourage men from indulging in the evil of drinking. Prohibition publicity and propaganda work is carried out by the prohibition officers. Wide and intensive prohibition propaganda is done by an honorary *pracharak* (preacher) to discourage people from indulging in drink or other intoxicants. The *pracharak* is supplied with musical instruments and prohibition publicity material to undertake field publicity programmes through *bhajan-kirtans*, *nataks*, cinema shows and other like media. Areas inhabited by workers, bazars, fairs (*melas*) and educational institutions provide suitable places for such propaganda and national festivals like August 15, January 26 and October 2 provide some of the most suitable occasions for such propaganda. The *pracharak* also contacts and seeks the co-operation of other organisations and agencies engaged in social work e.g., the Arya Samaj, Harijan Sewa Sangh, and Sarvodaya workers in planning and carrying out his work.

A temperance society was established in this district in the year 1971. Meetings of this society are held to organise programmes to promote and propagate prohibition in the district. The regional prohibition officer arranges for holding cinema shows at different important places in the district. Literature and publicity material received from the prohibition department are distributed among the people.

ADVANCEMENT OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

In 1950, the State Harijan Sahayak department was set up to formulate and implement schemes for the welfare of members of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Criminal Tribes (now Denotified Tribes). In 1956 a district Harijan welfare officer was posted in the district whose designation was changed to Harijan and social welfare officer in 1961, when the Harijan Sahayak and social welfare departments were merged. His main functions are to watch the interests of the members of Scheduled Castes and the other communities already mentioned and implement the schemes formulated by the government for their welfare and the amelioration of their lot.

Members of the Scheduled Castes were described as the Depressed Classes during the British rule and were generally treated as social out-castes. A half-hearted beginning was made in 1930 for their uplift and a scheme was formulated for the award of stipends to the students belonging to these classes. However, it was only with the advent of Independence that concrete steps were taken for the betterment of their lot. In 1947, the U. P. Removal of Social Disabilities Act, was passed which ensured to the members of such castes the unrestricted enjoyment of social and religious liberties. The Un-touchability (Offences) Act, 1955, came into force in the State in June, 1955. It has rendered the practice of untouchability an offence punishable under the Act.

The State Government also threw open all avenues of employment to the members of the Scheduled Castes and adequate steps have been taken to ensure their adequate representation in the services.

The upper age limit for the recruitment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates to civil posts was relaxed upto 3 years. In 1953, the extent of reservation of posts for members of these castes and classes in government services was raised from 10 to 18 per cent. In 1955, the upper age limit for the Scheduled Castes candidates was further raised by five years for gazetted posts as had been done already for the non-gazetted posts in 1952. The government keeps a vigilant eye on the progress of the recruitment of candidates belonging to these castes and classes to various posts.

The government also provides advances and loans to those who belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for various purposes such as agriculture, industries and construction of houses. For the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the government spent during the Fourth Plan period a sum of Rs 83,000 for the construction and repair of houses, a sum of Rs 74,500 for the development of cottage industries, a sum

of Rs. 76,000 for the construction of wells and a sum of Rs. 3,000 for agricultural development through the purchase of animals, agricultural implements, seeds, manures and other like items. The details of the main heads on which the government incurred such expenditure during the last four Five-year Plans are given below :

	Second Five-year Plan		Third Five-year Plan		Fourth Five-year Plan		Fifth Five-year Plan	
	No. of persons benefited	Amount distributed (in Rs)	No. of persons benefited	Amount distributed (in Rs)	No. of persons benefited	Amount distributed (in Rs)	No. of persons benefited	Amount distributed (in Rs)
House building	136	1,05,750	149	94,950	83	88,000	101	1,01,000
Industries	58	11,150	131	1,10,825	159	74,500	N.A.	N.A.
Drilling of wells	35	29,500	126	63,500	76	76,000	N.A.	N.A.
Agriculture	36	9,900	54	1,04,040	54	3,000	49	34,000

The table below gives the number of students benefited by these scholarship in 1974-75:

Scholarship given by	Number of students benefited	Total amount spent (in Rs)
Central Government	690	5,60,344
State Government	5,335	3,81,809

In 1975-76, the Central and the State Government distributed sums of Rs 5,60,344 and Rs 3,81,809 respectively as stipends to the students of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

Three Harijan hostels were constructed between 1960-61 and 1964-65 with government funds in the district. Nearly 90 Harijan students live in these hostels which are provided with modern facilities. A total sum of Rs 5,067 was spent on the maintenance of these hostels in 1975-76.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

There are two registered trusts in the district which are endowed for charitable and educational purposes. Relevant particulars of those trusts are given below:

Trust	Date of foundation	Annual income (in rupees)	Objectives
Mrs. Rastan Ji Daffarin Hospital Endowment Trust, Fatehpur	6-10-1906	823.20	Maintenance of hospital
Fatehpur Coronation Medal Endowment Trust	17-9-1918	14.70	To give medals to meritorious students

Muslim Trusts

There are about 88 *waqfs* (trusts) in the district, registered with the Uttar Pradesh Sunni Central Board of *waqfs*. The statement below gives details of important *Sunni waqfs* in the district:

Name of <i>waqf</i>	Date of foundation	Name of founder	Annual income (in Rs)	Objectives
Abdul Latif	26-5-1917	Waqf by user	634.36	Religious and Charitable purposes
Mst. Ahmun Nisa	15-7-1930	do.	1,342.50	do.
Mst. Sakina Bibi	20-6-1921	do.	507.90	do.
Masjid Sabun Garan	7-11-1908	do.	1,139.34	do.
Lal Mohammad	12-4-1921	do.	999.00	do.
Madarsa Islamia Shorikh Abdul Samad	20-12-1916	do.	3,673.70	do.

There are 28 *waqfs* in the district, registered with the Shia Central Board of *waqfs*, U. P., and particulars of some of the important ones are given in the following statement:

Name of <i>waqf</i>	Date of foundation	Name of founder	Annual income (in Rs)	Objectives
Meer Amjad Ali	22-8-1897	Meer Amjad Ali	141	For Charitable and religious purposes
Kaneez Fatema Bibi d/o Ahmad Jan Khan	13-2-1933	Kaneez Fatema Bibi d/o Ahmad Jan Khan	108	For Majlises during Moharram and other items of Azadari
Imam Husain Bil-waseyat Ata Husain	19-10-1899	Ata Husain	210	Purely for religious and charitable purposes
Mohammad Najaf Ali Khan	July, 1902	Mohammad Najaf Ali Khan	200	do.
Mst. Hammadi Begam, d/o Qudrat Husain	2-7-1934	Mst. Hammadi Begam d/o Qudrat Husain	367	do.
Sheikh Abdur Rahman	20-5-1907	Sheikh Abdur Rahman	400	do.
Chaudhrai Syed Afzal Husain	18-2-1919	Chaudhrai Syed Afzal Husain	1,053	do.
Unmed Ali Khan	Old Waqf	Unmed Ali Khan	12,000	do.
Syed Ahmad Husain	19-11-1890	Syed Ahmad Husain	—	do.
Abdul Hasan	July, 1922	Syed Abdul Hasan	655	do.

Welfare of Ex-servicemen

For the welfare of ex-servicemen a district soldier's sailor's and air-men's board was established in the district in the year 1927 when the number of ex-servicemen in the district was about 1,250. It functions under the control and supervision of the director, soldiers' welfare, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow. The work of the board in the district is supervised by a paid secretary who is an ex-serviceman. The board arranges to secure various facilities for the ex-servicemen and their families like pensions, scholarships, relief grants, employment, medical treatment, settlement of accounts, allotment of land, permits for controlled commodities, and settlement of disputed cases, and assists in their rehabilitation.

The assistance rendered to ex-servicemen during the last five years (1971-72 to 1975-76) was as shown in the following statement:

Years and numbers of the ex-servicemen who received various forms of help

Year	Educational facilities/ total amount	Financial assistance/ total amount	Allotment of vehicles (no.)	Allotment of land
1971-72	74 (Rs 5,419)	21 (Rs 16,700)		From 1971 to 1974 an area of 67.25 acres of land was allotted to 17 widows and dependents of those who died in the battle field
1972-73	72 (Rs 6,211)	5 (Rs 700)	—	
1973-74	69 (Rs 5,149)	2 (Rs 3,000)	6	
1974-75	66 (Rs 4,484)	5 (Rs 3,020)	1	
1975-76	96 (Rs 6,830)	4 (Rs 2,550)	1	

National awards for outstanding gallantry were given to the following persons in the district:

Name of persons with rank	Villages and tahsil	Name of National awards	Year of award
Brig/S. Man Singh	Civil Lines, Fatehpur	Vir Chakra	July, 1948
Subedar/Gopal Singh	Mauhar, Bindki	Vir Chakra	February, 1948
Havaldar/Subedar Sikandar Singh	Basant Khara, Bindki	Vir Chakra	February, 1948

The district is proud of its gallant soldiers who fought against the enemy during the last 3 wars and sacrificed their lives in the defence of the

country. Their number and the names of wars in which they laid down their lives are given as follows:

Description of War/Conflict	No. of soldiers killed in enemy action
Chinese Aggression 1962	9
Indo-Pak Conflict 1965	4
Indo-Pak Conflict 1971	6
Total	19



CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT IN THE STATE AND THE UNION LEGISLATURES

Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly)

For the general elections to the Vidhan Sabha in 1952, the district was divided into 4 constituencies, 3 to return one member each and one to elect two members, one of them belonging to the Scheduled Castes. The single-member constituencies were Khajuha (West), Khajuha (East)-cum-Fatehpur (South-West), Fatehpur (East)-cum-Khaga (North) and the double member constituency was Fatehpur (South)-cum-Khaga (South).

The table below gives the names of the contesting political parties, the numbers of candidates set up by them, the number of independent candidates who entered the fray, and the numbers of candidates elected from among the contestants and the numbers of valid votes polled by them:

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
Akhil Bhartiya Jan Sangh	2	—	6,201
Communist Party of India	1	—	2,828
Indian National Congress	5	5	63,125
Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party	5	—	24,137
Scheduled Castes Federation	1	—	1,649
Socialist Party of India	5	—	14,385
Independents	15	—	49,625
Total	34	5	1,61,950

At the general elections of 1957, there were the two single member constituencies of Khajuha and Khaga and two double-member constituencies of Fatehpur and Kishanpur with two seats reserved for Scheduled Castes candidates in the latter.

The following statement indicates the number of candidates set up, seats won and votes secured by each contesting political party and the independent candidates in the Vidhan Sabha elections of 1957:

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
Akhil Bhartiya Jan Sangh	5	—	21,823
Communist Party of India	1	—	4,798
Indian National Congress	6	6	1,19,110
Praja Socialist Party	6	—	52,611
Ram Rajya Parishad	2	—	10,628
Independents	6	—	58,472
Total	26	6	2,67,496

The names of the Vidhan Sabha constituencies were altered at the general elections of 1962, two new constituencies were formed, but the number of seats remained unchanged. The newly formed single-member constituencies were those of Khaga, Fatehpur, Bindki, Tappajar, Haswa and Kishanpur. The constituencies of Fatehpur and Haswa were reserved for the Scheduled Castes candidates. The number of electors was 5,34,148, valid votes polled numbered 2,09,439 while 13,593 votes were declared as invalid. The six seats were contested by 35 candidates in all. The results are tabulated below:

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
Akhil Bhartiya Jan Sangh	5	1	28,019
Communist Party of India	1	—	3,083
Indian National Congress	6	2	67,772
Praja Socialist Party	2	—	5,167
Republican Party of India	4	—	16,135
Socialist Party of India	3	—	5,127
Independents	14	3	84,136
Total	35	6	2,09,439

At the 1967 general elections, the names and number of the constituencies (except Tappajar, which has been replaced by the Khajjuha constituency) and seats remained unchanged. The constituency of Kishanpur was reserved for the Scheduled Castes candidate. The number of electors was 6,46,081 of which 3,16,010 cast votes. The ballot papers treated as invalid numbered 21,664.

The following statement shows the number of candidates set up, seats captured and votes secured by each contesting party in the Vidhan Sabha election of 1967:

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
Akhil Bhartiya Jan Sangh	6	—	42,389
Communist Party of India	1	—	1,038
Indian National Congress	6	5	94,682
Praja Socialist Party	1	—	1,948
Republican Party of India	2	1	30,721
Samyukta Socialist Party	5	—	20,815
Independents	27	—	1,02,753
Total	48	6	2,94,346

The Vidhan Sabha, constituted after the 1967 general elections, was dissolved on February 25, 1968, due to a large number of defections which compelled the government to resign and the State administration was taken over by the President of India. A mid-term poll was held after about a year in 1969, on the basis of constituencies delimited in 1967.

Out of 6,58,212 electors, 2,90,492 exercised the franchise. The number of invalid votes was 8,992. In all 38 candidates belonging to seven different political groups (including independents) contested for the six seats. The results were as follows:

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
Akhil Bhartiya Jan Sangh	6	1	41,059
Bhartiya Kranti Dal	6	2	94,478
Indian National Congress	6	3	97,279
Mazdoor Parishad	2	—	1,160
Praja Socialist Party	2	—	2,021
Samyukta Socialist Party	6	—	16,826
Independents	10	—	28,677
Total	38	6	2,81,500

On October 1, 1970, the President's rule was again imposed in the State as the then chief minister of the Bhartiya Kranti Dal-Congress coalition refused to resign when the Congress withdrew its support. The President's rule was revoked on October 18, and the Samyukta Vidhayak Dal ministry was sworn in on October 18, 1970. This government did not last long and in the wake its collapse on April 3, 1971 the Congress government came to power. Two years later, the chief minister, though commanding a comfortable majority in the Assembly, submitted the resignation of his council of ministers to the governor on June 12, 1973, clearing the way for President's rule in the State again for the third time since the Independence which ended in November, 1973, with Congress government taking the office.

A popular government was formed again towards the end of 1973. The next general elections were held in February, 1974. The district was divided into six constituencies of Khaga, Kishanpur, Haswa, Fatehpur, Jahanabad and Bindki. The constituency of Kishanpur was reserved for a Scheduled Castes candidate.

The statement given below indicates the number of candidates, seats won, and valid votes secured by each contesting party at the general elections of 1974:

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
Akhil Bhartiya Jan Sangh	6	—	75,181
Bhartiya Kranti Dal	6	—	49,899
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1	—	6,898
Indian National Congress (O)	5	—	41,440
Indian National Congress (R)	6	6	1,38,313
Shoshit Samaj Dal	1	—	3,914
Socialist Party	3	—	2,505
Swatantra Party	3	—	4,987
Independents	22	—	49,905
Total	53	6	3,73,042

Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council)

For the purpose of representation in the Vidhan Parishad, the district is included in three constituencies, the Allahabad-cum-Fatehpur-cum-Banda Local Authorities' constituency, the Uttar Pradesh (West) Graduates' constituency and the Uttar Pradesh (West) Teachers' constituency. In 1953 a candidate of this district was elected for the Vidhan Parishad from the Allahabad-cum-Fatehpur-cum-Banda Local Authorities' constituency.

Lok Sabha (House of the People)

For the general elections to the Lok Sabha in 1952, the district formed a single double-member constituency, viz., the Fatehpur-cum-Banda District constituency. Both the candidates belonging to the Congress won the election.

For the general elections of 1957, the district was divided into two constituencies, those of the Fatehpur and the Phulpur, the latter being a double-member constituency, one seat being reserved for a member of the Scheduled Castes. The Phulpur constituency also covered the tahsil of Phulpur in district Allahabad and Hathgaon and Kotila parganas in tahsil Khaga of this district. The numbers of valid votes polled in the two constituencies were 1,45,645 and 6,16,862 respectively. The elections were contested by 14 candidates and all the 3 seats were won by the Congress.

For the general elections of 1962, the district was divided into the two constituencies of Fatehpur and Chail, a seat being reserved for a member of the Scheduled Castes in the latter which included the tahsil of Chail in district Allahabad and part of tahsil Khaga of this district. The electors for the two constituencies numbered 4,35,714 and 4,15,664, respectively and the numbers of valid votes cast in them were 1,72,449 and 1,58,572 respectively. The Fatehpur seat went to an independent candidate and Congress captured the Chail seat.

For the general elections of 1967, the constituencies remained the same as those in 1962, and both the seats were annexed by the Congress. The number of electors from the district for returning the 2 candidates to the Lok Sabha (House of the People) was 10,33,840 and the number of valid votes polled was 4,49,535.

On account of a rift in the Indian National Congress, the Lok Sabha constituted after the general elections of 1967 was dissolved on December 27, 1970, and a fresh poll was ordered. The mid-term parliamentary elections were held in 1971 and a new Lok Sabha was constituted in March the same year. For the mid-term poll, the constituencies remained unaltered but the number of electors rose to 10,90,045, and 3,90,761 valid votes were polled. The elections were contested by 9 candidates and both the seats were won by the Congress (J), now known as Congress (R) or Congress.

The table below gives some pertinent details of various elections to the Lok Sabha held in the district after 1952:

Party/Independents	1957				1962				1967				1971			
	Contes- tants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Contes- tants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Contes- tants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Contes- tants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Contes- tants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Contes- tants
Akhil Bhartiya Jan Sangh	3	—	90,494	1	—	33,372	2	—	90,482	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Communist Party of India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7,703	—	—	—	—
Indian National Congress	3	3	4,85,017	2	1	1,29,249	2	2	1,87,565	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indian National Congress (N)* or (O) } Formed after— Congress (N)* or (O) } the 1967 ge- neral elec- tions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1,31,634	—	—	—	—
Indian National Congress (J)* or (R) }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2,29,106	—	—	—	—
Praja Socialist Party	2	—	84,361	1	—	26,053	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Republican Party of India	—	—	—	1	—	25,219	1	—	59,982	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independents	6	—	1,02,635	4	1	1,17,128	3	—	1,11,506	4	—	22,318	—	—	—	—
Total	14	3	7,62,507	9	2	3,31,021	8	2	4,49,535	9	2	3,90,761	—	—	—	—

*Indian National Congress presided over by Sri Nialingappa

*Indian National Congress presided over by Sri Jagjivan Ram

Political Parties

The important political parties active in the district are mostly the local units of all-India political parties. A few political parties organised on the State-level, also contested the various general elections. In course of time, some of these parties got merged in one or more parties thereby losing their original entities and assuming new names. On account of rift in the Indian National Congress in 1969, a section of leaders left it in 1970, to form another party then named the Congress 'N' ('N' for Nijalingappa, the president of the group) and after the Congress (Organisation). The other group was called the Congress 'J' ('J' for Jagjiwan Ram, the then president of the group) and after 1971 the Indian National Congress. The major political parties active in the district were the Indian National Congress, the Praja Socialist Party and the Bhartiya Jan Sangh. Of these only the Congress contested all the general elections in the district held so far.

NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICALS

Local Publications

The publication of newspapers and periodicals was started in the district in the first decade of this century with the appearance of two newspapers from Fatehpur, but they were of purely local interest. One was a fortnightly with a circulation of 200 copies, known as the *Muraqqa-i-Tasawwur*, and the other was called the *Nasim-i-Hind*, which appeared weekly. At present a Hindi monthly, fifteen Hindi weeklies and two Hindi dailies are being published from the district. Besides these, the educational institutions bring out their own magazines which have a limited circulation. The details of newspapers published here are given below:

Names of Newspapers/Magazines	Periodicity	Year of commencement	Number of copies in circulation
In Hindi—			
<i>Manav Rakshak</i>	Monthly	1968	500
<i>Kranti Swar</i>	Weekly	1965	1,950
<i>Ashru Dhara</i>	Do.	1965	—
<i>Purva Aur Pashchim</i>	Do.	1966	750
<i>Mrityunjay</i>	Do.	1967	—
<i>Fatehpur Paigam</i>	Do.	1968	700
<i>Chakarawat</i>	Do.	1969	250
<i>Jishnu</i>	Do.	1969	—
<i>Achanak</i>	Do.	1970	492
<i>Lok Mukti</i>	Do.	1970	400
<i>Nukkar</i>	Do.	1971	1,550
<i>Fatehpur Samachar</i>	Do.	1973	1,000
<i>Prantipati</i>	Do.	1973	700
<i>Alga</i>	Do.	1975	200
<i>Jan Kadam</i>	Do.	1975	300
<i>Rical</i>	Do.	1976	150
<i>Kal Chakra</i>	Daily	1968	—
<i>Dainik Fatehpur Time</i>	Do.	1970	—

Other Periodicals

The dailies, weeklies and monthlies published outside the district but having a wide circulation in the district are listed below:

Daily	Weekly	Fortnightly	Monthly
Hindi—			
<i>Hindustan</i>	<i>Dharmyug</i>	<i>Sarita</i>	<i>Maya</i>
<i>Tarun Bharat</i>	<i>Saptahik Hindustan</i>	<i>Mukta</i>	<i>Manohar Kahani - yug</i>
<i>Narajeevan</i>			<i>Chandamama</i>
<i>Nav Bharat Times</i>			<i>Niharika</i>
<i>Swatantra Bharat</i>			<i>Kulambini</i>
<i>Aaj</i>			<i>Madhuri</i> <i>Purag</i> <i>Lot Pot</i>
English—			
<i>The Statesman</i>	<i>Blitz</i>	<i>Filmfare</i>	<i>Imprint</i>
<i>The Times of India</i>	<i>The Illustrated Weekly of India</i>	<i>Star & Style</i>	
<i>The Hindustan Times</i>	<i>Sports</i>	<i>Carnan</i>	<i>Mirror</i>
<i>Indian Express</i>	<i>Screen</i>	<i>Women's Era</i>	<i>Reader's Digest</i>
<i>Northern India Patrika</i>	<i>Pastime</i>		<i>Picture Post</i>
<i>The Pioneer</i>			
<i>National Herald</i>			
Urdu—			
<i>Milap</i>	<i>Tej</i>		<i>Beeswin Sadi</i>
<i>Quami Awaz</i>	<i>Ajkal</i>		<i>Shama</i>

Voluntary Social Service Organisations

The humanitarian urge to organise voluntary associations to serve some social purpose is found in the people of almost all the districts of the State and Fatehpur is no exception. With the advent of the British rule and the western system of education in the country, missionary institutions were set-up, which gave rise to many religious and social organisations, besides the establishment of hospitals, technical and non-technical educational institutions. Since Independence the government has been taking an active interest in the organisation and proper functioning of the voluntary cultural and social service organisations.

Though voluntary organisations are free to undertake any welfare scheme, the government ensures that their activities are in harmony with the objectives and policies of the State. This is generally achieved through providing financial assistance to such organisations and by periodical checks and reviews of their performance and working.

There are a number of social service organisations engaged in the welfare of children, women, youth, the destitutes, handicapped and Harijans in the district. A brief account of more important ones is given below:

The Manav Sewak Samaj, with headquarters at Allahabad, has a branch at Fatehpur. It is an institution for community welfare and imparts training to young persons in swimming, life-saving and scouting. It also renders help to the people in fairs or *melas* and at the time of national calamities like flood, drought, hail-storms and outbreak of fire on a large scale.

The Uttar Pradesh Rajya Samaj Kalyan Salahakar Board, Lucknow, has a branch at Hathgaon in Fatehpur, and runs condensed education courses for women in the rural areas and trains them for the middle and high school examinations. Women working in the development blocks are offered training in arts and crafts and cottage industries.

The Uttar Pradesh Backward Classes Federation, which has its headquarters at Lucknow, has a branch at Fatehpur. It organises seminars to discuss the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes and their uplift. The Federation provides educational facilities to the students of these communities.

The Madhya Uttar Pradesh Harijan Sewak Sangh, with headquarters at Kalpi in Jalaun district, has a branch at Fatehpur. Its activities in the district are directed towards the removal of untouchability, popularisation of prohibition and promotion of economic development of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes.

The District Bharat Sewak Samaj has been functioning in the district for the last ten years with the main aim of serving humanity. Efforts are being made by the Samaj to run night-schools for adults particularly in localities inhabited by the poorer sections in the district.

The Zila Apradh Nirodhak Samiti, formerly known as the prisoners' aid society, was established at Fatehpur in 1951, and is a branch of the Uttar Pradesh Crime Prevention Society. Its aims are prevention of crime and rehabilitation of the offenders. It provides for the education and the moral and material rehabilitation of prisoners inside the jail and also looks to the other problems of the ex-convicts on their discharge from the jail. It has a managing committee of which the district magistrate is the ex officio chairman and the honorary secretary is an ex officio jail visitor.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST*

Amauli (pargana Kora, tahsil Bindki)

This is a large village situated in Lat. $26^{\circ} 1' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 20' E.$, on the Jahanabad-Garhi road at a distance of 38 km. to the south-west of the tahsil headquarters, Bindki.

The place is of no great antiquity, though there are many remains of large masonry houses and tombs. Among the ruins are those of a mansion, now in a dilapidated state, built by Sheo Lal, a wealthy banker who received the title of Raja and died in 1836. In the building a Sanskrit *pathashala* (school) is now being run with government financial aid. Amauli possesses a police-station, a dharmshala, two junior Basic schools, a higher secondary school, a hospital, a veterinary hospital and a branch of the Central Bank of India. Markets are held in the village on Thursdays and Saturdays. A small religious fair, held here in the month of Asvina, attracts a large gathering from the neighbouring villages. The place is electrified and has a population of 2,955 and an area of 476 hectares of which an area of 366 hectares is under cultivation. The chief means of irrigation are the canal and tube-wells and the principal crops are paddy, gram, barley, jowar, *arhar*, mustard and til.

It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat and a development block which has an area of 52,186 hectares, a population of 1,36,221 and covers eight *nyaya* panchayat circles. Amauli possesses a panchayat *ghar* of its own and a seed store also.

Asni (pargana and tahsil Fatehpur)

The village lies on the right bank of the river Ganga in the north of the pargana, in Lat. $26^{\circ} 3' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 57' E.$, at a distance of 19 km. from the district headquarters, with which it is connected by a road leading to Hussainganj, on the main road to Rae Bareilly. On the bank of the Ganga, there is a picturesque group of temples, near which small bathing fairs are held at the full moon day of Kartika and on other occasions.

Asni which has a population of 1,037 and an area of 382 hectares is a place of antiquity and the name is popularly derived from the Asvinis, or children of the Sun and a small shrine in their honour was built and endowed by the maharaja of Varanasi. Its antiquity is proved by an inscription dated Samvat 974 on the face of a square sandstone pillar found in 1867 in the village. It was here that Jayachandra of Kannauj is said to have deposited his treasure before his last fight with Mahmud of Ghazni. There is an old fort which is said to have been constructed by the founder of the village,

*The figures of population and area in this chapter are based on the census of 1971

Har Nath. Asni possesses a junior Basic school and a senior Basic school. Wheat and gram are the main food-crops and wells are the chief source of irrigation. A market is held here on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Asothar (pargana Ghazipur, tahsil Fatehpur)

The village lies in Lat. 25° 45' N. and Long. 80° 53' E., at a distance of about 29 km. south-east of the district headquarters, with which it is connected by a road. Other roads connect the place with Ghazipur, Bijaipur and Bahrapur.

The present village is said to have been founded by Araru Singh, but the original village stood on a brick-strewn mound a few hundred metres away from the fort. On the highest part of the mound, there is a small enclosure bearing the name of Asvatthama, the son of Drona, of *Mahabharata*, after whom the place is said to have been at first called Asvatthamapur. This was, perhaps, the site of an ancient temple of Mahadeo traditionally connected with Asvatthama and many sculptured fragments of the 9th and 10th centuries have been found here. On a small mound, further to the south, are five large stone sculptures of nude figures, called by the people the five Pandavas, but doubtless of Jain origin. About 200 metres away from Asvatthama temple, there is a cave, which is said to have been the abode of Nagaji of Asothar, a famous saint, who lived here and undertook penance.

The village has a population of 8,162 and an area of 2,533 hectares of which an area of 1,030 hectares is under cultivation, the main crops being wheat, paddy, gram, jowar, *arhar* and oil-seeds. The lower Ganga canal and tube-wells form the chief sources of irrigation. The village is partly electrified. The market days are Mondays and Thursdays when a brisk trade in food-grains and household articles is carried on.

The village is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat and a development block which has an area of 49,352 hectares and a population of 1,02,032 souls. It possesses 2 junior Basic schools, one for boys and the other for girls, a higher secondary school, a police-station and a panchayat *ghar*. An inspection house, a primary health centre, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre, a co-operative bank and a co-operative seed store are also available in the village. An annual fair, held in the vicinity of the village near the temple of Jageshwar Mahadeo, attracts large gatherings.

Ayah (pargana Aya Sah, tahsil Fatehpur)

This village, which with Sah gives its name to the pargana, is situated in Lat. 25° 50' N. and Long. 80° 42' E., on the road leading from Sah to Auti at a distance of 19 km. north-west of the district headquarters.

Ayah is a place of considerable antiquity and it contains an old *khera* or mound and numerous remains of great antiquity in the shape of stone figures and columns. It also possesses the remains of an old fort, locally attributed to the Arakhs, who are popularly supposed to have controlled this part of the district at one period. Ayah and Sah, together, formed a pargana in days of Akbar. Before the cession, Aya Sah was held by Almas Ali Khan and from 1801 to 1808 it was leased to Nawab Baqar Ali Khan. During the

early days of the British rule the pargana was included in district Allahabad, and in 1814 it was made a part of the Bhitaura subdivision, which was converted into the present district in 1826.

The village, which has a population of 2,973 and an area of 970 hectares, is included in the Bahua development block and the principal crops are wheat and gram, canals and tanks being the chief sources of irrigation. A junior Basic school and a senior Basic school are located here. A fair, held here every year on the occasion of Chaitra Purnima, attracts an estimated congregation of 20,000 visitors.

Bahua (pargana Aya Sah, tahsil Fatehpur)

The village lies in Lat. 25° 50' N. and Long. 80° 40' E., on the Fatehpur-Banda road at a distance of about 24 km. south-west of Fatehpur. The place is also connected with Ghazipur in tahsil Fatehpur by a road.

There is a brick-strewn mound to the south of the village which remains to testify to its antiquity. It possesses a small temple, known by the name of Kakora Baba, dating apparently from the 10th century. It must have been originally dedicated to Mahadeo and was probably renamed about 300 years ago, when it was roughly repaired, being restored almost to its original shape through the efforts of a British magistrate in 1887. The so-called Kakora Bada is a recumbent statue of Narayana, with Lakshmi at his feet, Brahma seated on a lotus growing out of his navel, and Sheshanaga forming a canopy over his head.

The village has a population of 5,096 souls and an area of 1098 hectares of which an area of 763 hectares is under cultivation and the total revenue derived from the land amounts to Rs 9,947. The main crops are wheat, paddy and mustard. Canals and tube-wells are the chief sources of irrigation. The village is electrified and it possesses a co-operative bank, a seed-store, a primary health centre, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre, a junior Basic school, a senior Basic school and a higher secondary school.

It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat and a development block which has an area of 35,595 hectares, a population of 1,06,043 persons and includes 11 *nyaya* panchayats. Markets are held here twice a week on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

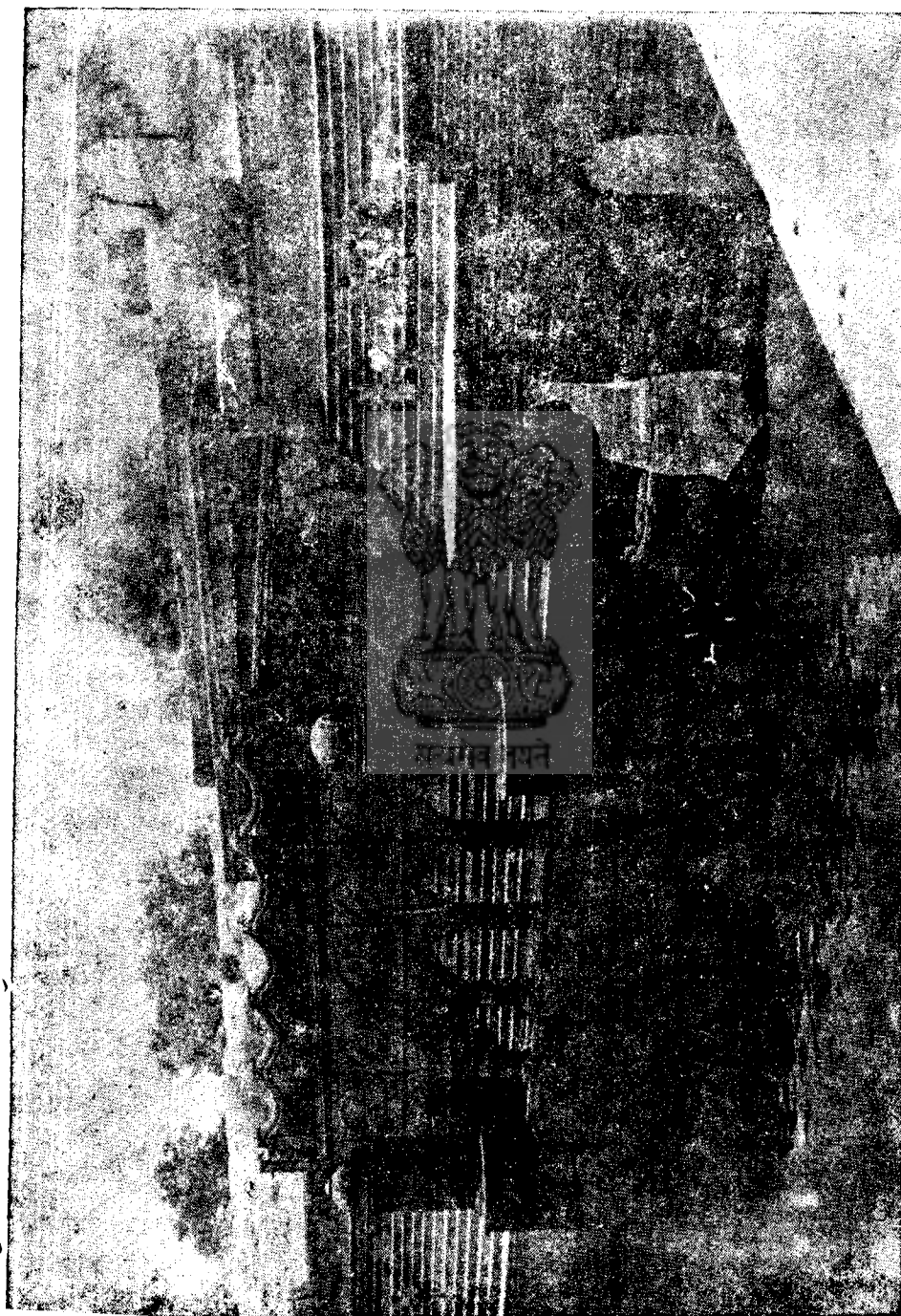
Bijaipur (pargana Ekdala, tahsil Khaga)

The village lies in Lat. 26°41' N. and Long. 81°4' E. 10 km. south of the tahsil headquarters, Khaga, and 48 km. south-east of Fatehpur on the Khaga-Kishanpur road.

It has a population of 2,476 persons and an area of 751 hectares of which an area of 516 hectares is under cultivation and the chief sources of irrigation are canals and tube-wells. Electricity is also available for irrigation purposes. It possesses a primary health centre, a child welfare and maternity centre, a panchayat *ghar*, a community centre, a seed store and a veterinary hospital.



Jwala Devi Temple, Bindki, tahsil Bindki



Rani Gomti-ka-Talab, Haswa, Fatehpur

It is also the headquarters of a development block which comprises 10 *nyaya* panchayats, and has an area of 49,241 hectares and a population of 1,40,502 souls.

Bindki (pargana and tahsil Bindki)

Bindki, the headquarters town of the tahsil to which it gives its name, lies in Lat. 26° 3' N. and Long. 80° 36' E., on the old Mughal road, 11 km. south of the Bindki Road railway station and 30 km. west of Fatehpur. The place is connected with Kanpur and Banda by roads. Two other roads radiate from the town and lead to Alipur and Kalyanpur, thus connecting the town with the Grand Trunk Road. The government roadways buses run to and from the town.

The place, which is the headquarters of an old pargana, was originally known as Kiratpur Kananda, said to be derived from the name of the Gautam Raja Kirat Singh, and its present name is supposed to have been given by a saint, named Bandagi Shah. After the cession of these parts to the Britishers in 1801, Bindki formed a part of the Kanpur district, till the formation of the Bhitaura subdivision in 1814, the latter being constituted a separate district under the name of Fatehpur in 1826. The antiquity of the place is proved by a discovery made in the course of excavations, in 1886, in which the lower part of a door-jamb, an architrave and several stone slabs were found. There are two old masonry tanks, one in the heart of town on the Mughal road and the other near the Jwala Devi temple by the side of the Banda-Kanpur road. In 1958, Bindki was made the headquarters of the tahsil which was shifted from Khajua.

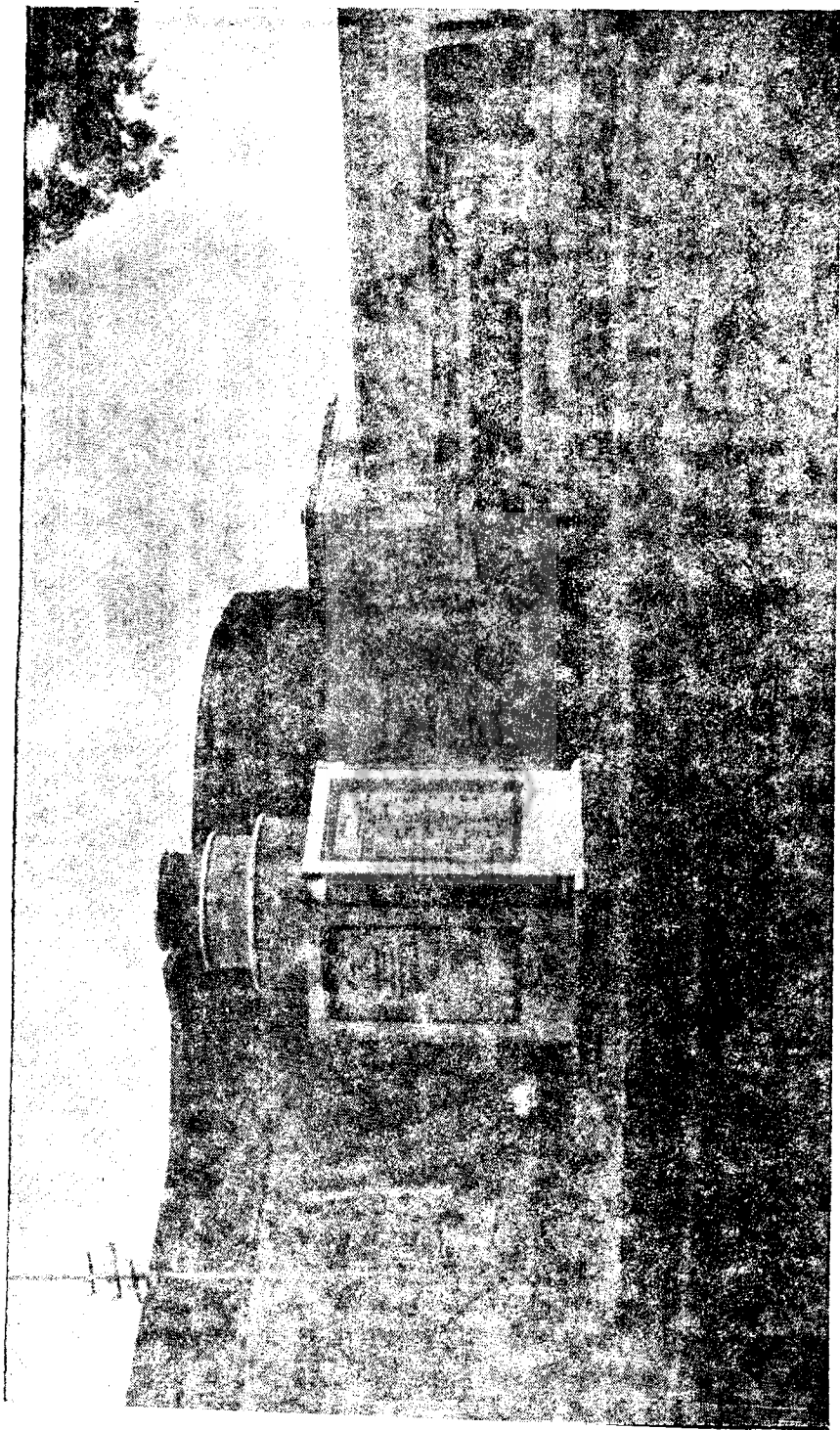
Bindki is administered as a municipality which is divided into 8 wards. It has its own waterworks and is electrified. The municipality which covers an area of 10.36 sq. km. and has 17,243 inhabitants. Agricultural implements and pressed buttons are the most important goods manufactured in the town.

The town is included in the Khajua development block and possesses three dharmshalas, a hospital with a maternity centre, a veterinary hospital with an artificial insemination centre, 5 banks, a co-operative seed store and a police-station. The educational institutions in the town are a *maktab*, a sankrit *pathshala*, two nursery school, 5 Junior Basic schools, 4 Senior Basic schools and 3 higher secondary schools—2 for boys and 1 for girls. The principal crops of this place are wheat, barley, gram, paddy, jowar, *arhar*, linseed, mustard and sugar-cane. Canals and tube-wells are the chief means of irrigation. A market is held here on every Thursday and Friday. A cattle-fair is the main attraction of the place and draws about 5,000 persons every year.

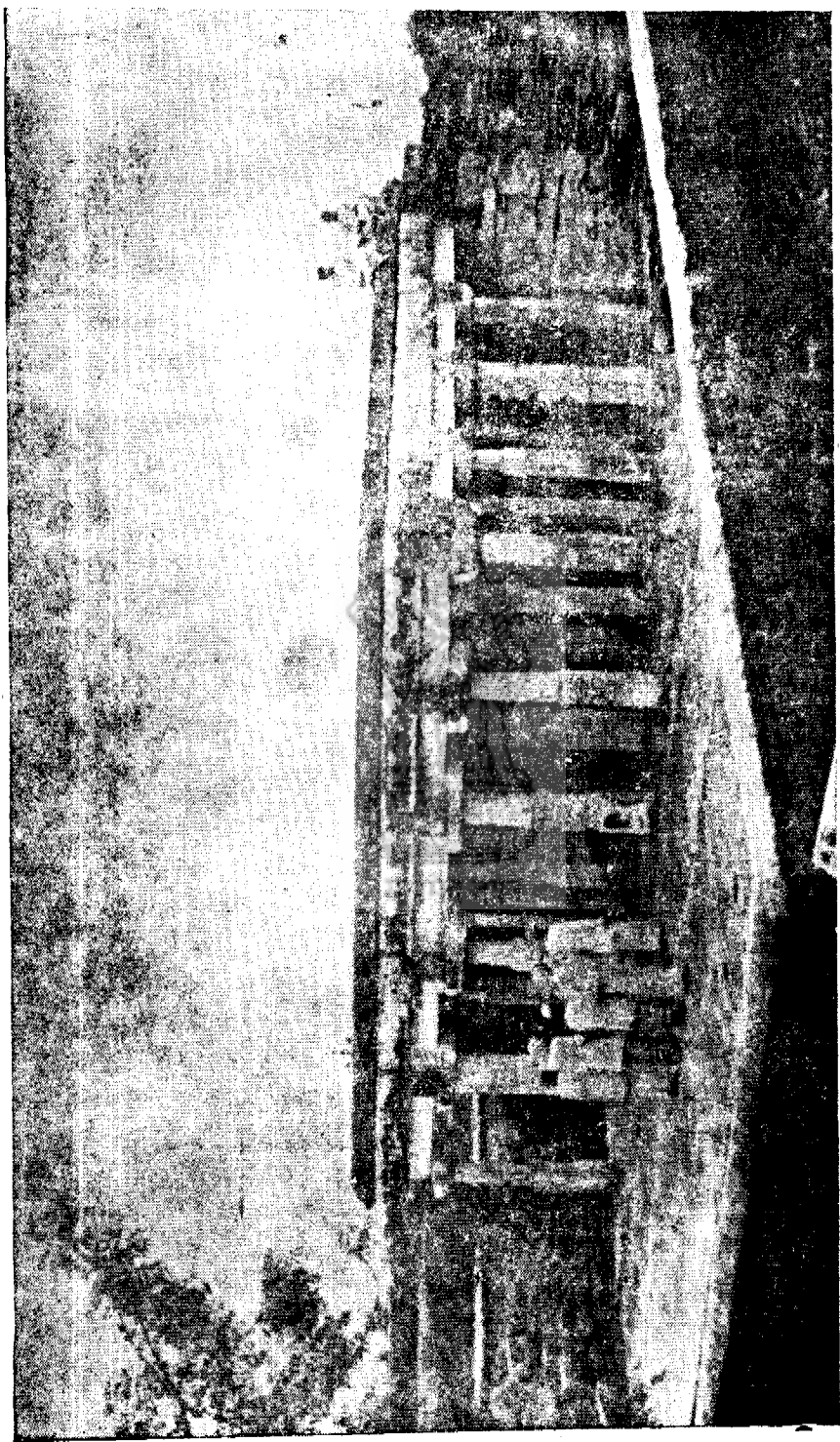
Bindki is the birth-place of the famous Hindi poet, Sohan Lal Dwivedi, who was awarded the 'Padma Shri' distinction in the year 1974.

Ekdala (pargana Ekdala, tahsil Khaga)

This place which gives its name to the pargana lies in Lat. 25° 37' N. and Long. 81° 2' E., on the high bank of the river Yamuna about 18 km. south of Khaga and 54 km. south-east of the district headquarters. Formerly, the headquarters of the pargana was at Rari, the adjoining village to the



Martyrs Memorial, Gazipur, Fatehpur



Jaichand Mosque, Hathgaon, tahsil Khaga

east where it remained till its transfer to Ekdala in the days of Shuja-ud-daula. After the cession, this pargana was managed by Nawab Baqar Ali Khan till 1809 and in 1826, it formed a part of present district. The village has a population of 1,239 persons and covers an area of 495 hectares. The main crops of this village are wheat and jowar, wells being the chief source of irrigation.

Fatehpur (pargana and tahsil Fatehpur)

Situated almost in the heart of the district, the city of Fatehpur (which gives its name to the district) lies in Lat. 26° 56' N. and Long. 80° 50' E., 159 km. south of Lucknow and 82 km. east of Kanpur and 117 km. west of Allahabad. The northern portion of the town is traversed by the Grand Trunk road, from which branch roads take off leading to Rae Bareilly on the north-east, to Banda on the south-west, to Ghazipur (in tahsil Fatehpur) on the south and to Lalganj on the north. It is also connected with all the tahsil headquarters of the district by roads. The town lies on the Delhi-Mughal-sarai section of the Northern Railway and government roadways bus services are also available here for various places.

The origin of the name of Fatehpur is traditionally assigned to a victory won by Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur over Raja Sita Nand of Athgarhia, but the name of the conqueror is sometimes given as Jalal-ud-din, the ruler of Bengal. Another tradition which is based on a fragmentary inscription, dated 1519 A. D., found at Denda Sai in pargana Ekdala, signifies that the town was founded by one Fatehmand Khan, an officer of Sultan Ala-ud-din. This theory appears to be historically unsupportable as there was no king named Ala-ud-din, in 917 A. H. There are no buildings of historical or antiquarian interest in the town except the tomb of Nawab Abd-us-Samad Khan, adjoining the ruins of his fort, built in 1699 A.D., the *garhi* (fortress) of Nawab Ahmad Hussain Khan of Binduar, and the mosque and tomb of Nawab Baqar Ali Khan, which occupies a conspicuous position at the junction of Rae Bareilly road with the Grand Trunk road.

Fatehpur was constituted a pargana headquarters since a very early date and in the days of Akbar, it was known as Fatehpur Haswa. The name remained unchanged till the cession in 1801, when it was included in the Allahabad district, being subsequently placed in charge of the joint magistrate stationed at Bhitaura, and from 1826, the town has given its name to a separate district.

For civic administration, Fatehpur was constituted a municipality in 1872. At present it is divided into eight wards covering an area of 56.98 sq. km. and has a population of 54,665 persons. Water is supplied to the town from the waterworks constructed in 1956. Electric lamp-posts have been installed in the city for street-lighting. The town has a degree college, four higher secondary schools for boys and one for girls, two technical schools, a normal training school, three hospitals, a veterinary hospital, a dak bungalow, two inspection houses and two dharmshalas.

The town is the headquarters of a tahsil of the same name and of the Teliyani development block which has an area of 2,604 hectares and a population of 69,005. The important items of trades of the town are food-grains

and leather. Two fairs are held here, one on the occasion of Dasahra and the other in Muharram.

Garhi (pargana Tappa Jar, tahsil Bindki)

Garhi or Garhi Jar, as it is sometimes called, lies in Lat. $25^{\circ} 57' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 31' E.$, on the right bank of the river Rind, at a distance of 18 km. to the south of Bindki. The place is connected with Khajuha and Amauli by roads.

The village derives its name from the fort situated here and built during the time of Aurangzeb by Bahadur Khan whose musoleum stands near the road to the south. The musoleum is a large square building with a central dome and four smaller domes at the corners and is crowded with the tombs of Bahadur Khan's descendants. His son, Alam Khan, has a smaller monument with a single dome at the northern end of the village. Among these, the place of honour is occupied by what is said to be the grave of a favourite horse which was killed in battle. The village has a population of 1,677 and an area of 644 hectares. It contains a junior Basic school and the principal crops are wheat and rice, wells being the only source of irrigation.

Ghazipur (pargana Ghazipur, tahsil Fatehpur)

The place which is the headquarters of a pargana lies in Lat. $25^{\circ} 48' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 45' E.$, at a distance of 14 km. to the south from the district headquarters, with which it is connected by a road. Other roads connect the place with Bahua, Bijaipur and Baberu. Formerly, it was the headquarters of a tahsil of the same name, which was later merged into the Fatehpur tahsil.

It possesses the remains of a strong fort which is said to have been built about 1691 A. D. by Araru Singh. About a kilometre to the north, in the village of Paina Kalan, are the extensive ruins of an ancient fortified town. In the centre of the broken ground which it encloses is an inner citadel. The town is said to have been originally a stronghold of the Chandellas and may probably be of still greater antiquity, but nothing is known of its history. The citadel was rebuilt by Araru Singh of Asothar, who probably gave it the name of Fatehgarh, by which it is now known.

The place which is electrified has a population of 4,148 persons and covers an area of 1,050 hectares. The main crops are wheat and gram and tanks, canals and tube-wells are the main sources of irrigation. It contains a junior Basic school, a higher secondary school, a hospital, a rest-house and a police-station. Markets are held here on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Gunir (pargana Gunir, tahsil Bindki)

The village, which gives its name to a pargana, is situated in Lat. $26^{\circ} 5' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 39' E.$, on the high bank of the river Ganga at a distance of 14 km. to the north of Bindki, with which it is connected by a road. The Grand Trunk road, runs through the southern part of the village.

Gunir seems to be an ancient place and a few small sculptures, probably dating back to the 10th century, have been found here. They are mostly collected on masonry terraces which seem to be the sites of the original

temples. The village was also at one time the headquarters of a separate subdivision.

The village which has a population of 3,943 persons and an area of 2,095 hectares is included in the Malwan development block, the chief crops being wheat and gram. Wells, tanks and canals are the main sources of irrigation. It has a junior Basic school and 2 senior Basic schools.

Haswa (pargana Haswa, tahsil Fatehpur)

Haswa, a decayed place in a ruinous condition, is situated in Lat. 25° 52' N. and Long. 80° 55' E., to the south of the Grand Trunk road at a distance of 12 km. south-east from the district headquarters. It is also the headquarters of a pargana of the same name. It has a population of 5,781 and covers an area of 1,214 hectares.

The place is said to have been founded by one king Hansdhaj whose two brothers, Mordhaj and Sankhdhaj, are commemorated by the names of the two neighbouring villages of Moraon and Sangaon or Sankhaun. Hansdhaj is mentioned in the *Mahabharata* as a king of Champakapuri, but there is little to connect this ancient name with the present name of Haswa. According to a later tradition, one Hans Raj was the ruler of Haswa when Qutb-ud-din Aibak with his two nephews, Qasim and Ala-ud-din, advanced against it. Hans Raj, fighting in single combat with Ala-ud-din at the village of Chakhaindi, lost his life. Ala-ud-din also lost his life and his shrine stands in the old fort at the northern end of the village. There is an old lake, named Haswa Jhil, in the north-east corner of the town. To the south-west of the lake, there is a tank named Qazi Talab, in the centre of which is an island faced on all four sides with flights of masonry steps. The approach is by a bridge consisting of 15 arches. Its construction is ascribed to Qazi Yaqub who is said to have been contemporary of Akbar.

Haswa is the headquarters of a development block which has an area of 35,250 hectares and a population of 1,08,193 and includes 15 *nyaya* panchayats. It is also the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat with a panchayat *ghar* of its own. The total revenue of the village is Rs 10,050. The main crops are wheat, paddy, gram, jowar, mustard and linseed. A branch of the lower Ganga canal and tube-wells are the chief sources of irrigation. The village is electrified and the market days here are Monday and Thursday.

It has a primary health centre, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre, a co-operative seed store, a higher secondary school, a senior Basic school and a junior Basic school. Two fairs are held here on the occasions of Dasahra and Muharram.

Hathgaon (pargana Hathgaon, tahsil Khaga)

Hathgaon, which is also known as Qasba Hathgaon, lies in Lat. 25° 53' N. and Long. 81° 8' E., on the old Mughal road leading from Fatehpur to Kara, at a distance of 48 km. from the district headquarters and about 10 km. to the north of the tahsil headquarters, Khaga, with which it is connected by a road. Formerly, this place was upgraded as a town area and was administered under Act XX of 1856, the provisions of which have long since been

withdrawn. It has a population of 1,769 persons and covers an area of 176 hectares of which an area of 120 hectares is under cultivation, the principal crops being wheat, gram, rice and jowar. tube-wells forming the chief source of irrigation.

Hathgaon is the ancient Hastigram and is situated on a high mound raised by the gradual addition of the debris of old structures. Among the ruins are those of a fort, named Hathi Khana or Jaichandi, and of a large number of masonry houses, the principal of which is the old residence of the Kayastha Diwans. On the Hathi Khana stands a ruinous mosque, apparently constructed from the remains of four small Hindu temples. There are 24 pillars in all, arranged in four rows of six columns each, with a masonry wall at the back and sides. The temple doorway, a handsome piece of sculpture, has been set up by itself as the entrance to the mosque enclosure. Of the columns, which are not later than the tenth century, eight are square, four are twelve-sided, four more are square pilasters, with a band running up the entrance of each face, four are octagonal below, sixteen-sided in the middle, and round at the top, while the remaining ones are composed of various fragments. In all of them the main shaft is topped by two or three capitals, or other blocks of more or less incongruous character, in order to raise them to the required uniform height. It has been conjectured that they were set up by one of the Sharqi kings of Jaunpur. The only basis for this supposition, however, is a slab lying in a small mosque, close by, which bears a Persian inscription, dated A. H. 854. This would correspond to A. D. 1450, at which time Mahmud Shah was king of Jaunpur. But it was ascertained in 1868 that this slab had no connection with the Jaichandi, as it had been brought from a field at some little distance and it appears to have belonged to the tomb of some person, named Yusuf.

The village is the headquarters of a development block which has a population of 97,212 and an area of 27,519 hectares and includes 12 *nyaya* panchayat circles. It has a junior Basic school, a senior Basic school, a higher secondary school, a veterinary hospital, a primary health centre, a child welfare and maternity centre, a police-station, a community centre, a seed store and the office of the development block. Markets are held here on Mondays and Thursdays in which cereals and articles of daily use are sold. Dasahra is the most important fair of this place to which resort about 5,000 persons.

Khaga (pargana and tahsil Khaga)

The town of Khaga which is the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, lies in Lat. 25°46' N. and Long. 81°6' E., on the Grand Trunk road at a distance of 35 km. south-east of Fatehpur and was constituted a town area in 1927. Two roads connect this place with Kishanpur and Naubasta. The Delhi-Mughalsarai main line of the Northern Railway runs through this place, the Khaga railway station lying at a distance of 1 km. to the south of it.

Khaga town area consists of two revenue villages, namely, Sahzadpur Khaga and Bahadurpur Khaga. It appears that the present name has been derived from the names of these two villages, but according to local tradition,

it is believed to have been founded by Kharag Singh. The place was selected as the headquarters of the subdivision in 1852, in preference to Hathgaon, owing to its more convenient situation on the road and the railway. Khaga came to be included in the *taluqa* of Vikrama Singh in the year 1802 and thereafter, it passed into the hands of Mardan Singh and Dariyao Singh. Dariyao Singh was a famous revolutionary freedom-fighter. He conducted an organised rebellion under the leadership of Nana Saheb of Bithur in Kanpur to overthrow the British rule during the freedom struggle of 1857 and was charged with arson and looting of the government treasuries at Khaga and Fatehpur on 8th and 9th August, 1857 respectively and was hanged on 6th March, 1858.

Near the entrance to central market of the town, there is a fine masonry tank, measuring about 25 square metres and adjoining it is a temple with a walled garden and a large well which were constructed in 1870 A. D. by Gopal Das and Manik Chand Agrawal of Mirzapur.

Khaga, which is situated at the bend of the Chhoti Nadi, where it turns south from the table-land to the north to join the main stream of the Bari Nadi, is an important grain *mandi*. It has four rice mills and a small aluminium factory. The town is electrified and it has offices of the tahsil and subdivision, development block, soil conservation unit, the electricity board and the public works department. It possesses a primary health centre, a veterinary hospital, a child welfare and maternity centre, a community centre, a seed store, a police-station, two higher secondary schools for boys, a higher secondary school for girls, a junior Basic school and two Urdu *maktabs*. The town has a population of 5,414 persons and covers an area of 28 hectares. Markets are held here on Tuesdays and Saturdays. The most important fair of the locality is Ramlila which attracts an estimated gathering of about 15,000 people.

सत्यमेव जयते

It is the headquarters of both a *nyaya* panchayat circle and the Airawan development block which has an area of 46,091 hectares and a population of 1,38,280 souls and includes 11 *nyaya* panchayats.

Khajuha (pargana Kora, tahsil Bindki)

Khajuha, formerly a tahsil headquarters, lies in Lat. 26° 3' N. and Long. 80° 32' E., on the old Mughal road between Bindki and Jahanabad at a distance of about 6 km. to the west of Bindki and 34 km. north-west of Fatehpur.

It is a place of historical importance. A fierce battle was fought here between Shah Shuja and Aurangzeb in 1659 in which the former was defeated. In order to commemorate his victory, the latter built a serai, a large enclosure, four hectares in extent, surrounded by an embattled wall and entered by two double-storeyed gates surmounted by minarets. In the centre, there is a mosque. In 1895, when the tahsil was transferred from Kalyanpur to Khajuha, it was located in this serai, but the arrangement was not satisfactory and the headquarters of the tahsil was again shifted to Bindki. There is a garden, known as Badshahi Bagh, in the village and it owes its origin to Aurangzeb.

The place was administered under Act XX of 1856 as a town area till 1906. It has a population of 2,861 persons and covers an area of 176 hectares.

Khajjuha is also the headquarters of a development block which has an area of 37,231 hectares and a population of 1,26,848. It includes 9 *nyaya* panchayat circles. The place possesses a primary health centre, a police-station, a hospital, a junior Basic school, a senior Basic school and a higher secondary school. Markets are held here on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Kishanpur (pargana Ekdala, tahsil Khaga)

Kishanpur stands on the banks of the Yamuna in Lat. 25° 38' N. and Long. 81° 1' E., at a distance of 15 km. south of Khaga and 53 km. south-east of Fatehpur, the district headquarters. The Khaga—Kishanpur road connects the place with the tahsil headquarters. The river Yamuna is crossed here by a ferry leading to Kamasin in the Banda district.

The place was founded by Kishan Singh, one of the Singrarur Lodhas of Ekdala. His brother, Ram Singh, founded the neighbouring village of Rampur. The place lies partly in Rampur and partly in Mahabatpur Ashat. Kishanpur was formerly administered under the Act XX of 1856. Presently it is administered as a town area under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914 and has a population of 3,730 persons and an area of 31 hectares.

It has a waterworks, maintained by the town area committee and is electrified. It has a family planning centre, a maternity and child welfare centre, a police-station, a junior Basic school, a senior Basic school and a higher secondary school. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday and a large fair takes place on the occasion of Dasahra.

Kora Jahanabad (pargana Kora, tahsil Bindki)

Kora Jahanabad lies in Lat. 26° 7' N. and Long. 80° 22' E., on the old Mughal road close to the Kanpur border at a distance of 54 km. to the west of Fatehpur and 26 km. west of the tahsil headquarters, Bindki. The Rind skirts the north-east border of the place. Formerly, it was divided into two parts, namely, Kora and Jahanabad. Kora was at one time administered under Act XX of 1856, but owing to its declining state, the operation of the Act was withdrawn in 1892 and it applied to Jahanabad only. In 1956, Jahanabad was again declared a town area under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914.

Kora is a very ancient place and, according to tradition, the original name of Kora was Karra, meaning "hard" and, in fact, Alberuni gives the name as Kuraha. Probably it was subsequently modified to Kora in order to prevent confusion with Karra on the Ganga in the Allahabad district. Kora possesses the ruins of a large fort, called the Gautam fort. It was built by king Anga Deva on the site, formerly called Mahakaya, and entirely re-built by Vijaya Singh called Bijli Khan, after his becoming a Muslim. In the early days of the British rule, it was used as the tahsil office but shortly before 1857, it was partially dismantled and the material was used to build the new tahsil of Kora, which was abolished in 1895, when the Kora pargana was amalgamated with

those included in tahsil Kalyanpur. There are, near the Kora fort, remains of an old Mughal bridge and a *baradari* bestowed by Asaf-ud-daula on a local Kayastha resident, named Munna Lal or Ram Prasad, on his embracing Islam. Attached to the family residence are a mosque and an *imambara* of Munna Lal, kept in repair by the owner, and latterly by a *mutawalli* appointed by the Shia Central Board of Waqfs, Lucknow.

Kora Jahanabad has a population of 11,020 and an area of 160 hectares. It has 2 seed stores, a police-station, 4 banks, a hospital with maternity centre a veterinary hospital with artificial insemination centre, an inspection house, two dharmshalas, seven junior Basic schools, 2 senior Basic schools and 2 higher secondary schools. The place is electrified and also has a waterworks to supply water. Markets are held here on Wednesdays and Saturdays. An important cattle-fair is held here which attracts about ten thousand persons.

Kot (pargana Ekdala, tahsil Khaga)

Kot lies in Lat. $25^{\circ} 31' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 61' E.$, 30 km. to the south of tahsil headquarters and 72 km. south-east of the district headquarters on the bank of the river Yamuna. It is connected with Khakreru by a road.

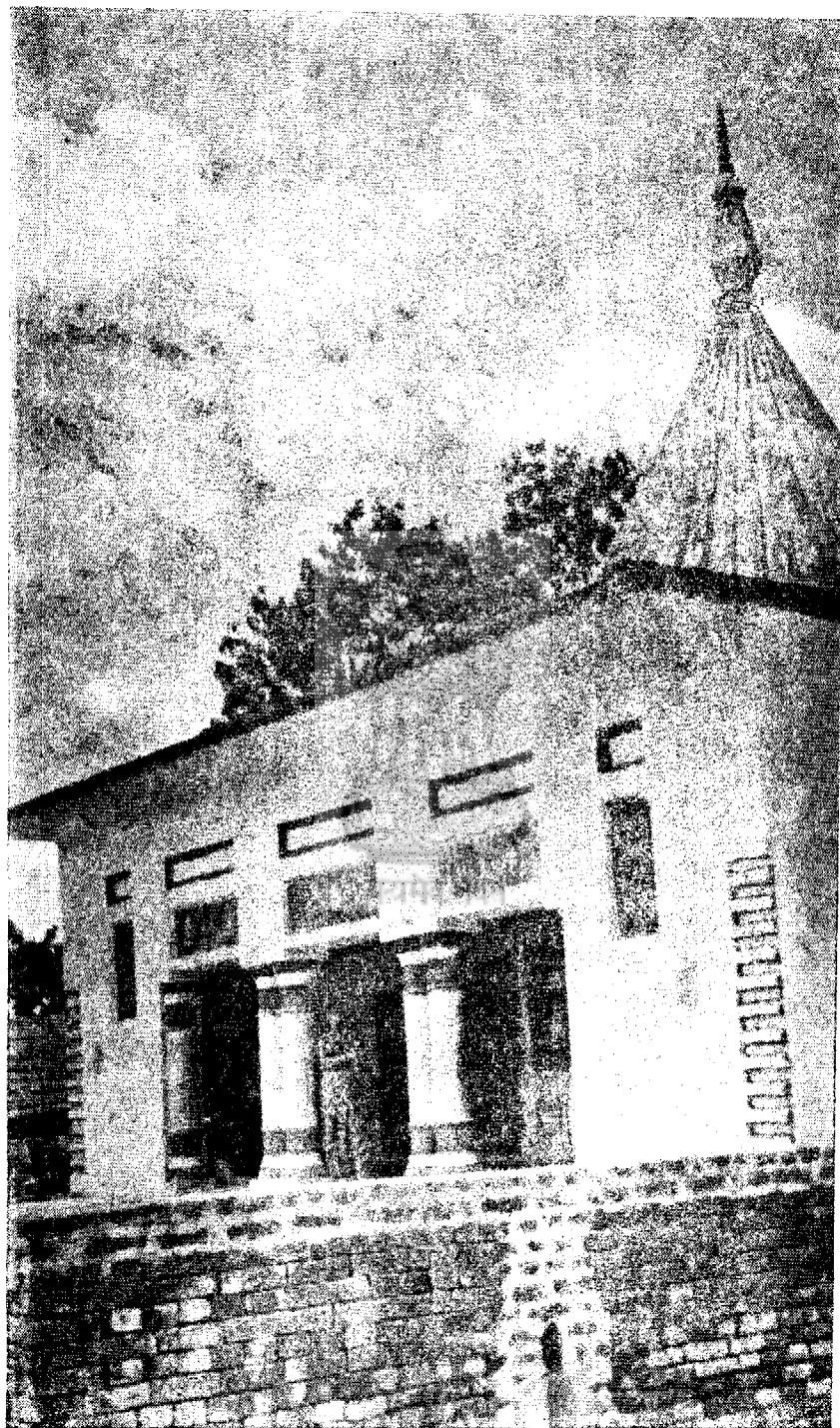
The village is a place of some antiquity and its name denotes a fort held by a Bhar raja till the advent of four brothers of the Khokar Tribe of Pathans, who ejected the Bhars during the reign of Ala-ud-din. An inscription to this effect is found in the village mosque, giving the date 590 H. The mosque is known as Sadin, possible a corruption of Sultan Ala-ud-din, but the original building was destroyed by the river and a second mosque was erected on another site by Hasan Khan, the great-grandson of the founder of the settlement. When this, too, was washed away by the river the third and the present building was located at some distance from the stream, the stone tablets from its predecessors being inserted in the walls.

The village has a population of 2,669 persons and an area of 1606 hectares of which an area of 828 hectares is under cultivation, the principal crops being wheat and jowar. The total revenue of the village is Rs 11,222. It possesses two senior Basic schools, a junior Basic school and a *maktab*. It is a *nyaya* panchayat headquarters and is included in the Dhata development block.

Kotla (pargana Kotla, tahsil Khaga)

Kotla, also known as Kutila, the headquarters of a pargana of the same name, is situated in Lat. $25^{\circ} 58' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 6' E.$, on the bank of the Ganga at a distance of 22 km. to the north of the tahsil headquarters and 26 km. north-east of Fatehpur.

The village is of considerable antiquity as it gave its name to a *mahal* during the reign of Akbar. In 1801, it was incorporated in the Allahabad district and this arrangement was continued till the formation of the Bhitaura subdivision in 1814, the area comprised in the latter being constituted as a separate district of Fatehpur in 1826. Kotla possesses the ruins of two forts, one of which is said to have been built by Jayachandra of Kannauj and the other by an Afghan, whose name is not known.



Vishnu Temple, Renh, Fatehpur

It has a population of 532 and covers an area of 123 hectares. It is included in the Hathgaon development block and possesses a junior Basic school. The principal crops of this village are jowar, wheat and gram, wells being the only means of irrigation.

Malwan (pargana Gunir, tahsil Bindki)

This is a large village situated in Lat. $26^{\circ} 1' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 44' E.$, on the Grand Trunk road to the east of Bindki, at a distance of 30 km. from it, and to the west of Fatehpur, at a distance of 16 km. from it. The Delhi-Mughalsarai section of the Northern Railway line runs through this place, the Malwan railway station lying at a distance of 3 km. to the south of the village.

About 1850, Sheikh Kallu, a Faqir, erected a remarkable group of buildings, comprising a mosque, an *imambara*, a row of rest-houses and a *karhala*, the last being a massive structure with round minarets. It consisted of a domed chamber enclosed by a vaulted corridor. These buildings were endowed by the raja of Charkhari who, however, after some time resumed the grant.

The village has a population of 2,645 and covers an area of 694 hectares of which an area of 488 hectares is under cultivation. The principal crops are wheat, barley, gram, paddy, jowar, mustard, til, potato, onion, ground-nut and sugar-cane; canals and tube-wells being the chief sources of irrigation. It possesses an Ayurvedic dispensary, a veterinary hospital with artificial insemination centre, a police-station, 2 banks, a panchayat *ghar*, a co-operative seed store, a junior Basic school, and a senior Basic school. Markets are held here on every Wednesday and Saturday.

The village is the headquarters of both a *nyaya* panchayat circle and a development block to which it gives its name and which has a population of 1,16,870 and an area of 38,855 hectares and includes 9 *nyaya* panchayats.

Muttaur (pargana Muttaur, tahsil Fatehpur)

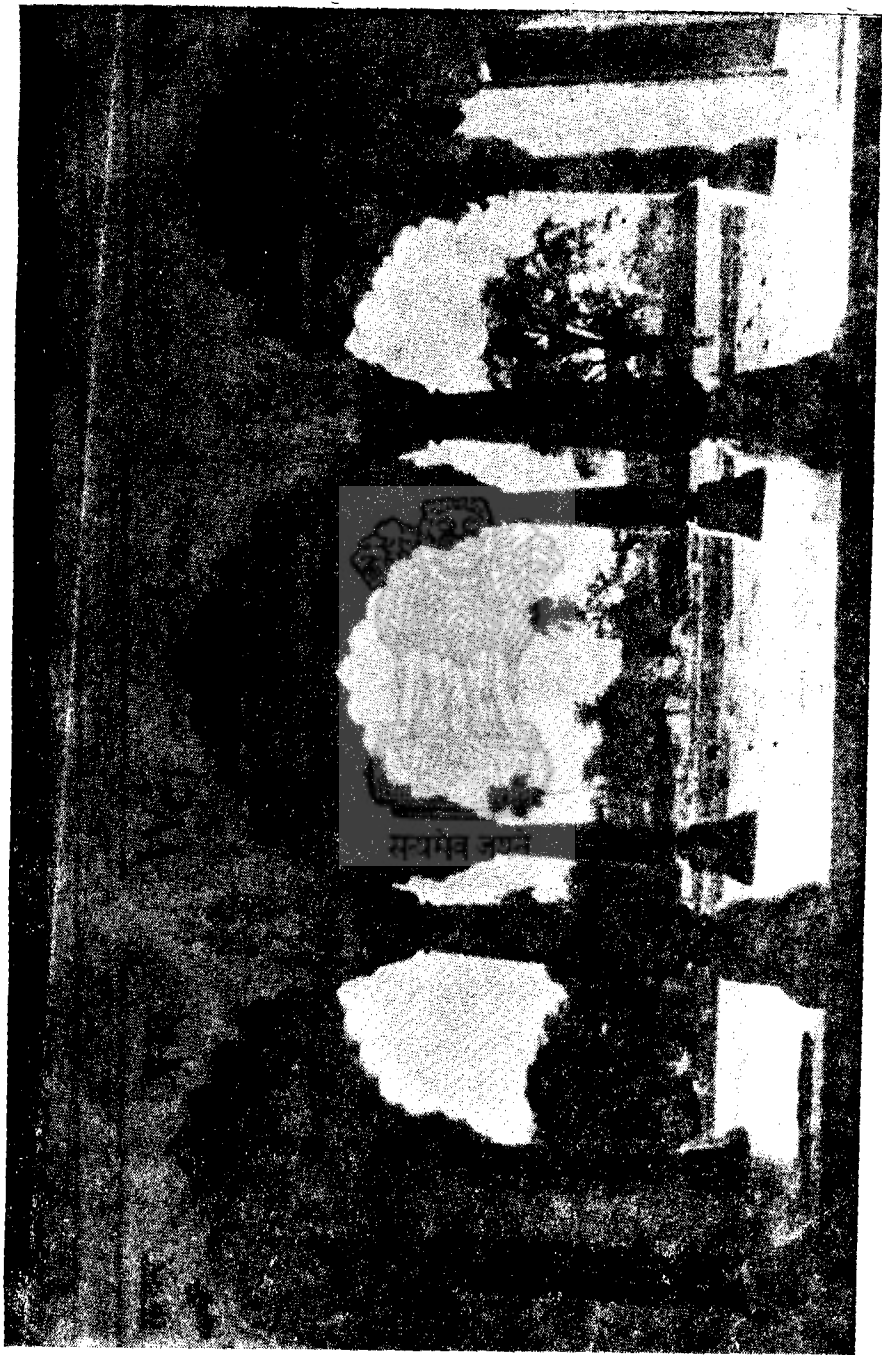
The village of Muttaur, which is also the headquarters of a pargana of the same name, lies in Lat. $25^{\circ} 47' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 38' E.$, 29 km. south-west of the tahsil and district headquarters, Fatehpur. There is an old ruined fort to the north-west of the village which is said to have been erected by Nazim Abdus Samad Khan who transferred his headquarters from Kunda Kanak to Muttaur in the reign of Aurangzeb. He also constructed a tank adjoining the fort, within which stands his tomb.

The village has a population of 2,130 and covers an area of 539 hectares and is included in the Asothar development block. The principal crops of this village are wheat and gram and the chief means of irrigation are canals and wells. The place has a junior Basic school.

Renh (pargana Muttaur, tahsil Fatehpur)

The village lies in Lat. $25^{\circ} 52' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 34' E.$, on the bank of the Yamuna at a distance of 33 km. by road, to the south-west of Fatehpur.

Renh is said to have been the capital of king Renu of *Purana* fame, from whom the place derives its name. The place is undoubtedly of great antiquity. Ruins of an ancient town extend from Renh to Kirtikhera which is



Haradari, Bagh Badshahi, Khajurha, tahsil Bindki

said to be the ruins of the capital town. The debris consist mainly of bricks and mounds, but many pieces of stone sculptures of Jain figures and Hindu deities have been found here. There are also many fragments of architectural decoration belonging to different times. A statute of Vishnu, metre in height, and made of a block of stone, was found on the bank of the river Yamuna and it is now kept in a temple.

The village has a population of 1,388 and an area of 464 hectares of which an area of 321 hectares is under cultivation, and the principal crops are jowar, wheat and gram. Linseed and mustard are the commercial crops. The main source of irrigation is the canal. The village has a junior Basic school and it is included in the Bahua development block.

Tarapur Bhitaura (pargana and tahsil Fatehpur)

Tarapur Bhitaura or Bhitaura lies on the right bank of the Ganga, in Lat. 26° 2' N. and Long. 80° 53' E., at a distance of about 13 km. to the north of Fatehpur, with which it is connected by a road. On the other side of the river lies the border of district Rae Bareilly.

It was chosen as the headquarters of the district when it was originally separated from Kanpur and Allahabad as a subdivision in 1814, and so remained till 1825, when Fatehpur was selected as the district headquarters on account of its more central position. According to local tradition, the original name of the village was Bhriku Thaura (the place of abode of sage Bhriku) and Bhitaura is a corruption of the name, Bhriku Thaura.

The village has a population of 2,436 and an area of 864 hectares of which an area of 444 hectares is under cultivation, the main crops being jowar, wheat and *arhar*. Mustard and linseed are the commercial crops. The main sources of irrigation are canals and tube-wells. The village is electrified. A market is held on every Wednesday and Sunday in which vegetables, food-stuffs and other articles of domestic use are bought and sold. Fairs are held here on the occasion of Kartiki Purnima, Dasahra, Mauni Amavasya and Vasanta Panchami when people from distant villages come here to bathe in the Ganga. The village possesses a junior Basic school, a senior Basic school, a dharmshala, a primary health centre, a veterinary hospital and a co-operative seed store.

The village is also the headquarters of a development block of the same name. The total area of the block is 46,539 hectares and its population is 1,34,145. There are 12 *nyaya* panchayats in this block and Bhitaura is also the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat, possessing its own panchayat *ghar*.

Tenduli (pargana and tahsil Bindki)

This is a small village situated in Lat. 26° 3' N. and Long. 80° 35' E., 3 km. to the north of Bindki, with which it is connected by a road. The village, otherwise insignificant, is of great antiquity and contains some fine specimens of antique temples which are found along the course of the Rind river. The Tenduli temple is the finest and largest of the series.

The village has a population of 1,509 and an area of 509 hectares. It is included in the Malwan development block and it contains a junior Basic school and a dharmshala. The principal crops are wheat, gram, rice, jowar and *arhar* and canals and tube-wells are the main sources of irrigation.



**Ancient Shiva Lingam and broken idols by the side of Vishnu Temple,
Renh, Fatehpur**

CONVERSION FACTORS

Money

1 pie = 0.52 paise

1 pice = 1.56 paise

Linear Measure

1 inch = 2.54 centimetres

1 foot = 30.48 centimetres

1 yard = 91.44 centimetres

1 mile = 1.61 kilometres

Square Measure

1 square foot = 0.093 square metre

1 square yard = 0.836 square metre

1 square mile = 2.59 square kilometres

1 acre = 0.405 hectares

Cubic Measure

1 cubic foot = 0.028 cubic metre

Measure of Capacity

1 gallon (Imperial) = 4.55 litres

1 seer* (80 tolas) = 0.937 litre

Measure of Weight

1 tola = 11.66 grams

1 chhatak = 58.32 grams

1 seer* = 933.10 grams

1 maund* = 37.32 kilograms

1 ounce (Avoirdupois) = 28.35 grams

1 pound (Avoirdupois) = 453.59 grams

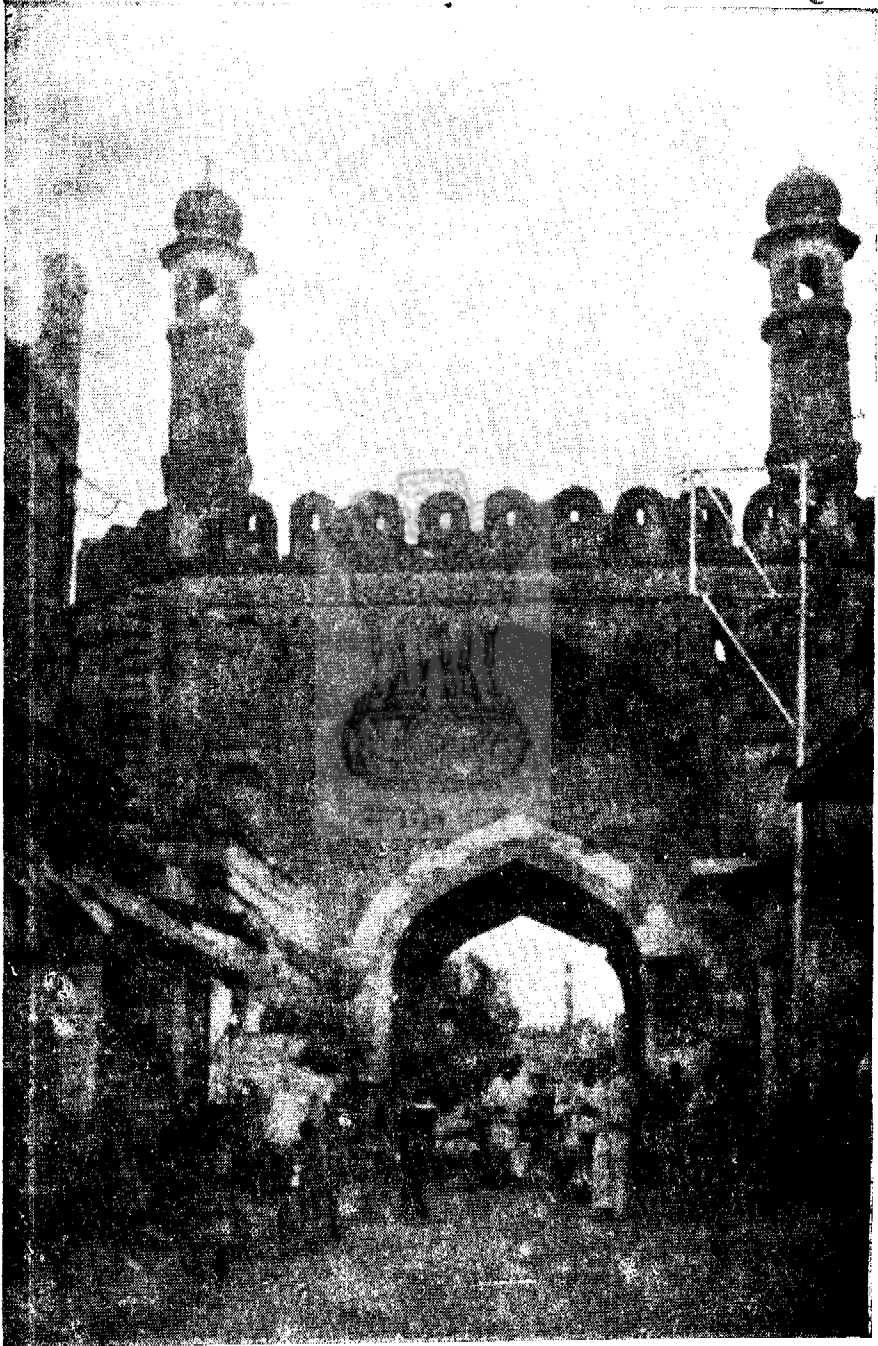
1 hundredweight = 50.80 kilograms

1 ton = 1,016.05 kilograms = 1.016 metric tonnes

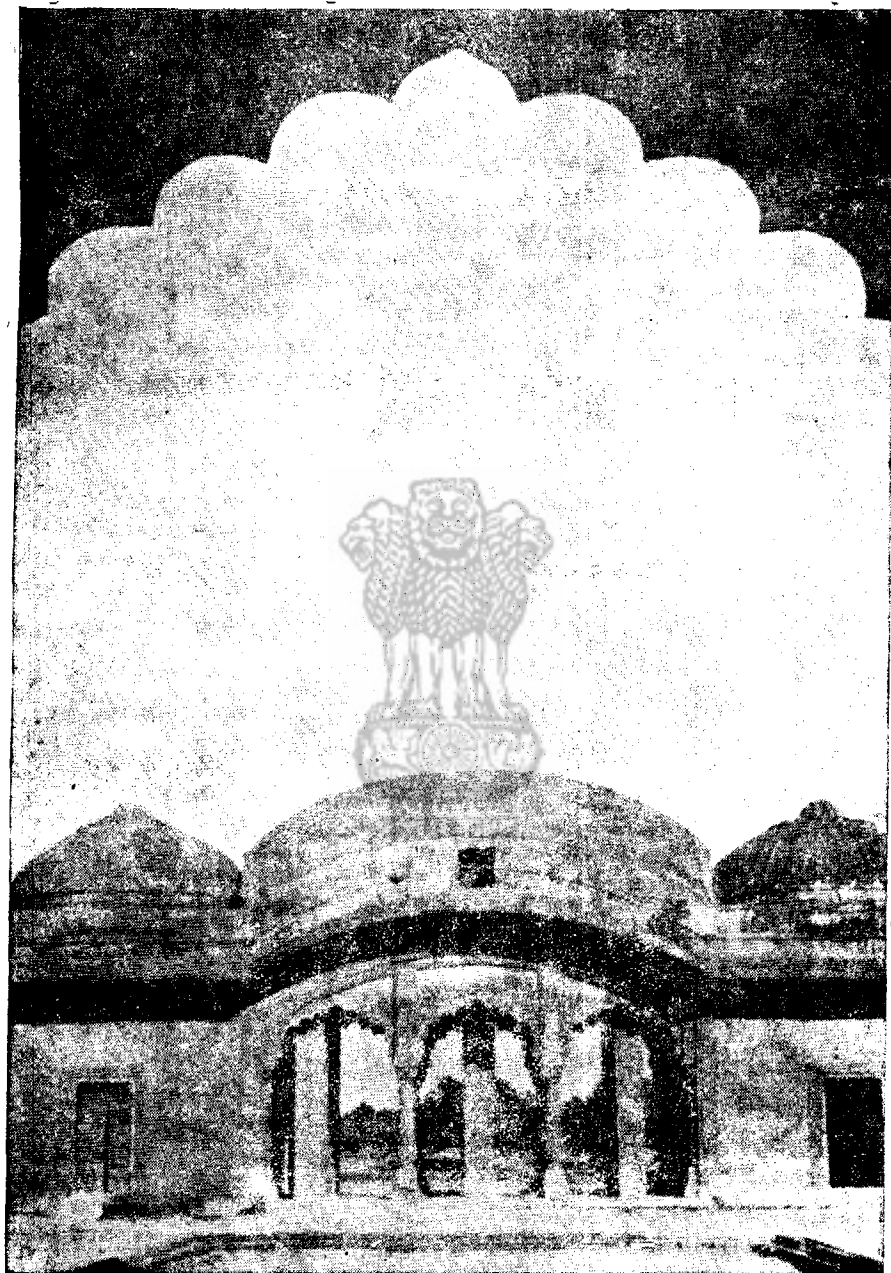
Thermometer Scales

1° Fahrenheit = $9/5$ ° centigrade + 32

* As defined in Indian Standards of Weight Act, 1939



Western gate Sarai Shahi, Khajuraho, tahsil Bindki



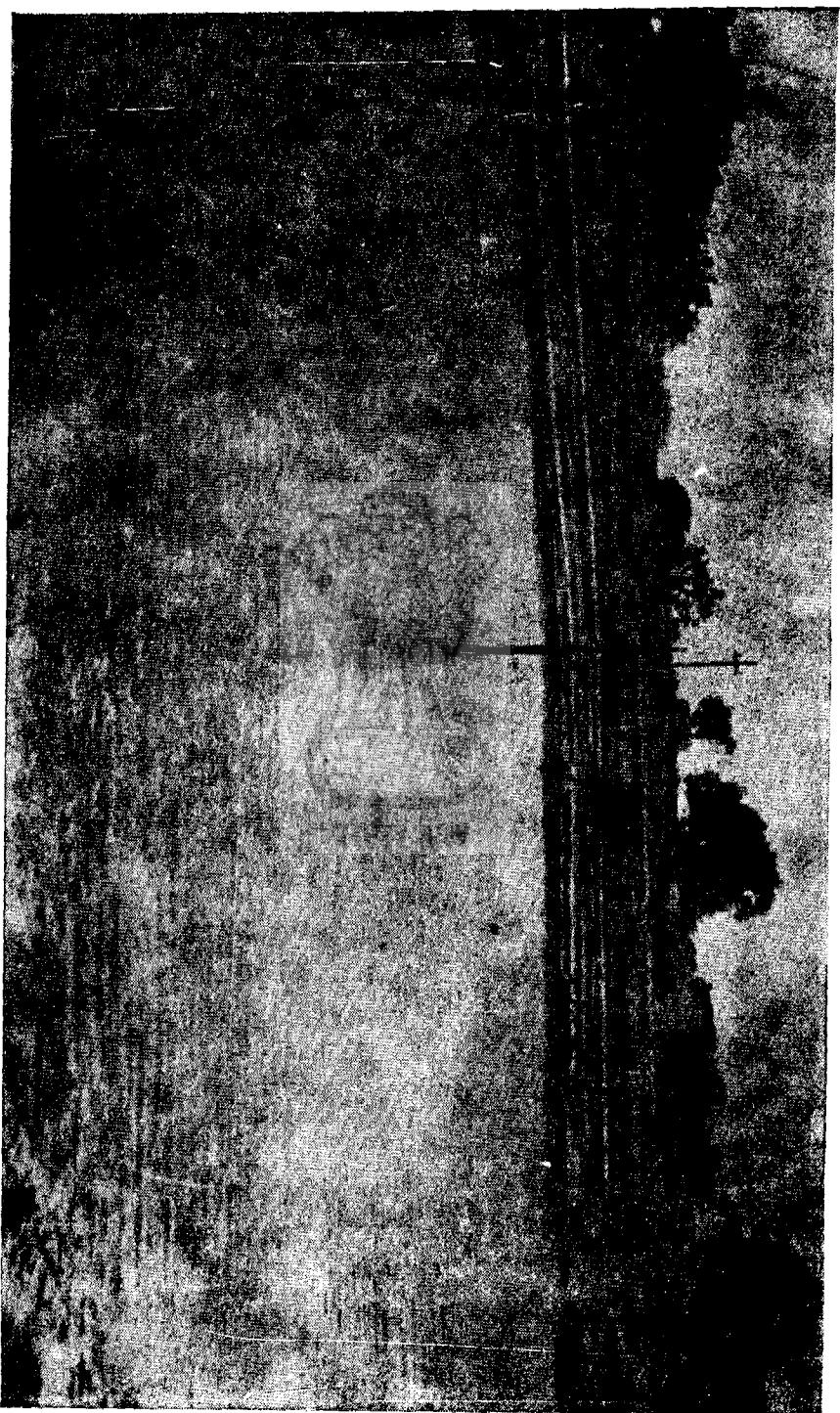
Bagh Badshahi Gate, Khajurha, tahsil Bindki



सत्यमेव जयते



Ruins of fortress of Thakur Daryao Singh, Khaga, tahsil Khaga



Pakta Talab, Khaga, tahsil Khaga

GLOSSARY OF INDIAN WORDS

<i>Achakan</i>	.. Type of long coat
<i>Adalat</i>	.. Court
<i>Amin</i>	.. A petty revenue official usually engaged in the collection of government dues
<i>Anshadan</i>	.. Contribution
<i>Arhar</i>	.. Kind of pulse
<i>Bhajan</i>	.. Devotional songs
<i>Bidi</i>	.. Indigenous cigarette
<i>Bundhis</i>	.. Small kutchas
<i>Chak</i>	.. A plot of land
<i>Chauki</i>	.. Police out-post
<i>Churidar</i>	.. Tight fitting pyjama
<i>Dargah</i>	.. Shrine of Muslim saint
<i>Dola</i>	.. (Literally a covered palanquin) bride with party going to bridegroom's house for marriage ceremonies
<i>Dupatta</i>	.. Long scarf for head and shoulders
<i>Gaon</i>	.. Village
<i>Gaon Sabha</i>	.. Village assembly
<i>Ghaitiya</i>	.. Buddhist temple
<i>Ghar</i>	.. House
<i>Gharara</i>	.. Very full long loose pyjama
<i>Guls</i>	.. Small drains for irrigation
<i>Gurudwara</i>	.. The place of worship of Sikhs
<i>Imambara</i>	.. Building for performance of religious ceremonies, etc., by Shia Muslims in memory of Imam Hasan and Husain and their followers
<i>Karbala</i>	.. Place where <i>tazias</i> (representation of tomb of Hasan and Husain) are buried
<i>Kavi-Sammelan</i>	.. Symposium of poets (Hindi)
<i>Nyaya</i>	.. Justice
<i>Panch</i>	.. A member of village court
<i>Pathashala</i>	.. School

<i>Qawwall</i>	.. Persian or Urdu verses rendered to a traditionally set tune
<i>Qazi</i>	.. Functionary who solemnises Muslim marriage
<i>Reh</i>	.. Saline efflorescence
<i>Safai</i>	.. Cleaning
<i>Saptpadi</i>	.. Taking seven steps round the sacred fire
<i>Sanskritization</i>	.. Cultural development
<i>Sarpanch</i>	.. Presiding Officer of <i>gaon</i> panchayat
<i>Swayamvara</i>	.. The Ceremony of choosing husband according to one's own will
<i>Kharanjas</i>	.. Brick-laid lanes
<i>Kurta</i>	.. Loose long knee-length shirt
<i>Khutbah</i>	.. Mohammedan prayer and sermon delivered in mosque on Fridays
<i>Kirana</i>	.. General merchandise
<i>Kirtan</i>	.. Recitation of names and attributes of deities
<i>Mahal</i>	.. Unit of land under separate engagement for payment of revenue
<i>Maktab</i>	.. School attached to mosque
<i>Markin</i>	.. Linen
<i>Masur</i>	.. A kind of pulse
<i>Moong</i>	.. A kind of pulse
<i>Moonj</i>	.. A kind of long reed of which ropes, etc., are made
<i>Mushaira</i>	.. Symposium of poets (Urdu)
<i>Natak</i>	.. Drama
<i>Tahabazari</i>	.. Taxes realised from the village market
<i>Taluqa</i>	.. Tract of proprietary land
<i>Tat-patti</i>	.. Canvas
<i>Urd</i>	.. A kind of pulse
<i>Urs</i>	.. Commemoration of death anniversary at the tomb of a Muslim saint

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